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INTRODUCTION.

The previous volume brought the Calendar down to the end of February, 1716, when the rising of 1715 was practically over, James and the Duke of Mar had escaped to France, and the Jacobites in Scotland were dispersing.

On 7 March James left Paris for Commerci (p. 5), where he arrived on the 9th or 10th (p. 7). Before leaving he had an interview with Sparre, the Swedish Ambassador to France, in the Bois de Boulogne (pp. 226, 352, 370), and also one with the Abbé de Thesut, the Regent's private secretary, through whom he communicated to the Regent the details of his expedition to Scotland (p. 5). He had hoped to resume his residence in Lorraine, but, as the Duke refused to permit him to do so, he left Commerci on the 14th for some place near Chalons sur Marne (pp. 15, 34). The Duke had suggested he should go to Deux Ponts, which belonged to the King of Sweden, but this proved impracticable for the reasons mentioned on pp. 15, 19-22. It was also suggested that he should go to the King of Sweden or to Switzerland, but to both these plans there appeared to be insurmountable objections (pp. 20-22), and the only place left was Avignon. The Queen and the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar were all of opinion he should immediately go there privately (pp. 19, 20). He was at Lyons on 29 March (p. 45), and reached Avignon about 1 April, where he was joined by the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar and some others of his adherents. Charles Leslie arrived there later, and was allowed to read prayers in James' house to such of them as were Protestants, but in a private manner (p. 216).

On Thursday, 5 March, the Duke of Ormonde delivered to Lord Bolingbroke a letter from James, dismissing him from his service, and another desiring him to deliver to the Duke all his official papers. The principal reason for this step was alleged to be that Bolingbroke and Ormonde were on such bad terms that both could not be employed (pp. 12, 85). James himself declared that he had decided to dismiss him in consequence of the report

of a confidential agent who had come over from the English Jacobites (p. 5). This is probably the memorial from England than which Bolingbroke declared that nothing could be more virulent or false and even contradictory (p. 105). On the other hand, a letter of 14-25 March from Fr. R. to Sir T. Higgons names Queen Mary as the principal cause of his dismissal (p. 79). One is tempted to attribute this letter to the Bishop of Rochester, but it is certainly not in his handwriting. Mar, however, stated positively that the Queen had no hand in it (p. 125), and that James had acted as he did in consequence of his knowledge of the sentiments of the Bishop of Rochester and other friends in England about Bolingbroke (p. 386). Bolingbroke was also charged with negligence in not sending arms and powder and other assistance to Scotland (pp. 2, 12). He declared in a letter to Mar that "I have said little in answer even to all the vile and groundless calumnies which have been thrown about concerning me. I have lived long enough and acted well enough in the world not to pass either for a knave or a driveller, and have therefore as little regarded the calumny as I deserved the treatment which encouraged it" (p. 42). He, however, defended himself in four letters published under the name of his secretary, Brinsden, which were widely circulated in England (pp. 77, 140). These letters are printed in Tindal's *History of England, Vol. II., pp.* 477-486 *note.* The English Jacobites feared that he might betray them to Lord Stair (pp. 62, 79). It was reported at Avignon in July that he intended to make a journey somewhere privately, it was believed to meet some of King George's people. That his movements might be known, James wished that somebody might be got to dog him (p. 286, 320).

Though Bolingbroke had declared he would never have anything more to do with James (p. 285), there were reports in September that he was anxious to be reconciled and to be taken again into his service as his private agent with the Regent. Queen Mary injudiciously sent him a message desiring him to cease injuring James by what he said or wrote. Young Floyd, who carried the message, also inquired whether he could ever be in James' service again, to which he replied he was willing to give his advice when it was asked. When James knew of this, he at once forbade any further dealing with him, and the incident

was regretted by Mar as tending to put James in a false position (pp. 446, 460).

A speech of Bolingbroke's reported by Queen Mary resembles passages in his letter to Sir W. Wyndham. He declared that he had never acted out of any regard to the Chevalier, but entirely in obedience to his party, that the Chevalier could keep no secret, and was blindly led by priests, instancing as a proof the changes made in the Declaration he had drawn, and that he was absolutely resolved never to serve him any further (p. 511).

James also informed the Regent that he had forbidden Berwick to take any part in the management of his affairs in future (p. 5).

The seals were offered to Mar, and were at first refused by him (pp. 11, 12), but they were accepted by him before 6 April (p. 64).

After the departure of James and Mar on 4-15 February from Montrose, which by General Gordon's advice, contrary to Mar's opinion, had been kept a secret (pp. 57, 81), the Jacobite army marched that night to Bervie and reached Stonehaven on the night of Sunday, 5-16 February, and Aberdeen about noon next day. A meeting of the noblemen, general officers and chiefs was held at 2 that afternoon in Marischal's Hall, where General Gordon produced James' letter of farewell and the commission appointing himself Commander-in-chief. These papers discovered James' departure, which till then had been a secret to most of the assembly as well as to most of the army. A visible alteration appeared immediately in men's minds and countenances, and it was surprising to see the extravagancies of speech and spleen to which some were carried by the first transports of discontent.

General Gordon then produced a letter from the Marquis of Huntly, which was full of loyal protestations and insinuated that he had already got some of his men together to attack Inverness. It was therefore thought advisable to delay a letter intended to have been sent to the Duke of Argyle asking for an indemnity, till it should be known if the Marquis would join them in attacking Inverness, that by capturing it they might get better terms, or in taking other measures (pp. 110, 111). Everybody at the meeting thought of nothing but of preserving themselves and making the best terms they could, but all agreed that the best way of getting anything like honourable terms was to stick together and ask in a body (p. 55).

Colonel Hay was sent to the Marquis to tell him what had passed, and proposed to him to pick out the best of his men and put them in a condition to march with the clans and stand out till they should force terms for themselves, but this the Marquis declined, saying that all was vain since the King was gone, and desired that the army should not come that way. He likewise dismounted the cannon he had got from Aberdeen for the attack on Inverness and buried them and burnt their carriages on the pretence of preventing the enemy from getting them, but in reality lest the Jacobite army might use them to attack Inverness (p. 112).

The army marched on Tuesday to Inverury and Old Meldrum, and Aberdeen was occupied that night by Argyle with most of his cavalry. On Wednesday they marched to Strathbogy, where Colonel Hay met them with Huntly's answer, and the next day to Keith, from which the Earl Marischal was sent to Lord Huntly, but his embassy was as fruitless as Colonel Hay's. By this time the horse had dispersed and a great many of the foot went off plundering in bodies of 30 or 40 (p. 55).

On the 10th they marched from Keith to Glen Rhynie, where they were met by about 60 officers who had made an unsuccessful attempt to embark from Peterhead. They had a narrow escape on reaching the rearguard of the army, for each side mistook the other for the enemy and the mistake was discovered only just in time. The same day Huntly received a garrison of Colonel Grant and his men into Gordon Castle.

The 11th they marched to Strathdon and the next day to Kincairn in Strathspey and to Badenoch, where on the 15th the letter to Argyle asking for an indemnity, which is calendared in the last volume, p. 512, was drawn up and signed. The letter was left with General Gordon, who stayed behind at Cluny McPherson's house, to be forwarded. The Atholl and Breadalbane men had already left the army, and the remainder of the clans now dispersed to their respective countries.

Argyle returned to London from Aberdeen, leaving Cadogan in command, General Wightman being detached to Inverness with 3,000 regulars. Argyle returned no answer to the letter from Badenoch, and no terms were to be expected by the rebels but surrender at discretion.

On 5th April Cadogan from the South was to join General Wightman at Ruthven in Badenoch and to march thence into Lochaber in order to exterminate all the clans that would not surrender. Lord Seaforth, it was reported, with Glengarry, Lochiel, Clanranald's men on the mainland, and possibly Keppoch, with General Gordon at their head, intended to give what opposition they could. Six hundred men from the Clyde and Argyleshire were ordered to attack the Isles. If no more came, Clanranald hoped they would be able to give a good account of them, though they were sufficient to prevent the Islesmen from joining their friends on the mainland (pp. 112, 113).

Lords Huntly and Rollo and others surrendered at Inverness, and the former was sent to Edinburgh (p. 112). On James' return all the ships intended for Scotland were stopped (p. 2), but two ships were dispatched from Calais on 24 February to Peterhead and Fraserburgh to bring off as many gentlemen as they could (p. 3). It was intended to send another ship from Calais, but the design was given up because of the impossibility of its getting out undiscovered, and the powder and arms which could be got only at St. Omer could not be conveyed to Calais without an order from the French Court, which could not be obtained (p. 48).

Capt. Tulloch's ship, the *Robert* or *Speedwell*, the arrival of which on the west coast of Scotland is mentioned in the last volume (p. 510), after giving Lord Seaforth all the money he had on board (p. 41), sailed from the Lewis 3-14 March and got back to Dunkirk on the 19th. He brought back with him all the officers and people he had had on board except four. They all landed safely at Dunkirk, but the ship was seized by an English frigate (pp. 40, 48). Capt. Owen O'Sheridan left Morlaix in the *Marie Therese* about 5 April (p. 74) and arrived at South Uist 5-16 April (pp. 109, 149) and sailed again the 18-29th and reached Roscoff, in Britanny, on 10 May (pp. 142, 143). He brought over with him the Earl Marischal, Lords Southesk, Tullibardine, Linlithgow and Kilsyth, Lord Edward Drummond, Lord George Murray, Brigadier Cooke, Col. Gaydon and 43 Irish officers and many other Scotch gentlemen. Lord Talbot, son of the titular Earl of Tyrconell, died at sea (pp. 148, 149, 152). The *Vendôme*, commanded by Capt. Tulloch, sailed from Havre on 7 April. She was taken off the Long Island by the *Lively* (pp. 208, 218). Tulloch, however, with the assistance of the refugees

in the Hebrides, surprised and seized a barque and arrived at Roscoff the end of July or the beginning of August. He brought over Lord Seaforth, General Gordon, Lochiel, Keppoch and many more (p. 322). Capt. George's ship, the *Hope*, which after many delays had touched at Uist and Skye, but found all that desired to leave had already gone (pp. 408, 440), returned to Bordeaux, 6 Sept. Besides those brought over by the ships sent for that purpose many other Jacobites escaped to Norway or Holland.

Numerous letters from individuals give accounts of their sufferings, their perils and their escapes. The numbers of the refugees abroad increased continually. James was unable to give adequate assistance to all those who had hazarded their lives, and lost their all in his service. Many letters describe the miserable condition of the writers. The attempts to get employment for them in the service of various foreign powers, such as Spain, Sicily and Russia, met with little or no success.

Lord Lovat expressed his opinion to Cadogan, that the rebellion would not be extinguished in the Highlands or the King be freed from apprehension of a rebellion in favour of the Pretender till the rebels there were transplanted, or not only their chiefs but the leading men of every clan were made prisoners and kept as hostages. To effect either of these objects, it would be necessary to raise a body of 1,500 Highlanders well affected to the Government, who might hunt the rebels out of their dens, woods and hills, while the troops were masters of the plains and valleys where they might destroy their houses and corn, and be ready to fight any considerable body that might venture to appear (p. 36).

Notwithstanding the failure of the rising, the Jacobites continued active. The Duke of Leeds, who had been appointed by James admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet (p. 62), submitted to him a proposal to be made to Admiral Baker, the commander of the Mediterranean fleet, who had been formerly his captain, to go over to James' side and to bring over the fleet with him (pp. 51-55). He suggested that the Admiral might take on board five or six thousand Irish troops at Corunna, and that James himself might then embark in the fleet. He proposed to offer the Admiral an earldom and a fortune of 200,000*l*. James

however, considered the project should be deferred till he had an answer from the King of Sweden to his request that he would receive into his ports and entertain in his service any ships that might come over, and also till he heard from England what his friends there proposed (pp. 76, 146). Their answer was delayed for a long time, and they at last advised positively that such an attempt at that time would be very hurtful to the King's service. Mar therefore wrote on 11 Sept. to the Duke, recommending him to follow the above advice (p. 425).

Ezekiel Hamilton returned to Paris from England on 6 April, and on the 7th sent Mar an exact account of the steps taken at London with respect to the memorial carried over by Mr. Gare. As soon as Sir R. Everard received it, he carried it to the Bishop of Rochester, and expresses were sent to bring Lord Arran and Sir Henry Goring to London. Sir Henry communicated the memorial to General Webb (Esmonde's general), his intimate friend, who a few days before had declared to Sir C. Phipps, that, if he had 6,000 regular troops, he would undertake to beat all the forces which on a sudden could be assembled in England. Sir Henry engaged to join those troops as soon as they landed, but the General at first thought 6,000 too few. After three days' reflection he agreed with Sir Henry and said that by the blessing of God he would meet them. He desired timely notice of when and where the descent would be made, that he might draw his money out of the funds and bring a good purse with him. The Duke of Ormonde, he said, could do great things in England, and he himself might without vanity say he could do somewhat. The King's presence would give a surprising life to the undertaking. He assumed from the query where the forces should land, that ships of war would be provided to secure the King's person. His opinion was that the King should land as near London as possible in Essex or Suffolk, in order that his forces might be more easily joined by the well-affected from London than if they landed at a greater distance, that a descent near London would in 12 hours blow up the credit of George and his parliament, that the City would be in an uproar, and that the aversion of the people would break out with violence on the prospect of a deliverance. Mar, he said, was the best judge whether he himself should come to England or return to Scotland to make a diversion.

No computation could be made of the numbers that would join on landing. If supernumerary arms were brought, in every part of England there were common people and farmers that would take them up. He thought it of little consequence whether the country gentlemen came in readily or not, as, though they would increase the numbers, they would add no great strength to the army, and they would expect posts they would not be able to discharge, and their places might be better supplied by the half-pay officers in and about London.

Hans Hamilton was of opinion that 6,000 was too small a number, but, if 10 or 12,000 could be obtained, success in all human probability would be undoubted. If 12,000 could be had, he recommended half to be sent to Essex and half to the west as near Exeter as possible. The western counties were unanimous for the King and abounded in good horse. The land and malt tax, which in the six western counties amounted to 900,000*l.* a year, would be an immediate fund for the payment of a greater army than would be necessary, besides the contributions of friends, and, if necessary, money might be exacted from the disaffected. If it were resolved to make the attempt with the number proposed in the memorial, he judged Essex the fittest place, as near London as possible. He was confident the Bank would immediately sink. If Forster's march, as he came nearer London, had gradually lowered the stocks, and if, could he have held out a week longer, the Exchequer would have been shut up (as was acknowledged even by the Whigs), an invasion near London must strike them like a clap of thunder and at once ruin their credit. If no horse were brought over, at least some men who had served on horseback should be brought. Hamilton himself would certainly join them wherever they came.

Lord Portmore had several times declared his resolution to come into any attempt that might be made in England, and to bring a considerable sum with him. He said he had 30,000*l.* ready for the purpose. He was of the same judgment as to the place as Webb and Hamilton, and considered that, if troops could be had, a descent in two places would probably be more successful than in one. He considered that 10,000 men would effectually do the work.

No determinate answer could be given to the query what money would be raised in England and how soon.

There was money enough in England, and persons were willing to part with it on the prospect of a practicable attempt, but everyone applied to would expect to be informed of the uses for which it was required, so that they would know that some design was contemplated and the men who have the most money are not always the most discreet. For these reasons it was judged not proper to apply for it at present, but instances were given to show it was to be had when there was an appearance of success.

The Bishop of Rochester would do his part in animating the clergy and warning the city from the pulpit the Sunday before the invasion was expected. Dr. Sacheverell, whose influence with the mob was as great as ever, had faithfully promised to obey orders and to lift up his voice like a trumpet when the word of command was given him (pp. 67-70).

Ezekiel Hamilton the next day forwarded a list of the forces in England and their quarters. He had consulted Capt. Kirton about the fleet, who informed him that a squadron was fitting out for the Baltic at Portsmouth, Plymouth and elsewhere. The ships were to rendezvous in the Downs, and be ready to sail the latter end of May. Capt. Kirton said that, when they were got to the Downs, they could not return to the western ports to guard them for three or four months, as from June to September there were generally strong west winds, during the continuance of which troops might be easily sent without danger from Brittany to the West of England.

The Bishop of Rochester was doubtful whether the King would think it proper to use Lord Bolingbroke's declaration, now he had been dismissed, or whether a short one, referring to former ones, would not be better. They could determine the point better in France than he could in London. In the Bishop's opinion it must begin with an account of the King's attempt in Scotland, and of the invincible necessity he was under of leaving it, and two new points must be mentioned, the cruelty of the usurper to all prisoners, and his inhumanity in compelling persons under the severest penalties to take oaths to him. The Bishop congratulated Mar on being employed in place of Bolingbroke, whom the Bishop had suspected for some months past. He desired Hamilton to remind Mar that, a little before Mar left London, the Bishop had spoken to him concerning Bolingbroke, and was doubtful of him (p. 73).

To justify the delay of James in going to Scotland and his sudden departure from Montrose a vindication was drafted by Mar, revised by Father Inese, and finally approved by James (pp. 80, 106). It was published in April, entitled, "A letter from an officer in the King's army to his friend in England." It was translated into French by Nathaniel Hooke, and was widely circulated in both languages (pp. 209, 214, 242). It was also translated into German and Spanish (pp. 185, 350). It is printed in full in Tindal's *History of England, Vol. II., pp.* 467-474.

Of those in England who had become partisans of James, perhaps the most important was the Earl of Oxford. He was still a prisoner in the Tower, but he was probably the person consulted by Anne Oglethorpe when the removal of James from Avignon appeared imminent (pp. 269, 302). The advice given by that person, whoever he was, will be found on the former page.

It was arranged that Oxford should send a messenger to France to represent to M. de Torcy and the French ministry the unpopularity of King George in England and the feeling in favour of James (pp. 270, 302, 363) in order to induce the Regent to support the latter.

The person selected was the Capt. John Ogilvie of whom there is an account in the preface to the last volume, p. xci. He arrived at Paris about 20 August (p. 363). On his arrival he saw Queen Mary, who thought he ought to apply to the French ministry as if he had not previously seen any of James' friends in Paris, that his representations might carry the more weight. This way was much approved of at Avignon (p. 380).

Ogilvie arrived at Avignon on 9 September and left on the 24th. Like Lord Stanhope, I have failed to find the letter he brought from Lord Oxford, which was seen by Sir James Mackintosh when the Stuart Papers were at Carlton House, but the draft of Lord Mar's answer will be found on p. 464. He requested Oxford to give him his advice and directions in everything. He hoped that Oxford would find means to convince the Regent that it would be for his personal interest, as well as for that of France, if the Swedish design proved successful. The Regent's joining in it, though only "in his beloved, sneaking, underhand way, would be of vast advantage, and make the game sure." He suggested that, while Sweden sent what was necessary to England, supplies might be sent to Scotland and perhaps to Ireland from France, if the

Regent could be induced to enter into it as above. Mar doubted not that Oxford would be full and particular in his answers and in the schemes he should advise. His advice was particularly desired about Scotland, and as to how James, Ormonde and Mar could join the Swedish troops with as much secrecy as possible.

Ogilvie was also the bearer of letters to the Earls of Nottingham, Orford and Aylesford, and to Admirals Byng and Jennings urging them to assist in a restoration (pp. 453, 454), and of one to Menzies, the chief Jacobite agent in London (p. 486), in which were enclosed letters to the Duke of Shrewsbury and the Bishop of Rochester (p. 458), and of an instrument from James constituting the latter his Resident in England (p. 466). The Bishop had already received a power from James (p. 469) authorizing him to take the management of the collection of money in England for the projected Swedish expedition. If he thought it unadvisable to act in it himself, he was to appoint some proper person with the advice of the other leading Jacobites (p. 387).

Mar expressed his satisfaction at the reported harmony between Lord Oxford and the Bishop, and urged Menzies to do his utmost to promote a mutual confidence between them, if it did not exist already. Mar was persuaded that Oxford would make amends for whatever the Bishop might have had formerly to say against him, and that, when he knew how heartily Oxford was now in with James, he would pass over all that was past and be heartily reconciled to him. It was equally necessary that Shrewsbury should have a perfect understanding with the other two. The best way, Mar thought, was that Shrewsbury should be tried, if he would speak to Lord Arran and allow him to speak freely to him, who would be the fittest person to go between Shrewsbury and the Bishop, and Menzies might go between him and Oxford (p. 459).

Lord Arran had already been appointed commander-in-chief in England and Scotland during his brother, the Duke of Ormonde's, absence (pp. 305, 387).

The Duke of Shrewsbury rejected the overtures made to him by King George (pp. 297, 416). The miscarriage of a letter he had sent to James through the Spanish ambassador in England

gave rise to considerable uneasiness, as it was feared that it had fallen into wrong hands (pp. 242, 285, 374, 416, 459, 461). All the inquiries about it proved unsuccessful.

James wrote to Shrewsbury on 26 August (p. 374) thanking him for his advice, which he had received through other channels, though his letter had miscarried. He assured him that everything had been done to gain the Regent, but that his private interest alone would prevail with him, but on the other hand that Sweden was as they could wish. He trusted that Shrewsbury would delay his intended journey abroad, if possible. James' chief trust and confidence were in him, and the new assurances of his friendship had been received with all the gratitude and satisfaction imaginable. The value and kindness James had always had for him were much augmented of late by his refusing to enter into other partnerships.

Ezekiel Hamilton's mention of Lord Portmore by his real name has already been noticed. He figures frequently in Menzies' letters as Povey, which a passage in a letter that will appear in the next volume proves undoubtedly to be Portmore.

In August he was going to Gibraltar, of which he was governor (p. 348), but was prevented (421). Menzies had some thoughts of accompanying him (p. 348), and had a project for putting Gibraltar, probably through him, and Port Mahon through Lord Forbes, Lord Granard's eldest son, into the hands of James, and by his means into those of the King of Spain (p. 348). Inese wrote to Menzies by Queen Mary's orders that the great difficulty was how these places could be held if they were in James' possession, as no help could be expected from France or Spain, but that she could not give a positive answer without James' orders (p. 363). Mar expressed the difficulty of coming to a decision from the scantiness of the information supplied by Menzies. He was told that Portmore and Forbes were violent in the opposite interest, but in any case what could James do with such places as Gibraltar and Port Mahon? The King of Spain, it was feared, would not venture a breach with England for them, nor assist in defraying the charge, if James could get them, but were it otherwise, the thing could not be done without a long negotiation, which was dangerous to try, and was impossible without further explanations from Menzies (p. 383).

In April Mar wrote to James Gibbs, the architect, alluding to his "fair daughter in the Strand" (St. Mary le Strand) (p. 92). He desired him to deliver messages to two persons couched in very obscure language. The first, I conjecture, but doubtfully, was Bromley, the late Speaker, the other with more certainty the Earl of Ilay, Argyle's brother. He was desired to tell the latter person that the convener (*i.e.* Mar) had always a respect for him, believing their gustos in building, &c., to be very much alike, but that now he had it more than ever, and that he should never want a relation where he was. He should not think any ill-will a great friend of his (probably Argyle) might have at the convener could make him have in the least different sentiments, and, if that great friend had really a mind to take part in building the palace he was now engaged in, he should be welcome, nay, if he liked not to be in partnership with the convener, he should have the direction of it himself. This offer of retirement closely resembles the proposals made by Mar the following year through the Oglethorpes to Lord Ilay and through him to Argyle, which is the principal reason I have for supposing that Ilay and Argyle are the persons intended here.

Gibbs did not reply till 22 Aug.-2 Sept. He said, "Our brothers of the brush go on in the same style of building. I wish some of them would travel to improve their knowledge, for it is but Gothick at best, but they will go on in this way rather than run on new whims as they call it, although this Gothick style costs them ten times more." By this he may have meant that certain politicians would adhere to the Hanoverian party, though it cost them ten times as much (p. 404).

There was a violent rivalry between Argyle and Cadogan, the leader of Marlborough's party during his illness, which culminated in a quarrel between them, when Cadogan waited on the Prince of Wales, to whom Argyle was Groom of the Stole, on Thursday, June 28th o.s. The next day Argyle and his brother, Lord Ilay, were dismissed by the King from all the employments they held under him, and the Prince of Wales was desired to remove Argyle from the post in his household, which he at first refused (p. 278), but which he was eventually obliged to do (p. 304). The reason the Whigs gave was that the Prince had refused at first to consent to certain

limitations in the Act of Regency, but had agreed to them in consequence of the Duke's advice, on which King George sent the Duke word he was resolved none should be about his son that had more interest with him than he had (p. 316). Suggestions were made that the Jacobites might take advantage of these events to make advances to the Duke (pp. 288, 316), but Mar considered such an attempt premature as long as the Duke continued in the Prince's favour (pp. 300, 332). Fanny Oglethorpe offered to write to Lord Ilay, as if from herself (p. 291), and a year later communications were opened with him through the channel of that lady and her brother-in-law and sister, M. and Madame de Mezieres.

Menzies' letter calendared in the last volume (p. 507), describing David Floyd's interview with the Duke of Marlborough, was sent in April to the Duke of Berwick, as James was much at a loss to know what to make of Marlborough's answer, and Berwick seemed to be the only person who could explain it (p. 100). Berwick returned the letter on 4 May. He declared that he understood it as little as Mar. He added that "Marlborough has been, it is true, for these many years in correspondence with his nephew (*i.e.* Berwick himself), and has always given assurances of his zeal for the King, but to this hour he has never explained in what manner he intends it. The King has seen all the original letters, and, I believe, has the last of all, so that I know nothing more than his Majesty" (p. 135). The substance of a second interview between Floyd and the Duke was "crying, swearing, protesting, promising by all that's sacred. But Floyd knows not what to make of all that, no more than formerly (p. 92)." Mar, in May, desired that Floyd should see Marlborough again (p. 173). Menzies, on 30 August o.s. (p. 419), wrote that Floyd had never yet been able to see Marlborough since his recovery, being sure he would take it very ill if he went to him at Bath where he was (p. 401), but, as soon as it was practicable, he would attack him warmly again. One day Floyd would fain fancy that he had now good intentions, "and that he would never venture the power of a cub (the Prince of Wales) he had cramped and disobliged," but then another day he knew not what to think of him. In June Marlborough was so ill that there were reports of his death (pp. 227, 250), but by September he had recovered (pp. 417, 461).

The Marquis of Wharton, being then some four months under the age of 18, on 21 Aug. wrote to James from Paris offering his submission, and desiring to know what he would have him do. If he desired him to declare openly for him, he would at once repair to Avignon (p. 360). James received his offer graciously, and advised him to keep his intentions a secret for the present (p. 390). A month later he wrote to Mar again, referring it to James' decision whether he should serve him openly or disguise his sentiments. He promised to furnish a regiment of horse at a week's warning. His influence, he said, was great in Buckinghamshire, Westmorland, Wiltshire and part of Yorkshire, and he could return fourteen members to the House of Commons. He begged in return a commission and to be honoured with the Garter (p. 470). Mar expressed the gratification of James and himself at his letter, and promised, as he desired, to send a gentleman, Will. Erskine, the Earl of Buchan's brother, to meet him at Lyons and conduct him privately to Avignon. The commission of colonel of horse that he desired would be prepared immediately. As to the Garter, James had resolved not to dispose of anything of that kind while at Avignon, but on his restoration or making an attempt towards it, Wharton might depend on his giving it him (p. 489).

With regard to all these lords it should be observed that no letters from them (except Leeds and Wharton) are found among the Stuart Papers, at least as far as I have examined them. The evidence of their complicity with the Jacobites consists of the statements of Menzies and other Jacobite agents, and of the letters of James and Mar addressed to them.

The exiles, notwithstanding their misfortunes, could not refrain from quarrelling among themselves. Mar was specially unpopular with a section of the party headed by the Earl Marischal.

As early as the meeting at Aberdeen on Feb. 6, when the paragraph relating to Mar in James' letter was read, the Earl Marischal "could not contain himself from the most injurious expressions." His prejudice against Mar increased and he took all ways to lower his character, even at the expense of that of James (p. 150).

Mar expressed his great concern at the part the Earl had taken. Had his own brother or son risen up against him, he

would not have been more surprised. He had all along done him what good offices he could, and had urged James to join him with him in the commission to command in chief in Scotland. James himself was concerned when he heard of the affair. Mar told him it was not a time for quarrelling among themselves, and expressed his readiness to retire from his present office (pp. 165, 166, 212). He feared that the Duke of Perth and his brother had taken their cousin, the Earl Marischal's, side in the quarrel (p. 212).

The Earl went to Avignon in June, where he made a new complaint, viz., that Mar, when he came to Scotland, had sent him a message by Lord John Drummond to tell him that James had sent orders that Mar and he should act jointly in what related to James' service, but that notwithstanding Mar had taken no notice of him and had not consulted him more than others of his rank (p. 221).

Mar admitted that he had sent him word by Lord John that James had ordered the chief direction of his affairs to be offered to the Duke of Atholl, who, if he accepted, was to act by the advice of Mar and the Earl. James never intended to join the Earl with Mar, if the Duke refused, nor would he perhaps have thought of the Earl for an adviser, had not Mar recommended it to him some time before. Mar then argued that his own conduct to the Earl and that of the Earl to him before and during the rising showed the groundlessness of the present charge (pp. 221, 222).

As to the Earl being left behind, Mar declared that James consulted the Earl as well as himself about his departure from Scotland. Both desired to be left behind, but James ordered them both to go, and the Earl actually came to the water side with some others and would have gone, had he not missed a boat, so that it was not very fair of him to say afterwards that he would not go, and accuse others for going.

James and others knew that Mar advised his telling the principal people there of his going, but General Gordon, who was considered the best judge, was against it.

Mar requested that James might hear them both before him in the presence of the Duke of Ormonde or any one else he pleased, and then determine the matter as he should think fit.

The line the Earl took was to deny all but the message by Lord John, saying he remembered no particular thing he said against Mar. Mar had witnesses to the contrary, but James saw an inconvenience in that, so thought it inexpedient.

Mar saw it would be prejudicial to James, if anyone went or was sent away in bad humour, which would be the case if the Earl went, so he still thought, as it was unfit for him to press the affair, and there was no appearance of a reconciliation, the best thing was that he himself should go away for a time on some pretext. This James seemed not to approve of, yet did not see what he could do. Mar desired him to take a little time to consider it, but it would be impossible for Mar and the Earl to live long together on their present footing (p. 223).

Lord John Drummond afterwards explained that he thought Mar had given him a verbal commission to the Earl Marischal, wherein the Duke of Atholl, Mar, and the Earl were all named to manage James' affairs in Scotland, and that, on the Duke's refusal, he thought the commission was to Mar and the Earl, and regretted that his mistake had caused any misunderstanding (p. 483).

Mar's statement about the commission agrees with the papers printed on pp. 415, 525 of the previous volume.

Mar was also accused by Smith of Methven of having employed him to negotiate with Argyle to get terms for himself without regard to others, after the King had arrived in Scotland. Methven asserted that he had a letter in Mar's own hand which would prove this.

Mar replied that all the steps he had taken were with the knowledge and approbation of the present Duke of Perth and the Earl Marischal, the only thing they did not know being the name of the person employed. The object was to ascertain what powers Argyle had received with regard to the message sent him some time before from the King's army inquiring what terms he was empowered to grant. Methven accordingly had a private meeting with a friend of Argyle's and agreed to write to him after reporting to Mar what had passed. Mar told him what to write, and afterwards revised his draft and told him to write it out fair and send it, which Mar believed he did. The next night Mar heard of James' landing, and went to wait on

him and gave him an account of the affair, which James approved of. On his returning to Scone Mar asked Methven if he had any answer to the letter. He said he had not, but that he had had a message desiring another meeting, which he would not venture doing in Mar's absence. Mar had since heard nothing more of it. Mar asked that his draft might be returned, which Methven said was at his house. Methven promised to bring it, but never did so. Mar declared he was perfectly willing and was desirous the letter should be shown, for it would answer for itself and for him too (pp. 169, 186, 260, 293).

Methven's excuse for divulging the letter was that he did it to vindicate himself from any aspersion cast on him by his letters found in the pockets of Robert Campbell, Argyle's friend, when he was killed (pp. 262, 293), but he had spoken of the matter before he knew of Campbell's death (p. 324).

Mar added that the effect of Methven's first meeting with Argyle's friend was getting them in a manner engaged to advertise Mar of their march from Stirling before they should begin it, which was a very great point at that time, when the King's coming was almost despaired of, and the Jacobites were on the point of quitting Perth every day. Mar believed that Argyle had in this no bad intention towards those he served, but feared its being known might injure him (p. 187). He had kept it a secret, till Methven's conduct obliged him for his own justification to make it known, but in such a way that he was sure it could do Argyle no harm. He wished he had a way of letting him know this (p. 274).

A great part of the present volume consists of the correspondence between Mar and the Jacobite agents in different parts of Europe. The two principal objects of the Jacobite foreign policy during this period were, first to prevent an alliance between the Regent and King George, as they knew that the latter would insist that James should be obliged to withdraw to Italy, since not only his removal to such a distance from England would seriously hinder any future attempts at an invasion or a rising, but his residence, though unavoidable, in or near the Papal States would seriously prejudice him in the eyes of his Protestant adherents, secondly to secure the assistance of Sweden, and for that purpose to effect a peace between Charles XII. and the Czar.

On 15 May General Dillon, the Jacobite agent at Paris, had an interview with the Regent and urged him to assist James with money. The Regent assured him that he was much concerned for James' melancholy situation, but that it was impossible for him to assist him at present, but he held out some hope of doing so in future (p. 154). In the same letter Dillon stated he was informed there was a negotiation on foot for a treaty between England, France and Holland, but that Lord Stair had told the Regent that an essential preliminary to such a treaty was the removal of James beyond the Alps. It was then actually being debated before the Council of Regency whether the Regent should solicit the Pope to remove James from Avignon, and in what manner he should do so. Dillon insinuated to the Regent's secretary that, if the Council decided in the affirmative, the Regent should inform the Pope beforehand that he would be obliged to make a forced solicitation, which required only a civil refusal (p. 156). The Council of Regency disapproved of the proposal, so it was dropped for a time. In June, however, Dillon was again in great apprehension (p. 234). It was reported that the means the Regent intended to adopt was starvation, *i.e.* cutting off Queen Mary's and James' pensions (p. 220). Dillon considered both ought to be very firm, and not to yield unless obliged by the last necessity.

On 14 July an interview of above an hour took place between the Regent and Queen Mary which was considered satisfactory, but no details are given of what took place (pp. 281, 300). Mar hoped the storm might blow over (pp. 300, 301). Further particulars about the treaty proposed between England and France are given in Dillon's letter of 26 July. Both England and Holland continued to press the removal of James as a preliminary. This the Regent refused, but promised to use his utmost endeavours, when the treaty was signed, to effect it before the ratification. He was much embarrassed about the manner of effecting James' removal. Both Dillon and Sparre urged that James should not yield except to actual force, which would make difficulties between the Regent and the Pope. If he consented to leave, both his character and interests would suffer, and his enemies in England might insinuate he did so to preserve Queen Mary's pension (p. 310). James had written to the Regent in civil terms but declaring that nothing but absolute force could

ever make him leave, and Queen Mary had told the Regent nothing would ever make him comply unless he were downright forced to it. The Regent and his ministers gave out notwithstanding that they were sure to get James to leave *à l'aimable* to save the allowance he had from them (p. 314). The negotiations hanging fire, the departure of James was not further pressed during the period covered by the present volume.

The applications to the King of Sweden to allow James to reside at Deux Ponts and to receive any English ships that might revolt to James into Swedish harbours have already been noticed.

Up to 23 May no answer had been received from the King, but one was daily expected. General Dillon and Robert Leslie succeeded in convincing Baron Sparre, the Swedish Ambassador to France, of the great use it would be to his master if English men-of-war came over to him. The Baron promised to write to his master on that head by a Swedish Colonel who was to leave for Sweden in a few days. Sparre was also of opinion that James should send a man of character with full powers to Sweden, but that this should not be done till the Baron had heard from the King and received his approbation thereof (pp. 155, 176). Mar was of opinion that sending such a man would make too great a noise, and a man of such low degree as not to arouse suspicion would not be of sufficient weight. He therefore suggested that Sparre should apply to the King for such powers as might be necessary for him to settle matters with whatever persons James might appoint (p. 184). The King's own affairs were so embarrassed that it was unlikely he could give James any immediate assistance, so that Mar considered it was hardly worth while to send the Duke of Ormonde on a mission which would be expensive and liable to many dangers. To send a little man to prepare the way for the Duke would not, Mar thought, be so good as Sparre's writing for full powers for himself (p. 213).

In July, however, as Sir John Erskine of Alva was going on business of his own to Hamburg, James ordered him on his arrival there to write to General Hamilton, who was with the King of Sweden, and to proceed as he advised. Sir John had full instructions and carried with him a letter from James to the King (p. 283), a copy of the memorial sent to the King by Sparre and a plenipotentiary power to treat and conclude with the King.

Mar hoped that Sparre would approve of this step, which might do good and could do no hurt (p. 286). Sir John's instructions, dated 17 July, are set out on p. 288. The Jacobites in England were informed of Sir John's mission, and they were urged to collect and send money to Sweden with a person competent to concert with the King and Sir John the necessary measures (pp. 301, 303, 306). Sparre agreed that Sir John's mission could do no harm, and approved of his writing first to Hamilton (p. 328).

Sir John travelled by Brussels and Amsterdam (pp. 311, 334). Reasons he does not mention delayed him on his journey, but he reached Lübeck on 21 Aug. On his arrival at Hamburg he decided not to wait till he could hear from General Hamilton, who was at such distance that it would take too much time, since he had an opportunity of going with the Swedish colonel mentioned on the last page, who had the necessary passports (pp. 366, 367). On the 26th, however, he wrote that his plans were again uncertain, as the Russians, who had occupied Travemunde, refused to let the Prince of Hesse's people pass, and *a fortiori* the colonel would be stopped by them (p. 371).

Hearing also that the Czar was half way between Wismar and Lübeck it occurred to him he might take the opportunity of going to see his brother, Dr. Erskine, the Czar's physician and confidant, to try if by his means or otherwise negotiations might be opened between Russia and Sweden. On the other hand he feared that, if he did so, it might excite suspicion among the Russians, or might render him less acceptable with the King of Sweden, besides the risk of losing his opportunity, if the colonel and the Prince of Hesse's people should go (p. 371).

In the meantime Sparre had been to Flanders to confer with Baron Görtz, who informed him of the King's present situation and of his sentiments with regard to James. Sparre, who had appointed for the sake of secrecy that General Dillon should meet him on his return ten leagues from Paris, assured him that his master's sentiments were as good as could be desired, that he received the first proposals most graciously, and said that his glory, interest, and King George's proceedings toward himself were more than sufficient reasons for his serving James. He had ordered one of his chief ministers whom he had left in Sweden, when he invaded Norway, to answer Sparre on this head, but the

answer was delayed, the reason being that in the King's Court and Council there were statesmen of different inclinations who sometimes espoused interests contrary to their master's intention and service. Sparre assured Dillon he had convincing proofs of the King's true concern for James, and doubted not he would enter into measures for their common interest, as soon as the storm that menaced his own state was over, if affairs were managed with discretion and secrecy on James' side. Sparre desired that Sir John should not see the King nor apply to him on any account, as such a step would harm James' interest perhaps more than could be imagined. Dillon immediately (19 August) wrote to Sir John, desiring him to make no application to the King till he received further instructions. Sparre promised to inform Dillon when the proper time came to send one to Sweden, who must be Ormonde, but without noise or equipage. He desired that his own name might not be mentioned, and made much difficulty in allowing Dillon to inform Queen Mary of all this matter, alleging there were persons about her who revealed secrets (pp. 357, 359). He had already complained bitterly that everything he said or did relating to James was known to Stair, who had sent his master the very circumstances of his meeting James in the Bois de Boulogne (pp. 352, 370).

Mar on 27 Aug. wrote to Sir John to do nothing further in the affair with Sweden, and to secure the papers he was entrusted with, if he had a sure way of doing so, and, if not, to destroy them. In case General Hamilton had advised Sir John to proceed, Dillon was to consult with Sparre and order Sir John what to do (p. 381). On 2 Sept. Sir John went down to Travemunde, but found the passage still impossible (pp. 402, 403).

The private affairs which caused Sir John's journey were connected with a silver mine on his property in Scotland. His brother-in-law, Patrick Campbell of Monzie, made use of this fact to negotiate with Lord Townshend on Sir John's behalf. He represented that Sir John could give valuable information about the mine, and that, if the House of Commons got wind of it, before King George had come to some agreement with Sir John, they would insist on having a share. The matter was further complicated by the Scotch laws about mines.

The Prince of Wales wrote to King George at Hanover for a conditional pardon to Sir John and allowed his nephew, Sir H. Stirling, to go to Sir John with the letter given on p. 498 (pp. 388, 498). Further details upon this subject will be found in the *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society, Vol.* II, *pp.* 414-418, and in the *Eighth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, Appendix* i, *pp.* 84-86.

Sir H. Stirling met Sir John at Lübeck on 7 Sept., and laid the proposals before him. Having received Dillon's letter of 19 August that day Sir John decided to return to Holland (pp. 413, 414), but stayed a few days longer at Hamburg on the chance of hearing from Mar (p. 420). James was glad to hear of the probability of Sir John's success in his own affair, and said that, now he could do nothing in what was entrusted to him, that was to be his chief concern (p. 474). Sir John, after being much delayed by storms, reached Amsterdam on the 29th.

Sir John while at Lübeck had gained the confidence of the Prince of Hesse's envoy, who told him that the Russians did themselves a great injury in stopping him, for, if they knew how much he would endeavour and perhaps could forward what they said their master and they so earnestly desired, viz., an accommodation with Sweden, they would not do it. Sir John, being convinced that King George was not concerned in the Prince of Hesse's design, told him that, if James was to find his account in such an accommodation, he would endeavour to help it on. Sir John then sent Sir H. Stirling to Dr. Erskine with arguments to induce him to favour an accommodation if the condition on James' behalf was offered, and he considered his going the more necessary as he had good advice of offers being made to Dr. Erskine, provided he would act a very different part (pp. 501, 502). The fruit of Sir H. Stirling's mission appears from two letters dated 22 Sept., Copenhagen. One, an ostensible one, summarized on p. 495, is printed in the *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society, Vol.* II, *p.* 418. The other is printed on p. 495. Both the Czar and Dr. Erskine had all the desire in the world to do the utmost services to James, and heartily wished King George at the devil. Dr. Erskine assured Sir Henry that, were the Czar as near Scotland as he was to some other kingdoms, he would immediately give James everything he could want. Could the King of Sweden be brought to

reason, the affair were done, but he was obstinate, though his adversary wanted to make an agreement. Sweden was in no danger of an invasion, because the Czar was absolutely resolved not to allow it. If that one obstacle were removed, all would be as Sir John wished.

At this very time Dr. Erskine was acting as interpreter between the Czar and Sir John Norris, the admiral of the English Baltic fleet, and Lord Polwarth, the Envoy to Denmark, and Norris consistently asserted the sincerity of his intentions (*English Historical Review*, *Vol.* XIX, *p.* 61)!

Further proofs of Dr. Erskine's activity on behalf of James and a good deal of correspondence between him and Mar will appear in the following volumes of the Calendar.

This is the Dr. Erskine as to whom the Czar stated in the memorial sent to Secretary Stanhope on 12 March, 1717, that he could not believe he had so far forgot himself as to enter into such a criminal correspondence without orders, and that he had forbidden him to hold any correspondence with his relations who had been engaged in the late rebellion even concerning their family affairs (*Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, *Vol.* II, *p.* 422).

Baron Görtz arrived at Paris on September 6th. The following day General Dillon had a conversation of two hours with Sparre which is narrated on pp. 428, 429. Sparre told him that his master was most inclined to enter into amity and union with James, but it was necessary that a memoir be prepared showing what assistance he expected from his friends in England and also the benefit this union might prove to the King of Sweden. The memoir must be ready by the night of the 9th as Görtz, who was to carry it to the King, was obliged to leave on the 10th. Sparre believed that the King, when he received the memoir, would send him full powers to conclude a treaty with James.

If this were agreed upon, and the storm that was threatening the King should blow over, he would be able to give James whatever succours he should promise by the end of November or the beginning of December.

Sparre was highly indignant that Queen Mary was told of what had passed. Though Dillon assured him that none knew it except her and himself, it appears that Dillon by her orders

conferred on the subject with Lord Middleton and Mr. Inese who prepared the memoir printed on p. 429, which declared that the heads of the English Church and the heads of the Tories had assured James that they would unanimously join him if 6,000 regular troops were sent and arms for 30,000 more with the requisite munitions. It should be observed that Sparre declared he was acting without his master's orders (p. 431).

Dillon was of opinion that Sparre had already orders to treat with James, and perceived he had a mind to do so, though he pretended indifference, which in Dillon's opinion was in order to to make the best bargain he could (p. 429). Mar was of the same opinion. He regretted that Dillon had specified 6,000 troops as the number required, as 8,000 would be wanted, and 2,000 more to make a diversion in Scotland, which was absolutely necessary. It was desirable that, if possible, some should be also sent to Ireland. It was absolutely necessary that the design should be imparted to two or three of the leading Jacobites in England, to induce them to raise the necessary funds and for other reasons (pp. 446, 447). Mar also asked whether Sparre thought any communication should be made to the Regent. Could he be induced to connive, what was necessary might be sent from France to Scotland and Ireland (pp. 455, 465). Lord Oxford's advice on this point was also desired (p. 465).

On 26 Sept. Dillon enclosed to James Sparre's demands, which, he believed, had been concerted between him and Görtz before the departure of the latter for Holland. Sparre relied on receiving a formal draft on the part of James, to be sent to his master. The King of Sweden was in absolute need of money to pay his troops; if James would, by means of his friends in England, satisfy him on that point, it was the essential stroke, and one that would engage that prince to make the utmost efforts to restore him to his throne (p. 477).

It was intended to send Father Southcott to Vienna to do all in his power to get some of the Imperial ministers to embrace James' interest and to induce the Emperor to give James protection and a safe-conduct if he should have occasion to pass through or reside in any of the Imperial dominions (pp. 185, 188). He was to go through Lorraine and to deliver to the Duke a letter from James. Southcott submitted his disqualifications for the mission (p. 206), which James considered sufficient

reasons for not sending him (p. 220), and it was then intended to employ Owen O'Rourke (p. 221) who acted as Jacobite agent with the Duke of Lorraine. The Duke, however, was strongly against anyone being sent at that time on James' behalf to Vienna, for the reasons given on p. 238, with which James agreed (pp. 255, 257). Walkingshaw of Barrowfield was, however, sent in the winter, but his errand proved fruitless, as the Duke had anticipated.

In June, George Bagnall was sent to Turin to deliver a letter from James to the Queen of Sicily, and to request her to use her influence with her husband to allow James to reside somewhere in his territories. He was not to own that he was sent by James to any persons except the Queen and such as she should direct. To others he was to represent that his sole object was to get service for himself in the King of Sicily's army. If he failed, he was to propose to the Queen her husband's taking into his service some of the exiled Jacobites, and to represent to her James' great occasion for money to support many of his subjects who had lost all on his account (p. 244).

The Queen told Bagnall that the necessity the King was under of keeping fair with the Elector (King George) would not permit him, she feared, to comply with what was desired, and later that, when mention was made last winter of the same affair, the King found it impossible for him to consent, and he even desired that, if James were obliged to retire to Italy and to pass that way, his stay might be as short as possible, and that he himself might be excused from seeing him. The King could not take into his service men directly from Avignon, but she gave some hopes, that, if they were removed thence for some time, so that it might not appear they had been concerned in the rising, something might be done for them. As for money she said, whenever an occasion offered, the King would be very ready to assist, if a proper channel were found to convey it (pp. 266, 267).

The King himself refused the proposals both about the officers and money, saying his situation was such that he could not disoblige England, and hoped James would not desire things of him that would incapacitate him from serving him effectually when occasion offered (p. 267).

It had been suggested in March that James should declare the Queen of Sicily and her son, the Prince of Piedmont, his

heirs in default of heirs of his body (p. 46). The House of Savoy always kept in view the possibility of their succeeding to the English Crown, and even after the death of Charles Edward procured from the Cardinal Duke of York, the titular Henry IX., an acknowledgement that they were his heirs, if he died without issue.

Lord Bolingbroke after the return of James from Scotland wrote to Sir Patrick Lawless, the Jacobite agent at Madrid, to desire from that Court a retreat for James in Spain and some provision for his subsistence (pp. 64, 119), and Mar on his arrival at Avignon wrote to the same effect. Alberoni seemed amazed at the proposal of an asylum for James, and declared that such a thing, if granted, would incapacitate that Court from ever being useful to James hereafter, and would ruin the present system of their own affairs. Lawless then asked for an advance of the part of the 400,000 crowns intended for James, which had not been paid, for his present necessities, and for an allowance of 100,000 crowns a year for his maintenance while abroad, supporting his demand by all the arguments in his power. Alberoni replied that the King himself would answer James' letter to him on the above heads, but that the low condition of his finances did not allow him to gratify his inclinations, and that it was impossible for him to send any present supplies (p. 120). Alberoni continued his attitude of reserve. Lawless suggested that attempts should be made to gain Father d'Aubenton, the King's confessor, and that James should promise him his good offices with the Pope, if he rendered him service with the King of Spain (p. 296). In August, Mar proposed that Lawless through the confessor should try to convince the King of Spain that it was his interest to prevent the removal of James from Avignon by supplying him with money, because James' remaining there was an obstacle to the intended treaty between England and France, which, if concluded, would be prejudicial to the King (p. 326). Father d'Aubenton assured Lawless he would renew his instances to the King to send money to James (p. 349), and held out hopes that it would be done (pp. 397, 409).

In Lawless' letter of 17 August was enclosed one from the Queen of Spain which said nothing about money, but was civil (pp. 399, 409, 436). D'Aubenton in September informed Lawless that whatever was done for James must be done so

privately that one hand should not know what the other did, but at the same time assured him that both the King and the Queen of Spain and Alberoni were all very much disposed to serve James effectually as far as was in their power (pp. 457, 484).

In July George Jerningham was sent to Holland rather to inform people rightly of what concerned James and to get intelligence than for any definite service. He was to try to convince people there that it was more for their interest to have James on the throne than one of their neighbours who had a power of his own close to them. There was nothing they could reasonably desire of James for their security that he would not agree to (p. 263).

The Jacobites considered it extremely important that James should marry as soon as possible that he might have children. If he died childless the succession would pass to the House of Savoy, who were not only like himself Roman Catholics but foreigners. Such an event would practically extinguish all the hopes of the Jacobites. With this view various plans for a suitable alliance were suggested.

On the news of the death of the Elector Palatine in June it was hoped that his successor, Charles Philip, would be in a more independent position, and would not be deterred by the opposition of the Imperial Court from consenting to the marriage desired between his daughter and James (pp. 239, 255-257). Delay had neither shaken James' constancy nor cooled his ardour (p. 256). If the Elector could not give an immediate consent or at least leave the decision to his daughter, James hoped that he might at least promise not to dispose of her for a time. As long as James saw her disengaged, nothing but absolute necessity would compel him to engage himself. The good offices of the Pope were solicited through Cardinal Gualterio (p. 256).

The Duke of Lorraine advised, however, that a clear and present answer should be pressed for, in which there was no inconveniency, for, if the Elector was as much bent on the match as formerly, his answer would not be a flat denial, and, if he had some other marriage in view, he would certainly give no promise of waiting (pp. 390, 513). Two days later the Duke informed Owen O'Rourke, the Jacobite agent at his Court, that he had a very fresh account

that the Elector was actually treating about a match between his daughter and the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, which O'Rourke thought likely enough. At the moment the Princess was taking to it, and the Electoral Prince's person was much commended by those that had seen him. The moral impossibility under present circumstances of effecting what James desired ought to make this news more indifferent to him, and O'Rourke believed that this was probably the cause of the change in the father and daughter, if the news was true. He hoped, if so, they would give a candid answer (p. 402).

In September the Elector's answer was received, which, as expected, was unfavourable. His fear of making so powerful a neighbour as King George an irreconcileable enemy was so well grounded, that O'Rourke saw nothing that could be replied to remove it. The same objection had been put forward by the late Elector, and O'Rourke considered the match impossible, till James should be in a position to protect the Elector. If the Elector were to promise to wait for a time, he would probably break his promise, should a suitable marriage offer itself, and he would expect a reciprocal engagement from James, which would be far from his interest, the most eminent motives urging him to marry as soon as possible (p. 513).

Queen Mary in September sent James an account of a marriage proposed for him with a person not named (p. 467). James desired that the proposal might be refused in civil terms, as he did not think the thing at all proper (pp. 480, 485).

In August Sir J. Erskine mentioned a daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse as an eligible person (p. 367). More about this suggested alliance will be found in the next volume.

At the end of September James was ill of piles. His indisposition was then supposed to be trifling (pp. 474, 479-482), but he became much worse in October and had to undergo a serious operation.

A Capt. Alexander McDonald by the advice of Hans Hamilton and Mr. Philips in order to prevent his maltreatment by the English Government consented to go to Avignon as a spy. Philips believed him an honest man and a friend to James, and that by following his directions he might amuse the Government in trifles and deceive them in more serious things (p. 344).

On his arrival at Avignon he told James the object with which he was sent (p. 284), but was put in prison (p. 246). He afterwards was sent away from Avignon (p. 245). From Mar's letter of 13 July it appears he was then still at Avignon. His two letters on p. 245 are therefore wrongly assigned to June, and must be of a later date.

On 31 Aug. Mar in a letter to Sir P. Lawless speaks of a most hellish design against James which was discovered by the greatest accident in the world. He hoped to be able to give a full account of it in a few days (p. 400), which however he did not do. Possibly the assassin may be the person who signs himself La Grange in a letter dated 24 Aug. from Orange addressed to Lord Stair, in which he stated that he was trying to corrupt an attendant of James in order to poison him, and declared that, if that design failed, he had several other plans for murdering him, and regretted that he had not got his pistols with him when James had passed him in a carriage, as he lay concealed in a vineyard. (*Gualterio MSS., MSS. Additional*, 20,311, *f.* 342.)

Father Græme at Dunkirk mentioned that Douglas, who undertook to murder the King, arrived there 18 Sept. and left immediately for Paris. Can this be the Henry Douglas who wrote from Dunkirk in September an account of a plot to assassinate James in which four persons were concerned, two of whom were named Harrison and Burrell? They intended to use not fire-arms but a bow with a poisoned arrow. He desired this information should be communicated to Queen Mary (p. 506). Perhaps the undated paper calendared in the last volume (p. 481) under 1715 about a Mr. Elliot and a Mr. Douglas relates to one of these plots.

In May the opinion of Mr. Inese and Dr. Ingleton was given on the question whether James could promise to "protect and maintain the Church of England as established by law," which they decided in the negative. The question was therefore to discover such expressions as might keep within the bounds of a permission, and yet be sufficient to satisfy all persons, which, they suggested, might be done by the following words:—"I promise . . . that I will not alter the religion established by law, nor change the laws relating thereunto, nor will I molest the professors of it, but on the contrary protect and maintain them in all their just rights, dignities, privileges and possessions" (p. 187).

In the same month proposals were made by certain persons not named, that they should be empowered to grant leases of the lands included in the Queen's jointure, with power to receive the rents and to retain any surplus there might be above the rents the lands were let for, when the jointure was settled. Certain queries on the Queen's behalf had not been satisfactorily answered, but an answer was promised (p. 196). It was considered it would be most for her interest to sell the whole of the arrears, the jointure, and the power of making leases for a sum paid down, and to let the proposers make the best of their bargain (p. 198).

In August James wrote to the Internuncio at Brussels in reply to his letter which recommended to him persons to fill the bishoprics vacant in Ireland. He declared that his Holiness having consented to his enjoying his right of nomination to all such bishoprics, he had laid down certain rules for himself, amongst which were to nominate only on authentic demands sent by the bishops, clergy and leading Catholics, to give in general preference to ecclesiastics actually working in the mission, not to multiply bishops needlessly, and always to come to an understanding with Cardinal Imperiali, the Protector of that Kingdom. He had caused letters to be written to the Irish bishops to ascertain their opinion on the Internuncio's letter and list, and according to their answer would nominate to such bishoprics as he should ascertain were really necessary to be filled (p. 339). A copy of this letter was enclosed to Cardinal Imperiali. James adds that the wisest ecclesiastics in Ireland disapproved of that great eagerness to increase the numbers of bishops there (p. 356).

The Marquis of Tynemouth or Tinmouth, Berwick's eldest son, was engaged to the Duke of Veragua's sister, a lady of the highest quality and the greatest fortune in Spain. The match had been arranged by Sir P. Lawless, who had been managing it since February (pp. 350, 410).

The following are the Jacobite peerages conferred in this volume. In April William Villiers, whose father had been created Earl of Jersey by William III, was created Baron of Hoo, Viscount of Dartford and Earl of Jersey, with a clause granting to Barbara Villiers, his mother, the rank of a Countess during her life (p. 131), and Francis Cottington was created Baron Cottington

of Fonthill Giffard with a special remainder to his brother, John Cottington (p. 132). On 28 Sept. Ranald McDonald of Clanranald was created Lord Clanranald in the peerage of Scotland, and his sister-in-law, Penelope Mackenzie, relict of his brother who was slain at Sheriffmuir, was created a Baroness of Scotland for her life (p. 488).

On April 8 the Duke of Mar was created a Knight of the Garter, and the Duke of Ormonde and the Earl of Panmure Knights of the Thistle (pp. 71, 72).

On the same day James gave directions about the manner of wearing the ribbon and jewel of the Thistle and the design of the star of that Order (p. 72).

Considerations of space make it impossible to notice here the many interesting details in the letters from England and Scotland of the proceedings in Parliament, the quarrel between King George and his son, the divisions among the Whigs, the popular feeling in favour of James, and the fate of the Jacobites who had been taken prisoners or had surrendered.

The appendix contains a number of papers which were discovered at Windsor too late to be included in the last volume.

Among them is a will (not the last one) of James II. (p. 514), and some sensible rules by him for general officers who were recommended to get and study the best maps they could of the seat of war, and to take all other means to be thoroughly acquainted with all the natural features of the country (p. 515). There are accounts of the circumstances attending the execution of the last will of James II. (pp. 516-519). Two papers about Dr. Betham, James' preceptor (p. 520), resemble those in the last volume (pp. 190-192). A very large number of documents (pp. 521-535) relate to the claim of Queen Mary for payment of her jointure as provided by the treaty of Ryswick, the last of them being as late as the beginning of 1715. Among them is a memoir drawn up by Mr. Dicconson (p. 529) and given to M. de Torcy to be sent to M. d'Iberville, which is probably that alluded to in the Duke of Berwick's letter given on p. 338 of the last volume.

The ciphers used in this volume are far more numerous than those in the preceding, but fortunately keys of some of the most important have been discovered.

There is an almost complete key to that used by Sir Hugh Paterson and Mr. Jerningham, and one not so accurate to that used by H. Straton. For instance, Elsmore, which is deciphered as England in the letter where it occurs, is not in the key. Moore and Newton are deciphered as Earl Marischal and David Nairn, which are plainly right, but in the key they are Mrs. Masham and Lord Nottingham. Pillmer (p. 451) does not occur in the key. Sidly (pp. 8, 13) is given in the key as the Master of Sinclair, but from the context and from other passages I think it must mean Lord Seaforth.

The key to the cipher used with J. Menzies, the principal correspondent in England, is as follows: (N.B.—In all these lists of ciphers, all words deciphered in the originals are printed in ordinary letters, those of which the interpretations are guessed in italics.)

Any Christian name beginning with

D	stands for	The French ministry.
E	,,	the Regent.
H	,,	England.
J	,,	James.
K	,,	Sweden.
L	,,	King George.
P	,,	Queen Mary.
S	,,	Inese.
T	,,	Duke of Perth.
W	,,	Menzies.

Nor does it matter if a surname is added, *e.g.* Laury Black, Louis Black, Louis Nigaud, all = King George and Walter Mayne, Will. More, Will. Murray, Will. Brown, Will. Thomson, all = Menzies.

Allin	stands for	Lord Arran.
Arnot	,,	*the Army.*
Arthur	,,	*England.*
Auberton	,,	*Avignon.*
Aylmer	,,	*Duke of Argyle.*
Baxter	,,	*Duke of Brunswick*, i.e. *King George.*
Beatman	,,	*Duke of Berwick.*
Bilson	,,	*collection of money.*
Blackwell	,,	*Ord.*
Brandy	,,	*troops.*

Chilton	stands for	*Cadogan.*
Clark	,,	*James.*
Coals		
College	,,	Colclough.
Cooper	,,	Cæsar.
Coventry	,,	*Colclough.*
Cowley	,,	the Church of England.
Cross		
Dikes	,,	Dicconson.
the Doctor	,,	*Duke of Shrewsbury.*
East India goods	,,	*money.*
Edgbury	,,	*England.*
Edgcomb	,,	*the Emperor.*
Errington	,,	Sir Redmond Everard.
Falmouth	,,	*France* or *the French.*
Farington	,,	Forester *or* Forster (probably the Major-General.)
Fish	,,	*funds* or *money.*
Foley	,,	*France.*
Freeman	,,	*Floyd.*
Fullerton	,,	*France.*
Gassemin or Jassemin	,,	*d'Iberville.*
Glastenbury	,,	*Gibraltar.*
Gray and	,,	*Lord Granard.*
young Gray	,,	*his son, Lord Forbes.*
Hannes	,,	*Elector of Hanover.*
Hardy	,,	*Holland.*
Hart		
Heathcote	,,	*the Highlanders.*
Holloway	,,	*Holland.*
Holmes		
Honyton	,,	*Harley*, i.e. *Lord Oxford.*
Jameson	,,	*St. John*, i.e. *Bolingbroke.*
Jarden	,,	*L. Inese.*
Jonston	,,	*d'Iberville* (?)
Juxon or Juxton	,,	James.
Kemp	,,	*Charles Kinnaird.*
Knapton and	,,	*Lord Kinnoul.*
young Mr. Knapton	,,	*his son, Lord Dupplin.*

Mr. Laurence Massey	stands for	*Duke of Leeds.*
May	,,	*Earl Marischal.*
Melvill, Mildmay	,,	*Marlborough.*
Mitchel, Montagu, Morris	,,	*Mar.*
Morley	,.	*Menzies.*
Morpeth	,,	James Murray.
Muslin	,,	*Money.*
Nesmith	,,	*David Nairne.*
O'Brien	,,	*Duke of Orleans.*
Oldfield	,,	*Oglethorpe.*
Oliphant and	,,	*Ormonde.*
Oliphant's brother	,,	*his brother, Lord Arran.*
O'Neal	,,	*Ormonde.*
Onston	,,	*Capt. John Ogilvie.*
Paston	,,	(a mistake for another cant word).
Pauncefort	,,	Port Mahon.
Phips, Mistress	,,	*peace.*
Plumb	,,	Sir C. Phipps.
Polton	,,	*Philips.*
Povey	,,	*Lord Portmore.*
Price	,,	*King of Spain.*
Proby	,,	*the Parliament.*
Ramsay	,,	Rait.
Ribbon	,,	*arms.*
Richard	,,	*James.*
Rigg	,,	*Bishop of Rochester.*
Roberts	,	*Rome.*
Salt	,,	*ships.*
Sangster	,,	*King of Sweden.*
Saunders	,	*L. Inese.*
Searcher	,,	*Scotland.*
Shaw	,,	*King of Spain.*
Shrimpton	,,	*Duke of Shrewsbury.*
Snell	,,	*Scotland.*
Stapleton	,,	*St. John*, i.e. *Bolingbroke.*

Stevens	stands for	*James.*
Stockings	,,	*ships.*
Straworth	,,	Lord Stowell (Stawel).
Swift	,,	*King of Sicily.*
Tea		
Tea trade		
Tobacco	,,	*arms.*
Trevor	,,	*the Tories.*
Wall		
Walters, Mr.		
Watson, Mistress	,,	*Lady Westmorland.*
Williamson	,,	*the Whigs.*
Wolsey or Worsely	,,	*war.*
Wool		
Wright	,,	Bolingbroke.

It will be observed that in the case of proper names except Blackwell = Ord and Wright = Bolingbroke, the cant name always begins with the same initial as the real name. Wright is deciphered as above in the originals, and I think from comparing the passages where Blackwell and Ord are mentioned Blackwell must mean Ord. Were it not for this fact I should think Hart (p. 285) would mean the Duke of Lorraine. Perhaps Hesse may be meant, but, if so, there is no other trace of any application made by James in that quarter except an allusion to a possible marriage between him and a princess of that house (p. 367). There are also twelve elaborate letter ciphers. A figure placed before the cipher letters indicates which cipher is used.

There is no separate key to the cipher used by the Abbé Inese, but most of the cipher words occur in a cipher adopted in Feb., 1717, for correspondence between James, Queen Mary, Mar, Ormonde, Inese and General Dillon, which is evidently an old cipher revised, to which there is a key among the papers.

The following is the cipher used by General Dillon:—

Arthur	stands for	James.
Beauchamp	,,	*war.*
Belin	,,	*a peace.*
Bernard	,,	England.
Blondall	,,	Sir J. Erskine.

Botville	stands for	*an alliance.*
Christopher	,,	*Scotland.*
Cott, Mr.	,,	the Emperor's envoy in Paris.
Daniel	,,	*Ireland.*
Davaux	,,	France.
Denison, Mr.	,,	King of Spain.
Duval	,,	*a treaty.*
Edgar	,,	the Regent.
Falconer	,,	*Robert Leslie.*
Fitzpatrick	,,	*Ormonde.*
Frederick	,,	Maréchal d'Uxelles.
Geoffry or Jeofry	,,	Baron de Sparre.
Giles	,,	guaranty for King George's succession.
Gregory	,,	Duc de Noailles.
Humphry	,,	King of Sweden.
Jackson	,,	King of Denmark.
Johnson	,,	Mar.
Kenrick	,,	King George.
Lesard, Mr.	,,	Southcott.
Matthew	,,	*Abbé de Thesut.*
Milflour	,,	*Holland.*
Miremont	,,	*King of Sicily.*
Mophet	,,	*the Turks.*
Nahum	,,	*Magny.*
Niger	,,	Gen. Hamilton in Sweden.
Orlando	,,	*money.*
Peter	,,	the Council of Regency.
Robert	,,	*the Parliament.*
Rochford	,,	*the Emperor.*
Roger	,,	Avignon.
Rogers	,,	Mar.
Samuel	,,	*the Pope.*
Saunders	,,	*Queen Mary.*
Thomas		
Villeneuve	,,	Dillon.
Xerxes	,,	*Duke of Berwick.*
Young	,,	Lord Stair.
Zacharia	,,	*Bolingbroke.*

Most of the cipher names used with Sir Patrick Lawless are deciphered in the originals. Those not deciphered are as follows:—

Bagnole	stands for	the Emperor.
Beaulieu	,,	arms.
Bonnoit	,,	Prince Pio.
Brion	,,	Marquis de Monteleone, the Spanish Ambassador to England.
Chaünelin	,,	a treaty.
Dalmont	,,	Denmark.
De la Vallée	,,	Ireland.
Dubuisson	,,	the Turks.
Dutertre	,,	Rome.
Heron	,,	Hanover.
Jackson	,,	Alberoni.
Le Gras	,,	the Czar.
Le Maire	,,	money.
Le Moignon	,,	Prince de Cellamare.
Le Moine	,,	King of Sweden.
Le Roy	,,	troops.
Olivier	,,	Mar.
Pligny	,,	Paris.
Pussole	,,	Avignon.

The undeciphered cipher names in Sir John Erskine's cipher are:—

Adamson	stands for	Cameron of Lochiel?
Barry	,,	Marlborough.
Burnet		
Casy	,,	Clanranald?
Dempster	,,	Westcombe.
Errington	,,	Gen. Gordon?
Garden	,,	mine.
Harry's	,,	Italy.
Mr. Mansfield's son	,,	James.
Nedson	,,	Lord Stair.
tools or Mr. Toole	,,	money.

Adamson, Casy and Errington probably mean Cameron, Clanranald and Gen. Gordon, but it is uncertain which is which.

In the Lord Oxford cipher, used also by Capt. John Ogilvie, the names not given in the key are :—

Baterton (wrongly spelt for Paterson)	stands for	de Torcy.
Bing	,,	Bromley ?
Frie	,,	Ireland.

All the cipher words used by Mr. Bagnall are keyed except Benson, which probably means the Duke of Ormonde. Truby, which means Sicily, is apparently put by mistake for some other cant word, meaning probably King George or England.

None of the cipher words used by James Murray are keyed except le Brun = Mar.

Keys to all the ciphers that occur in the Appendix have been found.

None of the words used in the remaining ciphers are keyed. The interpretations given are therefore based only on conjecture, though in many cases the context and passages in other letters almost certainly prove their correctness.

Keys to the ciphers used in the first volume have also been since found. The interpretation of the names undeciphered or erroneously or doubtfully interpreted which occur in them are as follows :—

In the Berwick cipher (pp. xcv., xcvi.) :—

Beauchamp	stands for	the Bishop of Bristol, afterwards of London (Robinson).
Berry	,,	Secretary Bromley.
Dorat	,,	Dicconson.
Elmore	,,	Etats Generaux, *i.e.* the States General.
Harford	,,	Marshal Harcourt, therefore Harford's namesake = Lord Harcourt.
Moulin		Lady Masham.
Pery	,,	Protestants.
Pralin	,,	Cardinal de Polignac.
Tarante	,,	Irish troops.
Urbin	,,	Maréchal d'Uxelles

Fisher, Matthews and Stoner interpreted as Sir John Forester, Your Majesty, and the King of Spain do not occur in the key.

Though in the key Berry is given as Secretary Bromley, probably in some places at any rate it means St. Amand as in the cipher hereafter mentioned.

In the cipher printed at the foot of p. xcix: —

Mr. Field	stands for	Inese.
Mr. Freeman	,,	Duke of Ormonde.
Mr. Stratton	,,	Dicconson.

In the Bolingbroke cipher (p. xcviii., xcix.) any Christian name beginning with

A	stands for	James III.
B	,,	Queen Mary.
C	,,	Duke of Ormonde.
E	,,	Sir W. Wyndham.
G	,,	Bolingbroke.
H	,,	King of France, afterwards the Regent.
L	,,	King George.
M	,,	England.
N	,,	Scotland.
O	,,	Cornwall.
R	,,	Duke of Berwick.
S	,,	Marlborough.
T	,,	King of Sweden.
W	,,	Duke of Atholl.

The other names that occur in this cipher that are interpreted in the key are :—

Lacey	stands for	Duke of Lorraine.
Overbury	,,	Duke of Orleans.
Stoner	,,	King of Spain.

In the cipher on pp. c., ci. :—

Benet	stands for	Queen Anne.
Berry	,,	St. Amand.
Farrell	,,	Capt. Flanagan.
Henry	,,	England.
Jenny	,,	France.
Jonston	,,	the Jacobites.
Katharine	,,	Scotland.

Knight	stands for	James.
Lee	,,	letters.
Lory	,,	Cameron of Lochiel.
Melville	,,	Lady Masham.
Narbon	,,	Lord North.
Oldeson (Olderon)	,,	Anne Oglethorpe.
Oliver	,,	Lord Oxford.
Porter	,,	Cardinal de Polignac
Sarmoise (misprinted, p. 455, Larmoisi).	,,	St. Malo.
Walters	,,	Inese.
Watkins	,,	the wind.

In the key, which is dated Feb., 1717, but which evidently is the key to an old cipher revised, any Christian name beginning with C = the French ministry, but from the context where Charles and Casimir occur they must mean a single person, who must be de Torcy. George, which occurs on p. 399, must be in all probability Bolingbroke, though G names in the key = King of Sweden.

Since the last volume was published, the Duchess of Albany's will has been printed by the Scottish History Society (*Miscellany, Vol. II., p.* 440), from which it appears that she did appoint the Abbé Waters as her executor, and bequeathed all her papers to him, but directed him to deliver all the letters belonging to the royal house and family to her uncle, the Cardinal Duke of York. The sale of these papers was therefore a breach of trust on the part of Waters.

The Calendar and Introduction have been prepared by Mr. F. H. Blackburne Daniell, and the Index by Mrs. S. C. Lomas.

ERRATA.

Page 8, line 13, *for* "heartedly" *read* "heartily."
,, 26, line 12, *for* "spacious" *read* "specious."
,, 61, line 23, *for* "25,000 *francs*" *read* "20,000 *francs*."
,, 91, 8 lines from bottom, *for* "lawers" *read* "lawyers."
,, 119, line 4, *for* "PATTERSON" *read* "PATERSON."
,, 187, line 9, *for* "materal" *read* "material."
,, 229, lines 9 and 10, *for* "More" *read* "More."
9 Ge60 59 9 Gebo 59.

THE STUART PAPERS

AT

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vol. II.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 1.—Desiring him, as he is to stay there some days after the writer, to take all the letters directed to the writer in Scotland, which may be now returned from thence, and to return to the Queen all packets from her. *Holograph.*

M. CRAINSBROUGH to MR. BRINSDEN.

1716, March 2. Morlaix.—I received yours of the 25th with an enclosed for Mr. Sherlock and another for him before. He is not here, but, I am informed, in St. Malo. I observe the arms, &c., are not to proceed on their voyage till further directions. That corresponds with a letter received yesterday from Dunkirk, desiring me, if any ship was here bound for Scotland, to adjure the master not to stir till new orders. The captain of the *Dolphin* man-of-war here said he received yesterday a letter from Lord Stair that the King is come back to France, which I cannot nor will not believe. Capt. Hays and another officer are here, and will not go to St. Malo till they have orders from my Lord or you. If you think fit, it's better to let them know by two words what to do, to avoid expenses. I am glad my Lord approves of what I did about the *Mary Magelaine*. Pray ask him if I may distribute and send abroad the ship's inventory, to see if any would want such a ship, as is usually done in such cases. Capt. Campbell was in such haste going away to follow a French ship that went out of this bound for Holland that he left 10 of his men and his pinnace longboat after him, and they freighted a boat to carry them over. *Noted*, as given by Mr. Brinsden to Lord Mar, 11 March.

W. DICCONSON to CAPT. DAVID GEORGE.

1716, March 2. St. Germains.—I doubt not but my last is come ere this to you, with the disagreeable news of the King's being forced back from Scotland. That enterprise, for want of being timely succoured, having failed entirely for the present, all the Queen can do for you is to leave the ship you now command to your disposal, in case you can by trading or hiring her out make

any advantage to yourself. She only desires you to advise from time to time where you may be heard of, to give notice for your assistance in case of a change of affairs. If any officers come to Port Passage you must inform them that now the greatest concern is to fetch officers from Scotland, not how to send them thither, so their only way will be to return to their regiments. The Queen is sensibly touched by your sufferings, loyalty and affection, and wishes she could do more for you than what I have mentioned. *Two copies.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to MR. CHAUMONT (JAMES III.)

[1716,] Tuesday, [March 3], 2 o'clock.—"Tho' I lament extreamly the fatal necessity your Majesty was under, yet I most heartily congratulate your happy escape and safe arrival. You are well and the cause cannot dye, but will, in God's good time, revive again. The Queen writes your Majesty word what she thinks about your lying att Malmaison. I defer speaking of that or any thing else till I have the honour of kissing your hand." *Holograph. Endorsed,* "March 3rd, 1716."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716,] Wednesday, [March 4].—According to what was agreed with you and the Duke of Ormonde yesterday, I have writ to the man employed at Calais, and sent thither an officer from his garrison in the neighbourhood to supervise and quicken the execution of the orders. My letters go to the Queen open, and, if she approves 'em, will be forwarded with Mr. Dicconson's directions how the merchant shall draw for his reimbursement. I see nothing more to be done on my part in this affair, which I think so necessary that I was of opinion all the ships should not have been stopped which were going, on the King's return. It will perhaps, however, be said that these poor countrymen of ours might have resisted long enough to have made a good capitulation, had I taken care to have sent them powder, and, if it be, I shall not be much disturb'd at the reflection. I am enough us'd to things of this kind to know that rash censures made without due information last no longer till the person concern'd shall think proper to give them an answer. I mention'd to you and the Duke of Ormonde two heads of business, which are very capital in my poor opinion and deserve attention and some concert. . . . . *Holograph. Endorsed,* "March 4th, 1716."

P. SHERLOCK to MONSR. GORDON, banker at Paris, to be forwarded to MR. BOYNTON (LORD BOLINGBROKE).

1716, March 4. Morlaix.—I have had yours of the 22nd and 25th with his Lordship's commands. I had all things prepared when I had yours of the 25th. Pray let me know what I am to do, and if my stay here can be of any service. *Noted,* as given by Mr. Brinsden to Lord Mar, 11 March.

The Earl of Seaforth.

1716, Feb. 22[–March 4]. Kenlochen.—Receipt for 6 boxes containing 7 bags of silver sealed with Brigadier Ratray's seal and marked as therein mentioned, received from Brigadier Ratray, Capt. Tulloch and the other officers in the *Speedwell* for the King's use. *Seal.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Gordon.

1716, March 5. Paris.—It seems so uncertain if this will get safe to you that I cannot venture to say much, and indeed the subject is so melancholy, that it is but an unpleasant task, since I am afraid it can be of so little use. "However, that nothing may be wanting that's in the King's power or mine to do you and all our poor friends with you what service we can, there is now a ship ordered with some powder and arms for your use by which this is to go, that, in case you be retired to the Highlands, as we believe you are, you may not be unprovided there as we were at Perth, and so be in some condition to make at least the better terms for yourselves. We hear that the enemy is in possession of all the Eastern coast so that there was no sending of anything to you there, therefore the ship is ordered to go through the Orcades and land at Island Dunan or some place thereabouts, as the Lewis or Skye, where it is possible that it may come to you. I have wrote to Lord Seaforth and Clanranald to get what's in the ship taken care of, and this transmitted to you that you may send for it. I wish it safe and that it may come in time to be of service to you.

We are in the utmost pain to know what is become of you all since we left you, for our accounts by England are very lame. As soon as the King landed, he ordered one ship to Peterhead and another to Fraserburgh to bring as many of the gentlemen off as they could. I wrote by his Majesty's order to two ladies to acquaint you of the ships being there, but, by the accounts we have since had, I am afraid they would not come in time to those places and the enemy be in possession of them before them, however it was all we could do, and I wish to God we could have done more for you.

Since I came to this place I have heard nothing but a general cry against some people for the way we were neglected, in nothing being sent us for so long a time, and, when ships were sent, that no arms nor ammunition was sent in them, which it is plain might have been got. Some attribute it to negligence, and others to a much worse reason, which I was unwilling to believe, but it is hard to think that negligence alone could have been the only reason, and the King as well as others thinks he has been very ill served, as is indeed too evident. We have this to comfort us though, that most of his Scots subjects acted an honest and brave part in which the world does them justice, and what God has not thought fit to make successful at this time He will, I hope, do at another, and by restoring our King and country to their just

rights, till which time Lord grant us patience to bear our cross fortune with the submission that we ought to have to His pleasure.

If there be a possibility of your writing to us on this side of the water it would be a very great satisfaction for us to hear from you, and, if any further assistance can be made you from hence, it would be with the utmost pleasure that the King and all about him would do it, but we are afraid it would now come too late.

By the public news we are told that you have made public that paper the King left with you upon his going away, of which I am very glad. I resisted what he was pleased to order me about my going as long as I could, and it was with the utmost pain I at last complied, but, when his Majesty thought my continuing any longer there would in some measure have the same effects as his would have had, and made your condition more desperate, in place of being of service to you or the cause, I submitted, though with a heavy heart, and I hope you all know me too well to blame me for it. As long as the King is in being there are still hopes, and I hope as God has thus wonderfully preserved him so He will continue to do and make him the father of many children to make those kingdoms happy when He pleases to put an end to their sufferings." . . . .

Postscript.—"Since writing I have got Mr. Sheridan to go in this ship, whom you may trust, and I wish he may bring me a commission from you to send you more arms and ammunition. Mr. Pigaut is to give you a certificate of what is sent in this ship." *Draft.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord Seaforth.

1716, March 5. Paris.—Informing him of the sending of the ship mentioned in the last, and requesting him to take care of what she brings, till Gen. Gordon or the nearest commander of the King's forces receives a letter he has written, which the King expects his Lordship to forward to them with all haste, and to send for the stores she brings. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Clanranald.

1716, March 5. Paris.—Informing him of the sending of the ship mentioned in the last two letters, and desiring him, if she comes into his parts, to forward his letter to Gen. Gordon or any commanding the King's forces with all expedition. (Concerning the negligence in supplying arms, &c., and the King's reasons for leaving and for taking Mar with him, as in the letter to Gen. Gordon.) Some time ago a ship was sent for Scotland round Ireland, which we hear is landed somewhere on your coast, and I wish it may be so, for there was in her what would be of use to you. The clans in general, and your family in particular, have acted so worthy a part, that it will make you famous to after ages. I have seen it in the nearest light, and I wish it may yet be in my power to show how sensible I am of their worth, and the grateful sense I have of their ready compliance in everything

that was thought for the service of their King and country. My most humble service to all our friends, and particularly to your two friends, Glengarry and Glenderule. I hope our two sick friends, Sir John McLeane and Sir Donald [McDonald], got safe and that they are better. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

James III. to the Duke of Orleans.

1716, March 6.—"Il auroit esté une grande consolation pour moy, Monsieur, d'avoir put vous entretenir quelques moment avant mon départ, mais je suis content d'en estre privé quand je songe au tort que ce la pouroit faire a vos interests. Les égards que j'ay pour eux ont encor rendües mon incommodité plus facheux par le retardement qu'il a porté a mon départ, mais je m'en voye prontement délivré, et je pars demain matin ayant veüe l' Abbé de Thessut icy. Je luy ay expliqué les détails de tout ce qui vient de m'ariver, et dont je me rapporteray a luy pour vous épargner la peine d'une longue lettre. Les malheurs de ceux qui ont tout perduës pour moy, et par le défaut des secours qu'ils attandoient, me touche sensiblement, et comme vos bonnes intentions pour moy ne me sont pas ignorés, j'ose me flatter que vous m'en donnerez des preuves en cette occasion, en m'accordant quelques secours d'argant pour subvenir a leurs nécessités, et a cette éffet votre propre gloire et l'interest de la France vous doivent estre de plus puissants motifs que tout ce que je pourois dire. Je croy devoir vous dire icy que depuis mon retour d'Escosse, il est arivé une personne de confiance de mes amis en Angleterre, sur le rapport du quel je me suis déterminé a oter les scaux au Comte de Boulinbrock, en quoy je puis dire que j'ay agi autant pour vos interests que les miens. Je les regarderay toujours comme les même, et vous prie d'en estre pleinement persuadez."

Postscript.—Thanking him for the pension of 1,000 *écus* he has lately granted to Madame Le Blanc, and begging the continuance of his kindness to her. "Je me reserve a vous écrire plus en détails de toutes choses, lorsque je serez un peu en repos a Commerci. Je croy cependant devoir adjouter encor icy que j'ay deffenduë au duc de Barwick de se plus mesler de mes affaires, ayant veüe par une longue experiance que cela ne convenoit pas au bien de mon service." *Copy*.

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 6.—By orders of the Queen, who apprehends his Grace may be in present want of money, sending the enclosed bill for 2,000 *livres*, and declaring his own admiration of his Grace's virtue and merit.

Sir Mark Forister to the Duke of Mar.

[1716, March 6?]—I wrote to your Grace from Calais under Mr. Arbuthnot's cover, and advised that I send away the two

ships according to his Majesty's command. I asked Mr. Arbuthnot to-day if he had any orders for me, but he told me he had not. I can't go to sea till I receive his Majesty's orders. *Endorsed*, "Received at Paris, 8 March, N.S."

The Duke of Mar to W. Pigault.

1716, March 8. Paris.—The Earl of Bolingbroke having written to you some days ago concerning a ship to be sent to Scotland with arms and ammunition, I refer you to what he wrote. I have the King's orders to recommend again that affair to you, and that it be done with all dispatch. I wish a discreet man who knows that country could be found to go along in her, and, if he were of that country or had ever been in it, so much the better. Lord Bolingbroke wrote they must first touch at Fraserburgh, but I am afraid the enemy are in possession of that place ere now, so the only way that seems left for the arms and ammunition getting safe to our friends is for the ship to go straight through the Orcades to the north-west coast, conform to the instructions herewith sent. There are also letters to our friends there, who will take care of the ship and cargo when she arrives, and in going that course to that place she has nothing to apprehend but the sea hazard. I could not tell our friends the quantity of arms, &c., to be sent, but I desire you to give the master or the gentleman who goes along a certificate of it, to show Gen. Gordon or any of our friends appointed to receive the cargo. Lord Bolingbroke told you that whatever charge you are put to shall be immediately paid you, and Mr. Dicconson has orders about it. I refer the rest to Capt. Flanigan, and I beg there be no delay in the ship's sailing. *Postscript.*—Should the King's friends be all dissipated, or have submitted to the Government, and none of them are standing out when the ship arrives, she is immediately to return to France with her cargo, but it is believed that will not be the case, therefore it is not in the instructions, for, if there be but 20 standing out, they are to have the arms and ammunition. *Copy.*

General Cadogan to Lord Lovat.

1716, Feb. 26[-March 8]. Aberdeen.—An express going to Inverness I profit of the occasion to assure you of my humble services and acknowledge your letter by Col. Read. I am very glad to hear your affairs are ended at Court to your satisfaction, and I doubt not but you will continue to act with the same zeal and vigour against the rebels as you have hitherto done. Major-General Whiteman (Wightman) will communicate what I have writ to him about the immediate disarming Lord Huntly's and Lord Seaforth's people, and such other of the rebels as do not forthwith give up their arms and submit to mercy. I am persuaded you will both advise and assist in the execution of this matter, and I shall be extremely obliged if you will let me know what passes on your side.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 10. Commerci.—"In three or four dayes I shall write fully to friends with you, but not to yourself, for I hope you will be come away before my letter could reach you, since nothing can now keep you at Paris, and that I realy want you here where there is no difficulty in your coming out of hand, so the sooner the better." *Holograph.*

W. PIGAULT to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, March 10. Calais.—Mr. O'Neil being come we have talk of your order to him and me, and he is gone to Dunkirk to speak to the man that was to give him the po[wder] to see if he can do it now. He has spoken to Chevalier Molle's brother-in-law about some arms. He says a man at St. Omer has promised to furnish as many as we will, so he will go to see them, and if they are worth anything, the price being 3*l.* 10*s.* a piece, and they lie as well there as anywhere for our purpose. He will see at Dunkirk for a good pilot to go north about, to land to Loch Nevis or Loch Orn (Hourn) or Island Dunnan, for I could not find one here to undertake it. Without a very able pilot we can do nothing. If any of the two vessels gone to Scotland would but come back, the wind is now fair since yesterday for them to come, for very few men are inclined to go thither and to hire their ships. We will prepare everything against we hear from Dunkirk and St. Omer, and by that time may hear from Scotland how affairs stand there. [We ask] to hear from your Lordship before we begin to hire a vessel, for, if the Highlanders be dispersed and not in a body, it will be very difficultuous to land in any place. Suppose we find a vessel, you know the Moray Frith is full of English men-of-war, and that cargo will cost a pretty deal of money, besides the vessel and men's wages and victuals. Mr. O'Neil is a very good honest man fit for business. I wish he had been sent at first, for I am afraid it is a little late at present. The worst is, our seamen here do not know that coast, and the Scots pilots here never were there, and will not undertake it, though they do not know what they are to carry. I expect Mr. O'Neil here to-night, when he will go to St. Omer about the arms, and at his return, if we find a good pilot, we will hire a vessel. Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded last Friday. Lord Nithsdale made his escape out of the Tower the day before by his lady that gave him her clothes. She is prisoner in the Tower. The three other lords have had a reprieve for a month.

CAPT. H. STRATON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Feb. 28[–March 10].—"Yours of 23 and 30 Jan. I had in due time, but that of 3 Feb. not till within these three days, and to-day I have yours of the 10th from the other side of the water, and so (as I think) there is not one single letter miscarried, from the first to the last, betwixt you and your humble servant. If all other matters had been attended with the like good fortune,

it had been well, but, since Providence has otherwise ordered it, we ought to be content and still hope for the best, always using our utmost endeavours to promote justice. For my share it's little I am capable to do, but I trust in God, no adverse fortune, or any thing else, shall ever divert or fright me from my duty to good Mr. Keith (Patrick, *i.e.*, James), and though I have an old, weak and much indisposed body, I bless God I have a sound, resolved and willing mind, and by the divine assistance, shall live and die his faithful, humble, dutiful and obedient subject and servant.

As I am truly sorry that unhappy circumstances has forced Mr. Knight (Patrick, *i.e.*, James) to leave his friends, I am heartedly glad he and you are safe on *terra firma*. Almighty God preserve, comfort, support, assist and direct him, and open the eyes of his enemies, and give them grace to repent and return to their duty. God forgive Hunter and Sidly (young Gold and partner, *i.e.*, Lords Huntly and Seaforth) and all other grumblers. They have (as I comprehend matters) much to answer for, and though some of these may think themselves wiser than other men, it seems probable they may soon find their folly, as well as their error, in their punishment.

Immediately after receipt of Mr. Morieson's (Martel, *i.e.*, Mar) last, I communicated the same to two of his nearest and most particular friends here, and by their advice sent a trusty person to the place where the two boxes (papers) was ordered to be lodged, with directions to seal them up and secure them as well as possible. When that person returns you shall have an account. In the meantime, I am very hopeful no ill accident has happened to these boxes, for if it had, it must certainly have made a noise and could not well have been so long concealed, and as yet there is not any such like thing been heard of.

The letter under your cover to the doctrix daughter (Gold's sister, *i.e.*, Lady James Drummond) I caused a trusty hand deliver to Mr. H[a]ll, so it is not to be doubted but it will go safe to the lady's hands.

I am doing and shall do all that is possible for me to establish a trade and correspondence with G[eneral] G[ordo]n and his chief co-partners or either of them as I best can, and then shall endeavour to get you a copy of the paper Mr. Killegrew (Patrick, *i.e.*, James) left with G[ordo]n. In the meantime, though it's much against my inclination to complain, I must tell you, that want of money is a very great impediment to trade. The letter of credit which Mr. Morieson sent me (though it was for 500*l.* sterling) has not, nor cannot afford me one shilling; for H[ar]y C[rawfor]d never paid one penny in to the correspondent of that person his letter of credit was to, so I could not with discretion take money from him, since nothing was paid in to his correspondent or himself, and that I knew it was not convenient for the honest man to advance money. For my part I do not know Mr. C[rawfor]d, nor to my knowledge ever saw him, but merchants here give but a very indifferent character of him, so I wish there may be no other mistakes found in his conduct of money matters.

I am not fond of writing news, or saying much of public affairs in these troublesome times, yet, since you are so very earnest to know all occurrences, I shall endeavour to satisfy you as far as I can, and, though I always hated rebellion, I cannot but pity the poor rebels that were taken at Preston, for by letters from Chester which I have seen, those that are not condemned are in a most miserable condition, being crowded like beasts in a fold, having a raging fever amongst them, and daily dying with ill usage and want of necessaries, and little or no distinction made betwixt the best gentlemen and the meanest sort. There is already 60 odd condemned, most of them gentlemen, both Scots and English, of which 34 are executed, and as I am told, all of them, save one, died justifying what they had done.

The Scots rebels, after the Pretender left them, marched in a body northward, first to Aberdeen, then further north towards Strathspey and to Badenoch. Argyle did not pursue them much further than Aberdeen, but sent detachments to Peterhead and Fraserburgh, and, which is odd, in all that pursuit there was few or no stragglers catched, and not one of note that I hear of taken, but I hear of about a dozen of gentlemen that have rendered themselves prisoners. What treatment they will meet with God knows, but nothing of clemency is yet expected. The clans and all other Highland men are got safe into their own country, some say there is yet a body of them together, but little certainty whether it be so or not; but it is certain that most of the Lords are with the clans, particularly the Earls Marishall, Southesk, Linlithgow, and Viscount Killsyth. Most of the gentry are dispersed to several places, many have crossed Murray firth to Kaitness, and no doubt some of them are gone to the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, and some are gone to the Western Islands, particularly to the Isle of Skye, and some with the clans on the main land, and some few skulking in the Low Country. The generality have either lost their horses or sold them for little or nothing.

The troops are cantoned some at Dumbarton, Glasgow and Stirling, but the bulk of them at Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Elgin, Inverness, and some little garrisons in houses of Braemar and Cromar. Some say that the Marquises of Huntly and Seaforth's houses are likewise garrisoned, and these two worthy Lords are gone to the Highlands. If this be true, they are not like to get much by their fine doings.

March 1[-12].—In the beginning of the last week the Duchess of Balcleuch (Buccleuch) with many other ladies of quality made application to both Houses in behalf of the six condemned peers, upon which a debate arising in the House of Commons, at length a vote was stated, address the King for a reprieve or adjourn. The last was carried by seven, amongst which were three Scots worthies, viz., Gordon of Dallfolly, Mr. Cockburn younger of Ormiestoun and Mr. Hadden. The same subject being long debated in the House of Lords, at length carried by a majority of ten, to address his Majesty to reprieve such as he thought fit, and

indeed his answer was *Hogen Mogen*, though very short. He told them he would do what was for the honour of his Government and the safety of his kingdoms. So on Friday last the Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded on Tower Hill, the first made a noble, gentlemany and most Christian speech as the Jacobites say, the other Lord made no speech, but gave a paper to some friend by him, and died with great resolution and composure, having a non-jurant divine with him. Earl Nidsdale (Nithsdale) made his escape the night before, and in the last *Gazette* there is an offer of 1,000*l.* reward to any shall apprehend him. The other three Lords are only reprieved to the 7th of this month, when it's thought all of them will die.

It is confidently reported that a commission of *oyer* and *terminer* will be quickly sent down to Scotland, if so, it's not to be doubted but sacrifices will be made. How many, or when they will be satiated with blood, God knows.

It is writ from London by good hands that Nottingham and all the mercy men as they are called, *i.e.*, addressers, are to be turned out, and it's said the debates and address of the House of Lords has occasioned great heats and division, which is supposed will not end soon, and may produce unforeseen effects. God grant they may be good." Subjoined is a copy in Straton's hand of the material part of Menzies' letter of 4-15 Feb., calendared in the last volume, *p.* 507.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Gordon.

1716, March 11. Paris.—I wrote to you some days ago (of which a copy is enclosed) by Mr. Sheridan, who was to go by Calais in a ship the Eastern way through the Orcades, but, in case of that failing, we send this other ship from another port the Western way, likewise with some arms and ammunition for you, both which we hope will not fail. I wish they may come in time either to enable you to defend yourselves till you can get terms, or to bring you and other gentlemen off. Since my last we hear by the news from London of the 23rd that you are retired to the Highlands, and that several gentlemen have delivered themselves up at mercy, for whom I tremble, fearing the mercies of those people are cruelties. Some people think our friends in England will yet show themselves and do something, about which we have sent to them, and told them what assistance we hope to give them from this side if they will, and, if they do so (tho' I scarce believe they will at this time), the least remains of resistance in Scotland would be of great use, but I do not see how it will be in your power to make it, or stand out, and indeed Scotland has been so ill seconded and supported, that there's no more in reason to be expected there. It is England's part to do it next, and I wish they may succeed better than we were allowed to do, which I doubt not but they will, and in the meantime they will deservedly feel the effects of their not seconding our attempt.

The King being gone to Commerci I can say nothing from him. I am to hear from him this week, and I believe he is to order me to follow him the next. He has thought fit to lay Lord Bolingbroke aside from his office of Secretary of State. He was pleased to offer me the seals, but I declined, thinking it more for his service that nobody should have them for some time, till he sees how he is to dispose of himself, and perhaps I may be the person then for want of a better.

Let us hope that better days will yet come, when the attempt we made for our King and country will be spoke of at home with honour as it is abroad, and I hope none who had a hand in it will ever have reason to be ashamed of it.

The King kept no copy of that paper he left with you about his going away, and is very desirous to have it, which I should be glad you could send me. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Capt. H. Straton.

1716, March 11. Peter's schope. (Paris.)—We no sooner arrived on this side than I wrote to you on the 10th (o.s.), but had no way of sending it, but under Mrs. Montague's (Lady Mar's) cover, " who I desired might forward it to you as she used to do her own to me, so I hope it might come to your hands. In it I told you of two ships which your friend Mr. Knox (James) had freighted and sent northward to bring over some of his goods which could not come before, and I also wrote of Mr. Morrison's (Mar's) account books and papers on that side that you might endeavour to get them taken care of for which I am mightily concerned. I long extremely to hear from you, but it seems there are no letters from you nor Mr. Hall since I came to this place to any of your correspondents, for I can hear of none, not even to Mr. Jackson (Inese), at which I wonder much. I wish you would send me a direction to write by when I have anything worth your while or that can be of use to our partners, and you may address for me to Mr. Hacket under cover to Mr. Jackson till I send you another direction.

We are in great concern, you may be sure, to know what is become of our partners, and trade running so low and they meeting with so many misfortunes made us conclude they would be broke before we could send them any credit from hence, but not hearing of it positively in the news, we have sent a gentleman to convey to them some effects of their friends Anderson and Armstrong (arms and ammunition), which I wish may get safe and in time to them. This gentleman is directed to go the eastern way and to endeavour to find them in their north-west habitation, and in case of that miscarrying there's another we are now a sending the western way directed to the same place, which is all that's in our power to do. I am afraid, even if these come safe to them, that it will not make them able to hold out the trade, but at least it will help them to make the better composition with their creditors, who we hear are like to be very rigorous to them. If you can possibly, you would let them know

this, though it will be a considerable time before either of these gentlemen can be with them, and I am afraid will come too late, but should they chance to come in time, they may I hope be of service, and the two ships that carries them may at the worst serve to bring off what of their effects that they cannot otherwise save.

It grieves one's heart to see the neglects (to give it no worse name) that have been on this side the water, and how many things might have been done that were not, which had they been, Mr. Kirkton's (James') credit had yet been entire. There is a mighty cry here by everybody against Mr. Bates (Bolingbroke) upon this account. It is hard to think it was roguery in him, but I must say it looks odd and seems to have been occasioned by neglect, negligence or some by-view with regard to others by whom he rather wished the work to be done, but be what it would there was no passing it over, and besides he and Mr. Orory (Ormonde) were in such terms that they could no longer have confidence in one another, and Mr. Fox (the French) these five months had got so bad an impression of Bates that all along he was averse to trust him, and what Fox came at last to agree to do, was with the condition that he should not be let into it, upon all which it was thought absolutely necessary by Kirktone to let him have no more to do in the joint trade, so he is now out of it some days ago. There is nobody yet taken into his place, Kirktone offered it to Jonny your friend (John, Duke of Mar), but he declined it, thinking it better that it should stand void for some time, though I believe he'll be obliged to be the man at last. There must be care taken to represent Bates being out of the company in a right light to Scrimger (the Scots), as there is one sent to do with Edgar (the English), but you had best not let it be known from whom your information comes, and I believe this will not be the only information of this kind you will get of it from hence. Though this company of traders be now very low, yet I hope to see it re-established again. We are endeavouring all we can, and though Fox will not willingly appear much in it himself, yet I am hopeful he'll do a good deal in a covered way and get others to join directly, so there is still hopes and indeed these must never die. Stanhope (Scotland) has done so much already, been so ill supported and like to suffer so severely, that it were unreasonable to expect much, if anything, from him, and beside I fear it will not be in his power. It falls to Mr. Eden's (England's) share to be the most stirring and contribute most now, which there is one sent to him about, and I would fain hope that he will consider his own interest so much to do it before it be altogether out of his power, as it is too near already. Though there be little can be expected again of Stanhope, yet, if it were possible for him to continue but the least appearance of trading till it be seen if Eden will do anything, it would be of great advantage, and as soon as we know if that be practicable, he should be better supplied than he formerly was. Nothing I believe will make him do even this, but the rigour of his creditors, and if they continue so, perhaps

he will be forced to it as the only thing left him to do. I long to know what Hunter (Huntly) and Sidly (Seaforth) have done, perhaps it will not fare better with them than with others notwithstanding of the part they acted, we have heard nothing of them that we can rely on since we came here.

I should be glad to know how our friends take Knox (James) acting the part he did and what they say of it and also of Jonny. Anybody who knows the circumstances they were in I am sure cannot blame the first, for there was no other party he had to take either with regard to his friends, the cause or himself, Morison, though fearing that some would reflect on Knox for this, would not advise him to it, but he was very glad when he took the resolution. I know not if the world does Jonny justice as to his own part, but I assure you, and there are people who know it, that he begged to get leave to take another course as to himself than he did and would positively have done so, if Knox and others had not convinced him that his doing it would be of prejudice to their friends, so it will be hard if those friends condemn him.

Kirktone is gone from hence some time ago and Mr. Ormiston (Ormonde) and Montague (Mar) are to follow him soon; he is gone to Levant (Lorraine), but he is not yet positively resolved how to dispose of himself nor cannot well be till he hear from Eden, for, if he will do anything with the assistance of what effects the other can bring with him, he will go to him, and if there can be nothing done that way, he must take up his residence somewhere, till a more lucky opportunity for trading happen, which I am persuaded will one time or other and perhaps sooner then most expects. I wish Kirktone were well married and so strengthen his family, and it shall be none of my fault if this be not soon, which I am persuaded all his friends will approve of.

Since writing the post is come in which brings the London letters of the 23 (o.s.), and, though by them we find that most of the traders in our partnership are giving up, yet we still think it fit to send the two ships, which, if they come safe, must be of use to them one way or other.

My compliments to all of them and I hope we shall yet see a time when our trade may be in a more flourishing condition. Let not bad fortune make us despair, it is such times that tries the virtuous, and this trade has formerly been seen as low and yet recover, though I believe it will take some time to do it. I'll long to have a return to this and to know of a sure way of writing to you. I cannot express to you the sense I have of your care and diligence in serving the company all along, but particularly since I was of it, and I wish it may be in my power some time or other to show it you and yours otherwise than by words. I can assure you Mr. Knox is as sensible of it, as I am sure where it is in his power no man will ever lose by him, for in him is the true principles of honour, honesty and justice. I sent you credit some time ago on a person who chanced to fall sick and told you the money should be paid in to his correspondent,

which through the hurry we were then in was not done, but he may depend on it that it shall as soon as I know of a sure way of writing to you, or, if it will do as well for him to have it paid here to any of his correspondents, it shall be done, and when I know of this I am to write to you to pay some small things which Mr. Kirkton owes and which he is anxious to have satisfied." . . . . 4 *pages. Draft in Mar's hand.*

W. Pigault to Lord Bolingbroke.

1716, March 11. Calais.—M. de Nolle is come from Dunkirk, where there is no powder to be had. The man that had orders to deliver it at first has sent back his orders and cannot do anything, unless another order is sent him, so you must see to send it. In the meantime M. de Nolle is going to St. Omer to see if he can find some there, and to see the man that has the arms. We shall find a pilot at Dunkirk that knows the coast. No news from our two vessels from Scotland. *Noted*, as delivered by Lord Bolingbroke to Lord Mar, 19 March.

G. Conn to Lord [Mar ?].

1716, Wednesday, March 11.—I have been three days in town from England, and am to see the Regent to-morrow at 9. I would willingly first have the honour of waiting on your Lordship.

Thomas Sheridan to Capt. Flannagan.

1716, March 12. Calais.—Yesterday I arrived here, but, to my great surprise, find neither ship, pilot, arms nor ammunition ready. Pigault undertakes to procure a ship, but nothing else. As I am an utter stranger here, and have no directions to anyone else, I should not know which way to turn, had I not met H[enr]y O'Neil, who is in treaty with a merchant for arms and powder, and is promised a pilot at Dunkirk. He is to have a positive answer to-day, but not till after the post is gone. If he gets any, it will be a greater quantity than what you talked of.

W. Pigault to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 12. Calais.—Giving much the same news about the powder, arms, &c., as in the last letter and in his letters of the 10th and 11th to Lord Bolingbroke. We have no news from Scotland, but what we see in the *Gazettes* from England and Holland. I hope all the King's forces are not all dispersed. March 13, morning.—Enclosed is the *Gazette* received last night. Mr. O'Neil goes this morning to St. Omer, for the gentleman that promised the arms expects a letter this morning from there. He received none yesterday. I have found a pilot here that will undertake it. I wished Mr. Sheridan to go to St. Omer with Mr. O'Neil, which he will do, if we have good news from there this morning about the arms.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1716, March 13. Commerci.—"Ce m'a esté un sensible plaisir parmy tous mes malheurs que de ne vous point veoir changé a mon egard et de trouver tousjours en vous la meme affection et amitié qui vous portoient a me faire part de vos lumieres et a me donner vos avis sur les affaires qui me regardent. La proposition que vous me fites sur les Deux Ponts me frappa d'abord comme une chose qui ne pouvoient estre que tres avantageuse a mes interests, mais, comme le but est d'engager le Roy de Suede dans mes interests, il s'agit de prendre les moyens le plus convenables a cet effect; or depuis quelque temps ce Roy m'a parú assés porté en ma faveur et aussy si j'eusse pû demeurer en Ecosse je n'aurois pas desesperé d'en obtenir quelque secours, mais les affaires ont bien changé depuis, et, quoyque le baron de Spar m'a bien assuré de l'amitié du Roy, son maitre, il a fort souhaité qu'on y garda un tres grand secret. Ainsy aprés cela d'obliger en quelque sorte avec eclat le Roy de se declarer sans avoir au moins tasté son ambassadeur auparavant seroit, ce me semble les choquer avec raison et leurs montreroit ou une mefiance de leurs bonnes intentions ou une conduitte peu convenable a la bonne intelligence qui est entre nous. Ces reflexions, que je n'ay eu qu'apres vous avoir parlé, m'obligent de suspendre ma resolution, et de prendre quelques mesures avant d'en venir a un parti decidé, et a cet effect, je part dés demain d'icy pour estre plus a portée de concerter le tout, soit avec le baron soit avec d'autres. Je ne scais pas encor ou j'iray, mais ce sera pour me raprocher de Paris et pour me tenir tres secretement jusqu'a ce que je me verray resolu. Je vous supplie de garder en tout cecy un secret absolu, car vous en voyes la necessité. Du reste, outre la necessité de mes affaires, j'ay crû que comme un plus grand sejour dans ce pays cy m'estoit inutile, et pourroit peutestre estre prejudicialle a vos interests, que je ne pourrois mieux vous temoigner ma reconnoissance pour le passé qu'en sortant de vos estats avec un coeur rempli de tous les sentimans qu'il vous doit, et esperant tousjours qu'un temps viendra que je pourray vous en donner des marques essentielles." *Copy.*

W. PIGAULT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 14. Calais.—Mr. O'Neil went yesterday morning to St. Omer to see if he can find some powder and arms and get it ready, and see on the way what hindrances we may find, and we wait his answer to-day to take our measures. If occasion be, I will go myself. Mr. Sheridan is here waiting what can be done. A vessel I shall find here having a good pilot in hands. Mr. Areskin (Erskine) has recommended me an honest man who waits for a fair wind to sail, and he will be landed in a good place according to the measures I have taken. He has promised to write to me from the other side, that I may give you an account. We have no news from Scotland.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 14. Rouen.—I had not force enough to write to your Grace since the King's return, but now I think it my duty to assure you of my hearty obedience in whatever you shall command me for the King's service and that of my countrymen who are still together.

Mr. O'Flanagan and I have concerted as far as we can to see how we can get any supplies sent, and my correspondent at Havre, who is here at present, has written with Mr. O'Flanagan's brother to Havre to the Commandant, that we may know precisely if anything will be facilitated to us in that port. The big ship we have there is no ways proper for a little expedition, and, after more deliberation, we are of opinion to let her make a voyage to Spain, to consume the provisions that can't be kept, and earn the seamen's wages that are already paid. We can either sell her there, or bring her back, if we expect to have use for her. So we think of employing a fresh barque, belonging to Mr. Sherlock, that is at Honfleur, but I am mortally afraid the officers at Havre will not permit us to do anything there, though the way we propose does no ways engage them or their country, but this we shall know in 8 days. I have given orders at Dieppe to endeavour to find out a crew that for triple wages will undertake to coast along to Brest, and thence north about to the Scotch Highlands, into which I hope we may put 12 or 1,500 *lbs.* of powder as wine in bottles. I dare not promise to find seamen that will undertake this, but I'll do all I can for it. I have also at Dieppe the barque that brought over Tulloch. If we had seamen she might be sent also the same way with powder, if we can get it, but the want of able and stout seamen has always been a fatal let in our expeditions. If any Scots seamen are at Calais they might be sent to Dieppe to take this barque, in which there is a great deal of wine for the King, and some I had myself sent your Grace, had it been so lucky as to have come in time.

The DUKE OF MAR to R. ARBUTHNOT.

1716, March 15. Paris.—I received yours of the 14th to-day. Let us hope, as I firmly believe, that a better time is coming, and in the meantime let us do all in our power to succour those poor gentlemen better than I had the good fortune to do, and to give them a way of coming off, since it cannot be supposed they can stand out. I wrote long since to France, foreseeing that such a thing might happen even to our Master, to send a ship or two or three to the North-west coast. Had that been done then, these worthy gentlemen might have been safe now. I hope tho', the ships we are now sending may yet come in time, for I suppose all our friends who have not yet surrendered, are retired to Skye, Harris and thereabouts, where it will be some time before the enemy can reach or hurt them, and I would have the ship go to one of those places, by which the greatest danger she will run is the sea risk. If possible, as I hope it yet is,

some powder must go in her, and, if some arms can be got, the better, though I would not have her wait long for them, expedition being most necessary, since bringing our friends off is the greatest service I propose by her going. Had there been a possibility of standing out, I had not been of this side of the sea, notwithstanding the King's command, but, when I could be of no use there, and would be a kind of load upon them as I was told, I had nothing to do but to obey. Powder is absolutely necessary for them, for without it the arms they have will be of no use, and I believe the way you propose of sending it very good and likeliest to succeed. It were not amiss to send also some wine to them in reality, and some brandy, for they'll want both much in the country where they are. If they chance not to be in any of those islands when the ship arrives, they will easily get notice where they are and a safe way of sending to them, by my directions in the written instructions. Mr. Flanagan would tell you there is another ship ordered to go from Calais the Eastern way through the Orcades, that one may, but, as I hope, both will, and if one should go from Havre and the other you mention from Dieppe the Western way, the better. I have written to Pigault about sending the Scots seamen from Calais to Dieppe as you propose, but do not rely on their coming, for I am afraid none are to be got there, and, if there be, he will probably want them with this ship he is to send. I have ordered him to write to you or Mr. Flanagan. I wish I had been to drink the wine you were sending me on the other side. The thin wines here do not agree with my stomach for constant drinking, so I want some good old claret very much, which is not to be got here, and I wish you could find a way of sending me some soon, and I would order it to follow me, not being to be long here. The King has ordered me to follow him, and I only wait another letter from him which I expect to-day, but I shall be glad to hear sometimes from you, and I shall have occasion to write to you, by which you'll know where I am. In the meantime direct your letters for me to the care of Mr. Gordon, Banker here. I think your proposal right of sending that ship to Spain, and doubt not the King will approve of whatever you think fit to be done with her or any other belonging to him. He told me he has a grudge with himself for not letting you know of the way he took of going to Scotland. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Pigault.

1716, March 15. Paris.—Concerning the dispatch of the ships, powder and arms to Scotland in terms closely resembling those of the last letter. *Copy.* With memorandum that there was another letter from Lord Mar to Mr. Pigault of the 17th, ordering some flour and biscuit to be sent in the ship, and that he should buy powder to go in her, and not wait for that from the government.

GENERAL CADOGAN to LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 4[-15]. Elsick.—I received your letter of the 1st by Col. Munro, who has been very just to you in his account of your great services, which I shall very faithfully represent, and employ my best offices in procuring you the recompenses you so well deserve. (Concerning disarming Lords Huntly's and Seaforth's men as in his letter of Feb. 26-March 8.) I must likewise entreat you to send me your thoughts concerning the properest measures for reducing the clans of Glengarry, Clanronald's, the Macdonalds and the others on the western side in case they pretend to make any resistance. I start to-morrow for Edinburgh.

M. A. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Friday, March [16?].—Sending the following extract from a member of the House of Lords to his friend in Paris, Feb. 22 (o.s.), London.—Last Wednesday there was a great debate in the House of Lords about the petition in behalf of the six condemned lords. I send the numbers of the divisions, and the words of the questions. The words meant on the last division were instead of "as shall appear to deserve the same," "such as shall be objects of his Majesty's compassion." They were proposed by Lord Nottingham who strenuously supported the debate on the side of mercy, as did his brother Lord Aylesford, the Duke of Montrose and Lord Annandale, and most of the Scotch were for the petition, and the two first spoke very well. The point indeed did not turn only upon the case of these lords, but the power of pardoning was insisted on to be chiefly concerned, and whether the Crown had not lost that prerogative. The numbers of the last division are not set down, but they were, I am told, the same as the third. As the Tories don't make above 22 or 23 on any division, you'll see a great many Whig lords went over to vote against the Court on this occasion. For my own part, as I saw they laid great stress on the carrying it, I stayed away, being unwilling to vote against them, and yet in such a case as this I could never have given a vote to have refused the petition, and much less when the carrying the question might have hereafter been made a precedent against the Crown's having the power.

The rest of the Lords were reprieved for a few days, but I believe their fate will be the same, for the House of Commons, I find, will come to such strong resolutions, to assert the power of pardons being taken away from the Crown, which they think by the reprieve granted on the application of the House of Lords is wrongfully exercised, (for, if the Crown can reprieve, they say it will be urged he may pardon, a reprieve being a temporary pardon) that it may occasion a good deal of contention between the two Houses, the result of which may in all probability prove very unfortunate.

I presume Lord Bolingbroke will be no more the Chevalier's secretary, since he'll hardly have occasion of a couple, and I

reckon Sir T. Higgons will not resign his post to him. *Endorsed apparently, "March 16th," but that day was a Monday, while the 6th was a Friday.*

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1716, March 17. 10 p.m., Paris.—"Yesterday the Duke of Ormonde and I went with Manie (Magny) to wait on the Queen with your letter which his servant brought the night before. What you write gave us all concern, but I must confess it is no more than I expected. We were all of opinion that it was by no means fit that you should go to Dupon (Deux Ponts) without being first assured of your reception there and also of a safe conduct going, which cannot be soon if at all, and I believe would not be granted. We agreed that the Duke of Ormonde and I should speak with Mr. Sparr to-day of your going there, though we very well foresaw that he could give no answer till he should receive his master's commands about it, as we have found by him to-night, from whom we are just come. He received the proposal very civilly, and said he would lay it before his master in the best manner and let us know as soon as he had a return, which cannot be in less than a month at soonest. I do not believe the King of S[weden] will agree to it, but, if he should, you must go somewhere till the answer come, for it is impossible for you to continue where you are, and, if the Regent should come to know that you are there, it would make him very uneasy, as I find our staying here does. We are all of opinion that you should go immediately for Avignon without loss of time, and travel privately, and to be as little known as possible till you be once there, and then to own yourself to the Sub-Legate, but to tell him that you design to be *incognito* for some time. I am very uneasy that I am not with you, and I had before now if I had not been kept as I wrote to you, which I sent to Commerci, which I hope you have got, and I will now have no peace till I am, for I cannot endure the thoughts of your being quite alone. Were it not for an unlucky appointment I have to-morrow which I cannot get avoided, as I shall give you account at meeting, I would set out to-morrow morning, but I positively intend it next day, and I'll endeavour to be up with you as soon as I can, and then shall either travel on with you or fall behind as you shall think most advisable. If you please, leave your commands for me in a letter at the post house of Chalons, if you go before I come there, and they shall be punctually obeyed. The Regent will soon know of your having left Lorraine and will hear of you on the road you go, therefore we thought it advisable that he should know it first from yourself where you are gone, that he may have no handle of complaint, which perhaps he would not be sorry to have, so we think of sending Mr. Dillon to him to-morrow or next day at furthest to let him know that, since it was not thought fit for you to stay in Lorraine, you was actually gone for Avignon, it being one of the places he thought you should go to. One would naturally think this should tie it down on him and that he will not

think of agreeing to your being removed from thence but when you have a mind, which I confess is what I am most afraid of. As I presumed to say before you left this, I am not sorry you go to Avignon since the world must see you are forced to it, having none else in your choice, and I hope it will have no bad consequences since we shall explain it at home.

Had I stayed here but a little longer I am persuaded I had been sent away and I wish the Duke of Ormonde be not, though he proposes but to stay a few days behind me, and our travelling altogether had been too remarkable." . . .

Postscript.—I propose to bring nobody with me but a servant or two and Creagh, whom Mr. Nairne recommended to me. When you are once at Avignon, you may write for whom you then think fit. In case of my not overtaking you, please leave a direction for me how to proceed from Lyons. *Draft in Mar's hand.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1716, March 17. Paris.—I had your two letters of the 10th and 12th. "I am heartily mortified at the last, and yesterday the Duke of Mar and I waited on the Queen. She informed us of the unfortunate situation that you were in and commanded us to give her our opinion, as to the place that we think your Majesty should go to for some time, until you can find out a place, that you can reside at, and that you would like better, but, since that the Duke of Lorraine will not let you stay longer in his dominions, and that you are not permitted to make any stay in France, it is our humble opinions that your Majesty should not delay going immediately to Avignon. I could wish that your Majesty could have been at Deux Ponts, but the Duke of Mar will inform you that this night we met with the Baron Sparr, and asked him if that you could be received in that place. He answered, that he could not take that on him, but after a great many assurances of his master's friendship for your Majesty and his own inclinations to serve you, that he would immediately write to his master to know his pleasure, and will inform us of the answer as soon as he receives it. I know that most of the French are for having your Majesty go to the Switzers, but it is a question if that they would receive you, considering that they have owned the Elector for King, and, if that they would allow of your being there, I fear that your person would not be in safety. The Duke of Mar designs leaving this place to-morrow night or next day to wait on your Majesty, and the latter end of the week I will go from Paris to pay my duty to you. Stair, I am told, has given a memorial, wherein he demands of the Regent that my Lord and I should not be suffered to stay longer in France, but, after the usage your Majesty has met with, it is no mortification to us. The Duke of Mar will inform you of all that we know." *Holograph.*

M. de Mirepoix (Magny) to James III.

1716, March 17.—I have understood from M. Rasli (Queen Mary), to whom I had the honour of delivering your packet, the present state of your affairs. We had always foreseen the embarrassment you are now in, but we hoped that at least there would be some time to remedy it and to take measures somewhat less precipitately. I do not indeed know whether it was not to be desired for your interests that the refusal to receive you, or at least the request to make no long stay had been public, in order to justify the other plans you may adopt, the drawbacks of which can only be anticipated by making public and certain the necessity you were placed in. As a decision is required, and that without delay, I will, with your permission, state my views of the different possible plans, with the *pros* and *cons* of each.

If you decide to go to the King of Sweden it would certainly bring you much glory in all Europe, as they cannot but applaud your resolution of seeking war in preference to languishing in hiding and *incognito* in some corner, awaiting a more favourable conjuncture. The time employed in winning a great reputation in arms, far from being lost, will win you every day new merits in the eyes of your nation, and may perhaps hereafter contribute not a little to the success of your designs. That decision will certainly revive the hopes of your adherents, who would perhaps grow slack if they saw you retired, away from all traffic with them and in a place where it would appear to them you had abandoned your hopes and your friends. In addition you would escape the hatred to Popery, and give no handle for your enemies' calumnies. That decision might be infinitely useful not only for the future but for the present, for, if it be true, as it seems to me you are convinced it is, that you have no trustworthy resource but in Sweden, it must be agreed that actual presence excites affection and interest in the heart of a Prince very differently from a negotiation which will never produce the same impression. The reasons on the other side are :—1. The difficulty of getting there. 2. The King of Sweden is not in a condition to act against England and Holland with forces equal to theirs. His good intentions, the moment they are known, would become almost useless, and there is no fitter means for making them known, for awakening the attention of all England, and for supplying her with excuses for not disarming and for keeping considerable squadrons continually at sea, than your withdrawing to the King of Sweden. It seems to me, on the contrary, that help from thence can be expected only by means of a surprise, by suddenly throwing troops over from that country without their being expected. For this secrecy is absolutely necessary. You must put the English government to sleep by appearing to be quite disheartened and discouraged, taking care in the meantime to sustain underhand the courage and hopes of your friends. To conclude, the King of Sweden is himself in a very critical position, and almost reduced to the necessity of making peace, of which the first condition will be your departure; and, besides, you cannot wait for his answer, or remain concealed for long where you are.

Residence at Avignon has the drawbacks of the Papal Territory, and of your being at such a distance from your affairs and correspondence. On the other hand you will be justified in the eyes of your party by the necessity which forces you thither, and the two chiefs who are following you thither will be sufficient guarantees.

In Switzerland, it is very doubtful if you would be safe, and if the Cantons would be willing to give you an asylum.

If you could be safely at Deux Ponts, that would perhaps be the least objectionable place, with regard both to religion and your affairs. This you were much better able to examine than anyone where you were, but the place seems to me very much enclosed in Germany. This infinitely depends on the possible dispositions of the princes surrounding that principality, among others of the Archbishop of Treves, who, I believe, is not yet elected. To get there, to live there, and to leave it when necessary, will all perhaps not be without danger. It is the duty of the illustrious companions of your misfortune to advise you on this occasion, especially as they are the heads and the soul of the party and are alone in a position to judge what impression will be made by your choice, which they will able to explain and defend to their friends.

I go on to a subject on which I shall have the honour to speak more positively. I saw the Abbé to-day, who told me he was waiting only for a letter from you to speak again about the increase of the pension you ask for. We do not hope much from it, but no risk is incurred by the attempt. Besides, the answers first given warrant our returning to the charge. Pray, therefore, forward me as soon as possible a letter for his Eminence, begging him to recall his master's attention to your position, being convinced that the pressure of business alone has delayed his friendship and generosity taking effect. I believe that it is not, on the contrary, improper for you to say a word of the necessity you are in of retiring elsewhere, and to communicate the place you have chosen. *French.* 8 *pages.*

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 17. Rouen.—I have received your letter. My correspondent at Dieppe is looking out for a crew for the small barque, that may be capable to carry her North-west about Ireland to Skye. If it be possible to find seamen it will be done, and I'll get some powder and load it as wine or brandy, and will also load brandy and let the wine I designed for the King and your Grace go the same way, seeing it is in the barque. I shall also send as much biscuit as I can. I shall spare no pains nor money to get this accomplished, for I'm sure our Master will grudge nothing to succour these honest gentlemen. I have at Dieppe the Scots barque that brought Tulloh from Montrose. Her crew went back with him in the big ship (God send us good news of them). If I had Scots seamen I would send her the same errand, but we can't find daring fellows that will risk.

This has always been a great hindrance to our affairs. Two different crews I had refused to sail from Havre, after they were paid and the ships just ready to go out, that is, whenever they guessed that they were going for our Master's service, they immediately quitted, and no redress could be either asked or expected. I am fully persuaded that Argyle can't penetrate into the Highlands before June, and I hope we may have powder at least with them before then. I am assured by Mr. Camock that powder can be sent easily from Brittany. Mr. Kennedy can tell you the best, for I had no meddling in anything in Brittany, and parting from thence makes the risk less. The big ship begins to be suspected at Havre by her not going on with her pretended voyage, so the best thing we can do is to let her take a voyage to Spain, and then she'll never be suspected as ours. This is adoing.

I beg your good word and protection with our Master. I have done my small endeavours since ever I was a child for his service and his father's. My brother, the Doctor, is always what he professed to be to your Grace, but Stanhope has frightened him damnably on my account, and has threatened that, if he finds he corresponds with me, he will ruin him and all my relations who shall do so. Stanhope caused one to write to the Duke of Norfolk here that he should have no converse with me, or else that he should repent it. However, I am out of their reach, and shall give them, if ever I can, as little quarters as they would me.

L' Hermite to [James III].

1716, March 18.—"Vostre despart a lessé les nimphes sy triste et sy abatues qu'a paine avoit elles la force de se plaindre. Vostre presence les animoit. Cet apuy ny estant plus, elles n'ont trouvé de resource qu'a mediter vos vertus. Le comble du malheur et de l'infortune devient le supreme bonheur, a qui pense comme vous. La petite lettre, dont vous nous aves honnoree fait toute nostre consollation, et fussies vous sur le Mont Olimpe, c'est le seul prix que je desire et qui je demande, de tout le zele, dont je suis dévoree pour vostre service." *Endorsed*, "Magny, 18 Mars, 1716."

Olive Trant to James III.

1716, March 18.—"L'honneur du souvenir de votre Majesté nous a charmé et son aimable lettre nous faite ésperé qu'elle connoit nos vrays sentimens pour elle. Quand ont scait tout ce qu'elle renferme de grand et de bon l'on ne peut plus estre que penétré de ces malheurs et dans l'admiration de ses vertus. Je me vouë aux peines et aux tribulations jusqu'a la fin des votre. Plust a Dieu que j'en puise faire un ausy bon usage que V.M., pour qui j'auray toute ma vie un attachement et un zele et un respect inviolable. *Postscript*.—Nous doutons que Votre Majesté soit en Loraine, mais, comme l'on nous le dit, nous faignons de

le croire. Sy cependant V.M. vouloit estre quelque tems caché, nous pouvions bien ne luy pas estre inutille. L'embaras ou vous este ne fait pas notre moindre peine."

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 18. Rouen.—I forgot to tell your Grace yesterday that I have ordered some good claret from Bordeaux, which I shall send to your place of residence. In the meantime I shall try to get a hogshead, till that from Bordeaux come.

I received yours of yesterday. Capt. O'Flannagan showed me his brother-in-law's letter, whereby I find the crew of the Irish barque refuses the service. I have got him to write to them again, and let them see there is no great risk. I wish we may prevail, but I doubt it. This puts us to other shifts. We find no pretext can cover the big ship's going away with so few arms and a little powder. Had we gone on in our former design of sending them all by a formal contract as for Spain, it was a tolerable pretext, but it will give Stair occasion to plague the Court with memoirs if that ship quits her Spanish design and smuggles out with a small trifle. Many other reasons make us resolve to let her go her own merchant way to Spain.

There is an Irish barque at Havre. Her master is an honest man. We have written for him to come up to see what we can do with him. I have written to Dieppe again to use all possible endeavours to get a crew to one or other of our two barques there. If that can be got, to be sure I shall send off wine, brandy, biscuit, cheese, and some powder and arms we shall take in the road of Havre as she goes by. It seems to me that Forester's ship at St. Malo and those at Morlaix should be sent away, for powder there is already at Morlaix, and enough may be had at St. Malo, I am told. The ship at Passage, commanded by David George, has to run almost no risk to go thence to Skye. She could bring off 100 people. She has pilots and some knowing and obedient Scots seamen. This ship, well victualled, and wine and brandy enough, I think, should be immediately ordered to go thither. She can, I hope, get some powder loaded as wine. 2½ *pages*.

CAPT. ROBERT FLANNAGAN to THE SAME.

1716, March 18. Rouen.—On the same business as the last, but rather advising that the big ship at Havre be sent.

Draft DECLARATION drawn by ROBERT LESLIE for the King.

1716, March [before the 19th].—After referring to his act of favour to the Church of England in the instructions of 3 March, 1702, repeated in his letters of 2 May, 1711, giving full assurances of his protection and encouragement to her, and promising to maintain and support the Church by law established in England and Ireland in all her rights and privileges and in the sole possession of all churches, universities, colleges and schools,

and promising to confirm the act remitting all first-fruits and tenths, which, he declares, his sister was moved to pass by his remitting them to the Church during his reign, and to ratify and confirm the remission to the clergy of Ireland of the first-fruits and twentieths payable by them, made by his late sister, by an Act of the Parliament there, and promising to restore the Convocations of England and Ireland to their ancient and undoubted right of sitting whenever Parliament is called together with full power to deliberate for the weal of the Church; further obliging himself to protect all his subjects in the full and free enjoyment of all their civil rights, liberties and properties, and promising to all a full pardon without exception, but, if any be found to have had so large a share in the confusions and sufferings of these nations as not to merit impunity, leaving them to the justice of a free Parliament; and, since a great part of the public funds is now become the private interest of many particular and innocent persons, expressing his willingness that they should stand and be made good so far as they shall appear to belong to such or shall be judged necessary for preserving the public credit by the Parliament; should any, however, obstinately persevere in their disobedience, or others be found to have great shares in those funds by robbing and defrauding the public in the unfaithful administration of the treasure of the nation, remitting the inquisition of it entirely to Parliament, and consenting that such discoveries be applied to the payment of the public debts, except only that he is very desirous that one-tenth of all forfeitures of the funds be appointed for the purchase of glebe lands, and of impropriated tithes, for the augmentation of poor vicarages, and for building and repairing churches, and declaring that he does not mean to confirm any of the grievous taxes laid on his subjects by the present riotous convention assembled at Westminster by the Duke of Hanover, which he cannot regard as a fair or free representation of his people, when force, bribery, and corruption were so apparent in the elections for that pretended Parliament; and limiting his promise to concur with Parliament in settling and confirming the funds, to such as have been granted from the late revolution to the death of his sister, and to such provisions as the last Parliament made in order to support their engagements to her, or the public exigencies during her life; promising to apply all resumptions of grants to foreigners, and the forfeitures of the desperate (if any), to the interest of the nation and the payment of the public debts, and granting any church lands or impropriated tithes among such resumptions or forfeitures to the churches from which they were alienated; promising to confirm all titles and promotions of honour made to any natural-born subjects before 1 Aug., 1714, provided they repair to the Royal Standard or otherwise declare for him, or in any ways assist him; referring to the respective Parliaments the consideration of all laws and judicial proceedings since 1688, with a promise to ratify whatever bills they present concerning the same; charging all peers and commoners to withdraw

immediately from that riotous and illegal assembly convened at Westminster by the Duke of Hanover, and declaring that pretended Parliament dissolved, and whatever has been, or shall be, voted, ordered, adjudged or enacted therein, to be void and of none effect; also annulling and dissolving the late union of the two kingdoms, and restoring Scotland to her former liberty and independence and all his subjects to the benefit of the whole constitution and their rights, liberties and privileges; inviting all subjects of both kingdoms to return to their old mutual friendship and good intelligence with each other, as he is sensible that the forgers of that last expedient under the spacious name of an union designed the oppression of the good subjects in both kingdoms, and reduced the ancient kingdom of Scotland to the condition of a conquered province, and made the two kingdoms instrumental in destroying the liberties, constitution and privileges of each other; and, though he is well satisfied in the loyalty of the faithful Highlanders, assuring them that, as he is resolved to reward their firm adherence all along to his father and himself, so he promises all vassals whose lords shall persist in their rebellion that they, acting for him, shall hold their lands in fee immediately from the Crown and shall be discharged from all vassalage and dependance on their lords for the future; summoning all subjects capable to bear arms to repair to his Royal Standard, as they are able to make their way, excepting from pardon all who should molest them in so doing, and all judges, juries, &c., who shall contribute to the trial or conviction of any for their duty and loyalty, and those who after their knowledge of this declaration shall in any way assist the usurper or pay him taxes except under compulsion; commanding all persons managing, collecting or receiving any of the revenues to pay over the same to himself, or to such as he shall appoint, and granting them a reward of 3*s.* in the pound on all such money; and, in case of the failure of such collectors and receivers, authorizing all subjects to seize on the public revenues and bring them to him, or to such as he shall appoint, retaining for themselves 5*s.* in the pound as a reward, and promising to any person who shall bring in arms, plate, horses, arms or other necessaries repayment in full with interest, and a reward of 7*s.* in the pound to all advancing their own money; promising to all officers of the army who shall join him not only to be continued in their commands with their present rank but to be further advanced and payment of their arrears, and to every private, 40*s.* in hand, and to every trooper or dragoon, who brings in his horse and arms, five guineas in hand, these conditions to include all disbanded officers and soldiers, and all officers forced to sell by the usurper, all commanders of islands, towns, &c., and all Lords Lieutenant, deputy lieutenants and other militia officers; extending these conditions to the fleet also, and promising to every captain who shall bring in his ship, for himself and his crew for a first rate 5,000*l.*, for a second rate 4,000*l.*, for a third rate 3,000*l.*, for a fourth rate 2,000*l.*, for a fifth rate 1,000*l.*, and for a sixth rate 500*l.*, and, if the captain does not do

so, promising the reward to the lieutenant or any of the subaltern officers, but, if they all fail in their duty, to the crew of such ships as shall secure their officers, and bring the ships in, in proportion to their respective rates, and also that they shall be for ever continued in the service, and, when their ships are not actually on service, they shall have half-pay for their lives, and their widows shall have half-pay for their lives also, and that they shall not be turned over from ship to ship, and shall be advanced preferably to all others, and that in case of war care shall be taken that they shall have justice about prizes and not be defrauded by their officers or agents, and in failure of any officer in his duty the next to him shall succeed to his post, and, if all the subaltern officers shall fail, the seamen shall succeed to their commissions and posts according to their seniority. Lastly beholding with inexpressible grief and indignation the cruel oppressions of our good subjects, their interest sacrificed by foreign counsels to foreign views, their wealth and fleets employed in wars and acquisitions for another nation against the ancient allies and friends of England, and themselves given up to the ambition, avarice and lawless dominion of strangers, all the wholesome laws for the preservation of the liberty of the subject broke through by those who under the name of a Parliament pretend and ought to be the guardians of the liberties of the people, new and unheard of laws under pretence of riots, to make the greatest part of our good subjects outlaws, the dregs of the people thereby encouraged to murder the best on the least expression of their concern for their Church and Constitution already expiring before their eyes, new and arbitrary methods of trial instituted against the bravest, the greatest and the best of our subjects only for obeying their late Queen, and restoring peace so much and so long wanted, the prisons everywhere filled with our good subjects without hope of redress or liberty by the unjust repeal of the *Habeas Corpus*, illegal and slavish punishments of whipping with foreign barbarity even to death, hitherto abhorred by Englishmen and not practised or seen among them, our famous universities at once disfranchised and put under an illegal and cruel High Commission to the violation of their privileges (always hitherto accounted sacred), the breach of their charters and the inconceivable detriment of this Church and nation, a prince, a native, must have a concern for the glory of his country, but we see that the councils of an alien are directed to subdue and impoverish these kingdoms in favour of an obscure and needy nation, whose proceedings already show more than an introduction to the same sort of Danish tyranny, under which our ancestors groaned for some ages. Though we see and lament these pressures under which our good people labour, it is yet one only topic of comfort and satisfaction to us, that this gives us an occasion to show ourself your natural prince, and with what joy and zeal we will expose our person in endeavouring to rescue our people from a yoke so insupportable, and that our first appearance among you shall be attended with such advantages as the restitution of your old liberties, the revival of your

old constitution in Church and State and the ancient freedom of Parliaments, and we solemnly protest on the honour of a king that the preservation of those liberties and transmitting the same on the best and surest foundation to your posterity shall be the sole care and business of our future administration. *Draft.* 14 *pages.* *Noted,* as given to Lord Mar, at Paris, March 1716.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 19. Paris.—I trouble you with this line to the King and at the same time send you an account of what money has been laid out upon this last expedition, which the Queen ordered to be put into your hands, and to know whether the Duke of Ormonde and your Grace do not think fit that about five or six thousand pounds sterling, which remains yet in Mr. Cockley's (Colclough) hands in London may not now be called back, considering the present want of money here. Cockley is set down in the account by the name of Farnham. I heartily wish your Grace a good journey.

The Duke of Mar to Robert Arbuthnot.

1716, March 19. Paris.—I had yours of the 18th to-day, and saw one last night at St. Germains from Mr. Flannagan to Mr. Dicconson, and had one from him to-day too. I find you differ in your opinions as to sending the big ship at Havre for Scotland. You are best judge of it on the place, but to me it seems that ship would be the fittest, so I wish you could contrive her going, but I leave it all to you and Mr. Flannagan. The main thing is a ship going soon, for the news is that our friends are actually retired to the Isle of Skye, and I am sure they will expect it with impatience. I send a letter to Sir Mark Forester to go with his ship or to send her with his mate, as you and Mr. Flannagan shall direct, so you have the whole in your hands, and I am sure you will not neglect it. As any of the ships return they had best come round Ireland for fear of being taken in the Channel.

I write in great hurry, it being late, and I go out of town to-morrow to follow my master, so I believe you shall not hear again from me for some time. I believe I shall not now want that claret for myself, so do not send it here till you hear from me. If you should want new directions concerning those ships for Scotland write to Mr. Dicconson at St. Germains, for the Duke of Ormonde also leaves in a day or two, and it may lose too much time to wait sending your letters to us, and our returns. Put any letters for me under cover to Mr. Gordon, Banker, who will forward them.

Postscript.—You mention Capt. George's ship. I enclose a letter for him, so I leave that also to you, but let not this hinder what was formerly ordered about the ships going both east and west ways for Scotland. *Copy.* *Enclosed,*

The Duke of Mar to Sir Mark Forester and Capt. George.

1716, *March* 19.—*As the King's service may require their ships to go to Scotland, directing them to follow the orders and directions of Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Flannagan. Copies.*

H. Scougall (Straton) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 8[-19]. [Edinburgh.]—Last post I sent you a letter from a near friend here, and the preceding Mr. Scougal (I) wrote you a very long letter, to which I cannot add much now, unless I should tell you unpleasant stories of the butcheries of the prisoners taken at Preston, and the most barbarous usage of those not condemned.

For anything I can yet hear all that have surrendered are within the number of 20, and amongst these not one lord, but Huntly, and I am told that some of those that have are already on their penitentials. When I had poor Cl[epha]n's letter, I did not well know how to advise him. However, I ventured to give the opinion I judged best, that the Marquis T[ynemou]th, he, and others in the same circumstances, if they could get to the Isle of Skye, might be safe there till ships might come for them, and, if they did not like that, and were inclined to venture at any other sea-port, all the assistance I could should be most heartily given them, and I requested they might endeavour to find and carry with them Mr. Charles M[iddleto]n, and his brother-in-law.

By our public newspapers by to-day's post, we are told that the Chevalier is publicly at Paris, and that he and his friends there have had frequent consults with the Regent, who now openly appears to be in his interest, and that ships are equipping, and troops marching to the sea coast. Whether this be invented at London to make the Parliament give more money and more troops, or a pretext for more blood, or really true, time must tell, but the plain truth would be most acceptable to friends here. The person sent to enquire about your boxes is not yet returned, when he does, you shall have accounts. *On the same sheet,*

[W. Clephane] to the Duke of Mar.

The unlucky chance of my missing the opportunity of attending my Royal master and your Grace, which was chiefly occasioned by my going to bring that money I had in trust, has brought my life to be at the mercy of every country man or woman that knows me, and may expose me at pleasure. I am now with many other worthy men (particularly Lord Tynemouth) yet lurking. How soon that may be cut off by the enemy's more strict search I cannot tell, but am resolved to follow the advice of the friend who conveys this to you, and, if he thinks fit, take the first opportunity to waft over to the Continent to attend you. But, having the misfortune to be now left, I would willingly, if I can have it, wait your direction whether you think I can be of more use in this island (though

with more danger to myself) than where you are at present. If my friend advises me so, I'll wait your commands in answer to this. I shall be necessitated to use some of this money for myself and family, for I cannot command a sixpence of my own. 27 Feb. o.s.

Noted, that the Doctor's (Menzies) original letter with the Duke of Marlborough's answer to D. Fl[oy]d was sent enclosed in this, and by the King's order Mar sent it to the Duke of Berwick to be explained.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, March 19?]—I wrote to your Grace. I find by the English papers [that all our] friends are together. Why not. . . . . Duke sent them all our arms . . . . . the big ship according to our for[mer plan]. I shall cause the captain go for [the] Isle of Skye and he shall touch at . . . . or Loch Urne (Hourn) on the continent. I'm sure these places [are in our friends'] possession. Though Seaforth be submitted [this I] think may be done very speedily, [if they do not] hinder us from sending from Dieppe. It seems to me George's bottom in [England] grows less and less; the whole family [of the] Finchs and many others leave him da[ily. If it] was possible to keep life in the High[lands who] knows what might come? Maybe [England] may take heart at last. [They wou]ld know also if we send [them] arms and ammunition that we have not [given] up the game. *Torn.*

THOMAS SHERIDAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 20. St. Omer.—When I received your commands I hoped to have executed them by this. But on arriving at the seaside I found nothing ready, nor had M. Pigault engaged for anything but a ship, so, had I not met Capt. O'Neil, who had already been employed in such an affair, I should have been entirely at a loss what to do. He has found means to procure more of both kinds of goods than was demanded, but the difficulty is how to get them embarked. The exportation of each is prohibited under pain of death. Pigault says it is absolutely impracticable at Calais, and that Gravelines is the only port to be tried. Accordingly he and I were there yesterday, and spoke with an officer of the Custom house in whom he places a confidence. He seemed very willing, but said it was impossible. Thence I came hither, where the goods are, to confer with Capt. O'Neil, who, as the last resource, has dispatched a messenger to a correspondent of his at Dunkirk, employed in the Admiralty. We shall know to-morrow night or the next morning whether this person be willing or able to remove these difficulties, and that must be our final answer. We have received the enclosed from Pigault, but, as I did not conceive it allowable for me to recede from my orders on the report of a seaman, neither of us thought it necessary to go to him at Calais, and therefore wrote

it would be better to send the man himself to Paris, if he has anything to say that seems worth while. Whether Pigault will do this I cannot tell, but doubt not he will at least write to you about it, and as it will be impossible for me to stir for a while, however favourable the answer from Dunkirk may be, I thought it my duty to inform you of the whole matter and know whether, in case we can ship no arms, you would have me go in such a vessel as Pigault mentions with 7 or 8 *cwt.* of gunpowder, which may be easily taken on board and as easily thrown over in case of an unavoidable search. *Enclosed,*

W. Pigault to Mr. Sheridan or Mr. O'Neil.

[1716, *March* 20.]—*Requesting him to come as soon as he can for the reasons which appear from the following letter.*

W. Pigault to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 20. Calais.—Describing as in Sheridan's letter their unsuccessful attempt at Gravelines to get the arms and powder off.—I found here this morning a French seaman from Scotland who landed at the Texel General Ecklin with 24 gentlemen, who took a vessel by force in the Orcades, after running great hazards, being pursued from Montrose. They were at Peterhead, Frazerburgh and other places all along the coast, and conducted those gentlemen to the Orcades with much ado. He left Lord Tinmouth going to the mountains with several others near a castle, and all the Highlanders dispersed, and said powder and arms would signify nothing, so I sent this morning an express to Mr. Sheridan to come here with all speed, for he told me Lord Tinmouth desired him to send a vessel to fetch them and that he knew where they were and would go in a vessel to fetch them. So I expect Mr. Sheridan to-morrow to examine that seaman, and resolve about buying or hiring a vessel, putting some wine and brandy on board to avoid suspicion. I could well put in 1,000 weight of powder, but if she was met at sea by an English man-of-war everything would be lost, and few of our seamen will go with powder. The wine and brandy must be put in small casks. This seaman is sure to find Lord Tinmouth, Mr. Cooke, and all the others.

I spoke to Mr. Gardiner to go to Dieppe, and to the two other pilots here, but they have no mind to go, as they are not acquainted with the Western way, as he writes in the enclosed. The two pilots are very uneasy, and will go back to Holland. Here are no Scots seamen, but those two pilots will not go for single seamen, and I am sure no Frenchman will go hence to Dieppe in the barque. When Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Sheridan are here, we shall see what to do and shall inform your Grace. I have no news of the two vessels I sent to Scotland. The seaman says it is impossible they could come to Peterhead or Frazerburgh, for several men-of-war were constantly all along, for they were once escaping from Peterhead

with Lord Tinmouth and could not. He assures me it is impossible they can hold out, everybody being dispersed, so I believe the best way is to send a vessel with wine and brandy. I do not know if Mr. Sheridan shall go in her. He could do so in seaman's clothes well enough and be put in the roll of equipage. I can send as much biscuit as we will, and it will be made in a day. If I can have that seaman's declaration to-day you shall have it enclosed. He was at Perth in the artillery.
Enclosed,

CAPT. JOHN GAIRDNER to the DUKE OF MAR.

Declining to go on a voyage to the Highlands, for the reason mentioned in the last. Calais. 20 *March*, 1716.

The DECLARATION above mentioned.

The seaman's name is Descazaux. He went from Montrose, on Saturday at 10-30 *p.m., and went to Aberdeen on Sunday at* 1-0, *where* 168 *officers and noblemen assembled with the domestic, and all the clan and Highlanders went into the mountains. There was an Irish vessel at Aberdeen, laden with deals, that was detained, which they unloaded, and made provisions, thinking she would float, but she did not so. Descazaux put all the provisions they made into two longboats and went by sea to Peterhead and the other gentlemen by land. The Mayor of Peterhead inquired of him for Lord Tinmouth and the other gentlemen, who arrived that day. They found there two vessels ready to come away, but at the tidetime a man-of-war came just before the mouth with his two longboats, where they anchored, so that, being pursued, they were obliged to separate by* 28, 22, 48, 25, *going several ways. Descazaux with Echlin, Windhan, and Sir John Areskin's brother-in-law, went to Canesh (? Caithness), where in several boats they went to the Orcades, where at Barra (? Burra) and Robunka (?) they found a vessel from Edinburgh laden with beef, &c., which they unloaded, and on the Saturday night these* 25 *gentlemen sailed, and arrived on Monday the 9th, in the T'exel, where he landed them, and he himself came to Calais the* 18*th, leaving them in Holland shifting for themselves. He says Lord Tinmouth and his company are in a castle. He knows where it is, and the others, and offers to go in the vessel if any goes.*

JOHN PATERSON to MONSIEUR RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, March 21. Paris.—I have got that ribbon, so as I may receive your orders about it, if you should have any occasion for it. I paid 50 *livres* for it, but was obliged either to do this, or otherways they were to demand their money of Mr. F———n, who had bespoke it, and that I thought you would not approve of. I delivered your letter to Wm. G[ordo]n, who is to transmit this, and one from Mr. A[rbuthno]t to you. Mr. G[ordo]n has

promised to be very careful of what you recommend to him, and I believe you need not doubt it. I don't know if you'll remember that I told you some days ago that a certain Secretary had enquired for me on my coming to town, and was desirous to see me. I met him last night accidentally at the fair, which was the first time I had seen him. I was willing it should rather come of his side than mine, and, as I expected, he appointed me a meeting. Should anything happen worth your while, I shall acquaint you of it, and, if I should have occasion to speak of him, you'll please know him by the name of Mr. West, and his master or patron by that of Mr. Freeman. *Two copies.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 21. Paris.—Forwarding the enclosed from her Grace, and promising to observe all the other orders with which his Grace shall honour him.

Robert Arbuthnot to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 21. Rouen.—I have yours of the 19th, and heartily wish you a good journey, health and prosperity. I entreat your protection with our master.

I have new assurances to-day from the captain of the big ship at Havre (the *Vendosme*) that he will go wherever I order him for my king's service. I have consulted Mr. O'Flanagan, and we are resolved to send all the ships we possibly can to the Isle of Skye, so I have ordered 10,000 *lbs.* of biscuit extraordinary to be put in the said ship, and to have her ready immediately to go to Havre Road, when we shall cause to be brought from Honfleur 10,000 *lbs.* more biscuit, all the wine and brandy in Sherlock's barque, and some salt, and from Havre I shall send her 50 boxes containing 1,600 arms, and 20 barrels, being 4,000*lbs.*, of powder, with some ball and flints, and shall send her directly to the Isle of Skye, there to obey the orders of General Gordon or the commanding officer. He shall go and come by the West of Ireland.

To-morrow I shall send orders to Capt. George either to go or to send his ship with some wine, brandy, biscuit, and as much powder as he can get, loaded as wine, to the Isle of Skye, there to do as above.

Salt shall not be forgot, because I remember in my Highland campaigns it was often wanted. A barque shall also be sent from Dieppe with wine, brandy, biscuit, and some powder loaded as wine, and salt, if we can get seamen, who will risk in these small barques the West way about. Capt. Forrester's ship, as Mr. O'Flanagan has advised you, shall be sent about the Morlaix expedition, if a crew can be got for her. This we shall not lose a moment about. I shall consult Mr. O'Flanagan duly about everything that may any ways conduce to serve the King, obey your Grace, and relieve our friends, and shall give advice of all this to Mr. Dicconson. *Two pages.*

JAMES III. to the PRINCE DE VAUDEMONT.

1716, March 21. Near Chalons.—"J'ay enfin pris mon parti, et la copie cy jointe vous en instruira suffisament. Je vous l'envoye d'autant plus volontiers a fin que vous puissiez voir combien je suis incapable de manquer en la moindre chose a la personne a qui elle s'addresse, et c'est mon coeur qui luy parle, et bien sincerement assurement, dont vous n'aurez pas de peine a etre persuadé, me connoissant comme vous faites, et comme j'ay toujours eté a son egard. Je m'etonne de n'avoir point receu aucune lettre par l'addresse de M. de Bussy ou de M. Robert. S'il en vient addressé ainsi a Commercy, faites moy le plaisir de me les envoyer par St. Germain, et, quand vous en ecrirés, envoyéz vos lettres par là aussi. Le detour n'est pas grand, et par là elles ne scauroient manquer de venir a bon port. Je me porte tres bien, Dieu mercy, et vous donnerai de mes nouvelles d'Avignon; j'y recevrai avec plaisir les votres." . . . .

On a separate piece of paper. "Cecy servira de suplement au billet ostensible, pour vous remercier de votre lettre du 17, et des lettres de la Reine que vous m'avéz envoyé. J'espere que vous serez content de ma lettre a M. le Duc de L[orraine]. Elle a eté dressée sur ce que vous m'avéz dit en partant, et bouchera, j'espere, toutes les avenues des tracasseries. Je suis, Dieu mercy, reconnoissant, et je desire et de l'etre, et de le paroitre. Le Baron s'est conduit comme vous me l'avez predit, et je me vois reduit ou je croyois toujours l'etre. Au reste, je suis mes lumieres, et j'agis comme je crois le devoir faire. Je puis me tromper, mais je n'oublierai jamais la franchise avec laquelle vous en avéz usé envers moy en cette derniere occasion, et vous en aimerai et estimerai davantage, si cela se peut, tous les jours de ma vie. Tant qu'elle durera je n'oublierai jamais les obligations que je vous ay, ny votre conduite envers moy au milieu de mes malheurs." . . . . *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1716, March 21. Near Chalons.—"J'espere que M. d' O'Rouark se sera bien acquitté des commissions que je luy ay donné pour vous, et qu'il aura mis dans tout leur jour les sentimens avec lesquels je suis parti a votre egard. J'ose dire qu'ils sont tels que vous meritéz de moy, et que je me croirois le dernier des hommes si j'etois capable d'en avoir d'autres, peut-etre meme que j'en pousse la delicatesse un peu trop loin, car je ne puis vous cacher l'inquietude ou j'ay eté par la crainte de vous avoir un peu choqué par la promptitude de mon depart; mais il fut pressé par les memes reflexions qui m'obligerent de changer de resolution aprés vous avoir parlé. Je vous en ecrivis dés le landemain, et crus qu'il etoit inutile d'attendre votre response, ne doutant point que vous ne goutassiéz ma pensée, le fruit des reflexions tranquilles et serieuses, que le plaisir de vous revoir, et la diversité des sujets de nos conversations avoient un peu suspendues. Je connoissois en meme temps votre raison, aussi bien que votre amitié, et etois persuadé que comme la derniere vous portoit a m'aider de vos

conseils, la premiere vous feroit entrer dans les raisons que j'ay crû avoir de ne les point suivre exactement. Quoiqu'il en soit, vous connoisséz mon coeur, et je connois le votre, je luy rend justice sur ses sentimens a mon egard, et j'espere que vous rendréz le pareil au mien, en excusant ce petit epanchement qu'il n'a pû se refuser a luy meme, et qui vous doit convaincre que mon amitié et ma reconnoissance envers vous seront en tout tems et en tout lieu d'une egalle vivacité, et que je souhaitte sincerement que l'eloignement n'interesse en rien la liaison etroitte que je desire avoir avec vous jusqu'au dernier moment de ma vie.

Je crois devoir a present vous informer que la Reine et les Ducs d'Ormond et de Mar qui sont au fait des relations que j'ay avec la cour de Suede ont aussi eté tous de mon sentiment, qu'en egard a elles, je ne pouvois aller a Deux Ponts sans en avertir au moins le Baron de Spaar auparavant et sans avoir son consentement. On a conformement parlé au Baron, qui n'a rien voulu prendre sur luy ni decider de son chef, mais aprés force (*sic*) complimens au nom de son maitre et au sien, il a dit qu'il luy en ecriroit. Mais comme c'est une affaire de durée, que la France a trop d'egard pour son interest pour me souffrir en France pendant une longue espace de temps, et que j'en ay de mon coté trop pour les votres pour les exposer par un long sejour en Loraine, il a eté resolu que j'irai incessament a Avignon pour y attendre les reponses de Suede, et prendre dans la suitte la party qui conviendra le plus a mes interests.

Cette determination pourra peut-etre paroitre capable de choquer les Anglois, mais ceux d'entre eux qui ont la moindre raison ne pourront jamais s'en prendre a moy en cette occasion, ou on voit clairement que ce n'est pas le choix qui m'a decidé mais la necessité qui m'a forcé. Du reste ces deux Ducs, qui ne seront pas soupçonnés de penchant pour le Pape, m'ayant declaré positivement leur sentiment pour Avignon, et devant en faire voir la necessité a mes amis au de là des mers, j'ay acquiescé avec dautant moins de peine a leur avis que je ne scaurois etre blamé en le suivant, par ceux dont ils possedent la confiance et l'estime. Je pars donc lundi prochain aprés avoir eté huit jours ici, et avec une bonne santé qu'une troisieme medicine a achevé de me rendre.

Nos pauvres Écossois ont gagné les montagnes, c'est bien mourir a petit feu que cela ; Dieu scait comment ils y subsisteront ou quelle capitulation ils auront a la fin etant privéz maintenant de tout secours sans resource : Je n'ay pas laissé de leur envoyer deux vaisseaux pour tacher d'en sauver quelques uns, et pour porter quelque poudre qui puisse leur servir en attendant qu'ils obtiennent une capitulation, mais je doute fort que ce petit secours les puisse atteindre ou ils sont presentement.

La mort du pauvre Comte de Derwen[t]water vous aura sans doute touchée, mais il est mort aussi en vray heros chretien. J'envoye a M. d' O'Rouerke sa harangue qui merite de vous etre expliqué. Voicy de bien tristes nouvelles, mais, helas, il n'y en a point d'autres a present, et elles sont bien accablantes pour moy qui me croirois en quelque sorte heureux si j'etois seul malheureux, mais la mort et les malheurs des autres, dont je me vois la cause innocente, me percent le coeur." . . . *Copy.*

General James Stanhope to Lord Lovat.

1716, March 10[-21]. Whitehall.—I have laid your two letters of the 10th and 13th before the King, who has such a sense of the service you have done him and your country that he has not only signed a warrant for the remission you desired, but has also directed me to assure you that you may depend on such marks of his favour as will be a just encouragement to you to continue steadfast in your zeal for his service and make you easy under your present circumstances. *Original and three copies, and a French translation of the above and of Stanhope's letter of* 10[-21] *April* calendared *post, p.* 103.

Lord Lovat to General Cadogan.

1716, March 10[-21]. Inverness.—"Last night as I came back from Strathspey I received your letter of the 4th, and am extremely glad to know you are recovered so as to be able to travel. I never doubted Col. Munro's true friendship to me and of his justice to all. Whatever little services I had the honour to do, it's a present reward to me that you take notice of them, and I am entirely convinced of the Court's recompense since you promise me your protection. In obedience to your commands I have presumed to give my advice to Major-General Wightman and offered to concur with him to execute your commands, and certainly he is very active and laborious since he came here, and designs a little expedition to Lord Seaforth's country in a day or two, and I'll have the honour to accompany him.

If I had not a particular knowledge of all the Highlands and that you order me expressly to give you my thoughts of the manner of reducing the western clans, in case they offer to stand out against the King's authority, I would not have the confidence to trouble your Excellency with my opinion, which is plainly this, that the rebellion will not be extinguished in the Highlands, nor the King free from the thoughts of a rebellion in favour of the Pretender till the rebels of those countries be transplanted, or not only their chiefs, but likewise the leading men of every clan be made prisoners and kept as hostages to guarantee the peaceable behaviour of their people, and to effectuate either of those by force of arms, which I believe is the quickest and safest way, my humble opinion is, that it would be necessary to have a little body of Highlanders well affected to the Government to join the regular troops, who might serve to hunt the rebels out of their dens and woods and high hills, while the troops are masters of their plains and valleys, where they might destroy their houses and corn and be always ready to fight any considerable body of them that durst appear. The body of Highlanders proper for that expedition and that the country may spare in the seed and harvest time is 300 of the Earl of Sutherland's men, 300 of Colonel Munro's and the Rosses, 300 of Lord Rea[y's] Killravock's and Cul[l]odin's, 300 of Brigadier Grant's men and 300 of my men, all to be chosen young fellows fit for climbing the rocks and hills,

and, when your Excellency should think fit to march a considerable body of the forces from this place with those 1,500 Highlanders, another body of the forces might march by Fort William and the heights of Badenoch to Lo[c]haber and come in afterwards on Glengary and Clan Ranald's lands at the same time that the army from this side would march by my country or Seaforth's to meet, and, while all the forces with the Highlanders are acting in the heart of those Highlands, it would be absolutely necessary to send some ships of war to the coast of Seaforth's, Sir Donald's, Glengarye's and Clan Ranald's lands who lie on the sea side, and, if there was four or five hundred men aboard those ships for making descents in those countries, they would confound the rebels, destroy their houses and complete the reduction of their country to the King's arms and obedience.

This is my humble and submissive thought of that matter and I will own it and give good reasons for it, if your Excellency pleases [to] require it of me, and I will be ready to go at the head of my men whenever you command me to execute any of your orders. If this opinion is not worth your Excellency's notice, it at least proves my zeal for the King and Government, those people being all my relations." *Copy.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, March 22. Paris.—There are nò letters from England, nor have I any news. I am not to go abroad to-day, so your visit shall be most acceptable. I have this morning a letter from Arbuthnot to his Grace. If you have anything to say let me know, because I am to send it this afternoon.

Thomas Bayard (L. Inese) to Monsr. Russel (the Duke of Mar).

1716, March 23. Paris.—I have just received the enclosed under à blank cover to my address. When any others come they shall be duly forwarded to your Grace by the address I shall expect from you [upon your] arrival at your next residence. (Then follows a summary of Descazaux's narrative, calendared *ante, p.* 32.) The D[uke] of O[rmonde] parts to-morrow in the berline and Lord Dr[ummond] goes with him, taking that conveniency because of his sore leg. Anastasia (Queen Mary) is well, and will, I believe, write to-morrow to M. Loisson (? James) by this same address. She had no time to-night, Orbec (Ormonde) being yet with her, though it be pretty late. *Torn.*

W. Pigault to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 23. Calais.—Mr. Sheridan came here from St. Omer last night. The man of Dunkirk has promised to do what he can at Gravelines, but is not sure, not having tried those people as I have, and says when the goods are at Gravelines he will come there, but, if he does not bring a power from above, I am sure they will not suffer the passing them, or will seize them,

which will make a cruel noise, so Mr. Sheridan thinks it will be better to buy a vessel and to carry from thence the thousand of powder, and go away in the vessel with wine, brandy and biscuit. If they are pursued, it is but to fling the powder overboard, and having no powder on board they may go through the Orcades, where they will. The seaman that is come will go, and he told Mr. Sheridan that he knows where to go to fetch those gentlemen or hear where they are; so I am going this morning to buy a vessel and get it ready by the time we shall hear if you approve of it, and pray let us know what quantity of wine, brandy and biscuit we shall put on board. We have lost no time because the winds are at north and nobody can go out of this harbour.

James III. to Cardinal Gualterio.

1716, March 23. Near Chalons.—The uncertainty of my destiny, a slight indisposition, and my travelling condition have obliged me to be silent to you since I disembarked in France a month ago. Now that my decision is taken, I cannot delay informing you of it, referring you for the rest to the information you have had from the Queen, and to Nairne's letter, the past being too painful and too long a subject to be entered on here. I beg you to lay me at the feet of his Holiness, when you deliver him my letter, of which I send you a copy and of which, I hope, you will approve. Your trouble and care during my absence are neither unknown nor indifferent to me. I am extremely sensible of them, and, as I know enough to be persuaded that my misfortunes will never change your feelings towards me, I can assure you on my part that, whatever my destiny may be, my esteem, trust, and friendship for you will be always the same. *French. Copy.*

James III. to the Abbé de Th[es]u[t].

1716, March 23.—"Je n'ay jamais crû que mon sejour en Loraine auroit pû etre de longue durée, et ma retraitte prompte et volontaire de ce pays là n'etoit que necessaire pour calmer les inquietudes du Duc, et aussi etoit ce l'unique moyen qui me restoit pour luy temoigner par là ma reconnoissance pour le passé, que de prevenir les suittes desagreables qu'un delay auroit pû causer pour luy et pour moy. La resolution que j'ay pris d'aller a Avignon rendoit mon passage par la France inevitable, et comme tel il ne scauroit etre pris en mauvaise part de votre maitre, sur tout apres m'avoir nommé cet endroit là comme un de ceux qu'il me conseilloit pour ma residence. C'est ce conseil que a achevé de m'y determiner soutenu des avis des Ducs d'Ormonde et de Mar, dont le credit et l'authorité scauront bien me mettre a couvert de tout ce que la pauvreté d'une mauvaise politique pourra inspirer a quelques amis qui sans connoissance de cause prendront a la premiere vuë, pour un choix de preference ce qui n'est en effet qu'une necessité forcée. J'attend mon arrivée a Avignon pour ecrire moi meme a votre maitre, mais je n'ay pas voulu tarder, quoiqu'en chemin, de vous donner de mes nouvelles,

scachant que vous en serez inquiet aprés ce qui vient d'arriver. Je puis vous assurer que je quitte la France bien penetré d'amitié et de reconnoissance pour luy, sa franchise et sa sincerité a mon egard m'ont charmées. C'est ce que je regarde comme puisé de son propre fond, et tout le reste comme une soumission politique a la necessité du temps qui n'est peut etre guere moins malheureuse pour luy que pour moy. Nos vrays interests seront toujours les memes, notre liaison pour etre cachée peut etre egalement forte, et un tems pourra venir ou mon voisinage de la France nous sera a tous deux desirable et important. Je me contenteray en attendant, de l'amitié du coeur, mais j'ose m'attendre aussi a en recevoir quelques effets cachés. Les secours d'argent dont je vous ay parlé sont de cette nature, et avec un entier secret, votre maitre peut montrer en meme tems sa generosité et sa sage prevoyance en secourant ceux qui ont deja servi la France, et qui pourront encore la servir utilement, mais qui le feront de meilleur coeur, pour peu (*sic*? pour veu) qu'ils y trouvent leur propre compte. Je vous prie d'insister fortement sur cet article, qui n'interesse en rien la politique la plus rafinée, mais ou la raison, l'interest et la reconnoissance, si j'ose me servir de ce terme, sont de puissans motifs pour en obtenir une reponse favorable.

Monsieur de Magny pourra vous expliquer plus en detail ce qui regarde mon sejour en Avignon, et j'espere que vous trouverés quelque occasion pour expliquer a votre maitre les tracasseries qu'on a voulu luy faire, vous scavéz qu'il a toujours possedé ma confiance, et que je n'ay jamais rien dit ni ecrit avec intention de m'en dedire, l'en croyant d'autant plus digne que je scavois qu'il possedoit les bonnes graces de son maitre." . . .

A thousand compliments to your master. I leave it to your prudence to represent everything to him at the time and in the manner you believe to be most proper. *Copy.*

James III. to M. de Magny.

1716, March 23.—The Duke of Mar has delivered me your letter of the 17th, showing me your attachment to me by the trouble you have taken to explain everything that can be said on the subject in question. My decision seemed to me to be inevitable, and I shall say nothing of it here. Here is a letter for the Abbé de Th. as you desired. I should wish him to show it to the Regent. Is it possible he can be inflexible on the question of the money? but in any case he must be always pressed about it, for importunity can sometimes do more than reason. Tell me plainly if the passage concerning you is sufficient, for you know how much pain I have had at having caused you the least injury, though innocently, at a time when you deserve so well of me. You shall have news of me from the papal territory, " d'ou j'en donnerai aussi aux nymphes, a qui je n'ecris point, vous priant de leur donner de mes nouvelles, et de les remercier de leur billets." *French. Copy.*

ABRAM (J. MENZIES) to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

[1716,] March 12[-23].—"No print nor pen can express the desolation of Scotland, and of the Jacobites and their cause in this island. The new scene as to Bolingbroke is our great and common subject now. He is already adopted by the Whigs, and the echo of the Court, and expected very soon to open great mysteries and to reveal great matters, both of the Court of St. Germains and of France, for he must know a great deal even of the latter, and they are reckoned infatuated for not confining him, as well as barbarous to St. Germains. *Mais tant mieux pour nous*, and this is the age of wonders, or *seculum insanum*."

Postscript.—Did Mr. Jameson (Bolingbroke) ever know anything in particular, on your side, of Walter Mayne (Menzies)?

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 24.—"I hope to have the honour of meeting you at Lyons on Sunday night. I thought of setting out to-morrow, but shall defer my journey for one day, designing to bleed. I fear the next letters will bring us the melancholy news of the lords being executed." *Holograph.*

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE of MAR.

1716, March 25.—I had yours of the 22nd and have delivered the enclosed. I have the enclosed to-day from Mr. Arbuthnot. The English letters are not come, so I can write no news except that the Duke of Ormonde parts to-morrow, and the Earl of Panmure is gone to-day.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 25. Rouen.—I have sent orders to David George's ship to load 5 or 6 tuns of wine, 3 of brandy, 2 of salt, all the powder she can get and 30,000 weight biscuit, and to repair to Skye, to go no further south than Ardermouth Head, nor farther north than Seaforth's land. I doubt not but this will be done accordingly.

The bark that belonged to Forrester is getting ready to go from Roscoff.

Our big ship called the *Vendosme* is ready and shall part in a few days with all we proposed. I cause the barque that I have in Dieppe to go to the road of Havre, and put on board our big ship about 1,000 bottles of wine that was designed for the King and your Grace, some few fusils, some powder, and some more provisions, for this barque is found too little to go north about.

The ship *Robert* or *Speedwell* that I sent from Havre the 17th January last is arrived at Dunkirk, she was commanded by Captain Tulloh. He arrived here yesterday, he has brought

back all the officers and people that he carried over except Colonel Daleval who stayed (I can't learn why) in Murray, and Captain Innes who was not able to travel by land to join the ship, and one Mr. Trottar, a servant of the King's, who stayed with the Marquis of Seaforth, being afraid, it seems, to trust himself to the sea again.

Captain Tulloh went from Havre north about, touched at Stornoway in the Lewis, went in his ship to Loch Maree or Loch Ewe, carried from the Lewis 200 of Seaforth's men to join him on the continent, he went with Daleval and Innes over-land to Arthursyre (Ardersier) near Invernesse, and there took boat for Findhorne, where he learnt that the King was parted. However, he went disguised to Castle Gordon, where he found a garrison of William Grant's men and so came back the way he went. He was pursued by Lovat. The Marquis of Huntly was at Tanachie Stewart's, lurking. Tulloh's brother had seen him that day, it was the $\frac{13}{24}$ February; his capitulation was not sure, Tulloh's brother had been with Lovat about it, but nothing was done.

Tulloh went back to his ship at Loch Ewe, where Seaforth came with 400 or 500 men, and half force and half good will Tulloh gave Seaforth the money he had on board, and took his receipt (which I have sent to Mr. Dicconson). It carries that he promises upon his honour to preserve that money untouched for the King's service. Tulloh also gave him about 400 weight of powder, and has his receipt for it. He parted the Lewis on Sunday the $\frac{3}{14}$ March, and brought all safe to Dunkirk in five days. There was an English man-of-war in Dunkirk road, and the ship could not get in nor to Calais because of the wind, but they put a French crew on board, which I hope will save her.

Tulloh designed to have followed your Grace post, but I did not think it worth your Grace's while, especially seeing he is come so happily to go with our ship from Havre to Skye, so he is very willing to undertake the expedition, for nothing will frighten him from doing his duty in serving his master. You see by this the difference twixt him and your new-made captain and knight, Forrester. It is very lucky that Tulloh is come for this job, and I am very confident that he will give your Grace a good account of it." . . . .

THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 25. Turin.—Complimenting him on his glorious actions, and hoping now (when he sees the writer is of his father's stamp) he will have a confidence in him, for he is faithful though unfortunate.

[JOHN MENZIES] to MONSIEUR MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Thursday, March 15[-26].—"The prints give you pretty near the truth of our affairs at present, when all is so prosperous with the Government. The *Flying Post* in particular has this day

the real substance of the case in Scotland, only that things there are truly worse than he represents. Nothing but an entire desolation from Stirling to Inverness. The Dutch have not left a chair or a stool, nor a barrel or a bottle, *enfin* nothing earthly undestroyed, and the English troops very little more merciful. The Highlands too being now surrounded, must first bring in their arms, which they are already doing very fast, and then be at the mercy of the conquerer. An Act of Parliament too is on the anvil, which is the first step of abolishing all the superiorities, and that design will be finished as soon as possible, so that the Duke of Argyle himself shall ere long have no more than his vote, and be no greater man consequently than Lord Somers or Lord Cowper. Besides, great numbers of the common Highlanders will be transported. The seeing and dreading what will be the general fate of the island has already made a great many Roman Catholics turn Protestant, and many more are talked of and expected. Wherever one walks about he meets with whippings, and pillories, and executions, and trials. *Enfin* our daily scenes are dismal. The Earl of Winton's trial came on to-day; a prodigious crowd of spectators, male and female, for we love a show dearly, if it were our father to be hanged. The managers and witnesses against him have been heard to-day, and to-morrow is to be heard what is to be said for him, without allowing him any more time for his witnesses that are coming up. This he desired again to-night, but was told that it was not consistent with the forms of the House. He answered, 'And must your damn'd forms take away my life?'

By last post the Jacobites in Scotland seemed really to expect great matters from the King of Sweden. But he is madder than to do any such thing that might do him solid service. He will probably throw away thrice as many men at Wismar, which is not of the tenth part, nor, I may say, the thousandth part of the importance of Stonhyve (Stonehaven) to him. But it is well for us that it is not his way of thinking.

And then the Regent has another way of his own too. We are extremely obliged to both. There is a daily talk of Bolingbroke's coming over, true or false, I can say nothing."

Lord Bolingbroke to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 27. Paris.—"I have the honour of your Grace's without any date, and I wish you most heartily a good journey. If I had imagined that your departure would have been so precipitate, I should have used my best endeavours to have seen and taken leave of you.

I cannot indeed tell what will be said by friends, for one cannot be at a loss to know what your enemies will say, concerning the residence you are going to. For my own part I shall say and write nothing. I have said little in answer even to all the vile and groundless calumnies which have been thrown about concerning me. I have lived long enough and acted well enough in

the world not to pass either for a knave or a driveller, and have therefore as little regarded the calumny as I deserved the treatment which encouraged it.

Your Grace may be assured that, when I receive any answer from Spain (I expect none from any other place) to the instances I made in the King's name, you shall have an account thereof." . . . *Holograph.*

La Coste (Sir John Erskine) to [the Duke of Mar].

1716, March 27. Paris.—I had your Grace's of the 22nd yesterday, and design to set forward to-morrow by the *coche d'eau*, which parts for Sens at 7 in the morning, and from there to Auxerre, and there either get stage coach or some *voiture* to Dijon, and shall loiter there or thereabouts till I receive your commands. (Then follows his address at Dijon.) Before this comes to your hands you will have more company than, I suppose, you expected. You see there is not one left of the ordinary, and more are ordered to follow, even those who did not incline, as fast as they can come. My going to Dijon was also told publicly, so that I will find company whether I will or not. However, I have told such as spoke to me of their going farther, yea the full length, that for my share I would not. They knew what was fit for them and might do what they pleased, but I did not imagine it right for me to do it, because I had pretty good authority for believing the person you were with designed that none should come to him till he had given farther directions. I am resolved to separate at Dijon at latest, and Mr. P[aterso]n and I shall be by ourselves till we receive your commands. I shall hereafter more explain what I have said above.

[Fanny Oglethorpe] to the [Duke of Mar].

1716, March 28. Paris.—I should not trouble you so soon, but that M. de M[ezieres] has ordered me to acquaint you that, since you left this, the *chambre de justice* erected to examine into the accounts of generally all the people that have meddled in the affairs has given an order to oblige all those sort of people upon pain of death to stay in their houses for a fortnight. One would not think that ought to touch you, but the man M. de M[ezieres] spoke to you of is in the number, and therefore has desired ten days to give M[ezieres] a positive and exact answer to what he has asked him, which I hope you will be pleased with. He is to make a memorandum of what he can do and what he demands, but he must write to his friends to be exact in his answer, because his confinement hinders him from seeing them and that takes up time.

M. de M[ezieres] hopes you have spoken in favour of Macdonnell to the King. He has desired the Duke of Ormonde to justify him, who promised him he would, for he knows very well the young man is very much attached to his master, aud his only crime is owing to his too great love of pleasure. If the King does not accuse

him of anything else, M. de M[ezieres] desires you would send him word freely, if you thought one might not take the pretence of sending him to you with the *memoire* of that man. He'll not know what it is, but it's only to have an opportunity to send him back, for, if he stays here, his enemies and those that have a long time envied him will take their time to finish his ruin, by making every trifle appear as a monster, for he would never have been so intimate with Lord B[olingbroke], but looking upon him as the King's minister, and pressing him every day to give him his orders to go to Scotland, the Queen having told him he must take them from him, but, as M. de M[ezieres] will do nothing without your advice, he begs you to give it, for he would not pretend to send back Macdonnell if the King continues angry, or till he is justified.

My brother has answered the Duke of Ormonde's letter. I suppose he'll show it you. He writes at the same time to my sister, that he went to the King of Sicily to give him an account of the situation of things now. The King seemed mightily concerned. Marquis St. Thomas, when they talked together, the tears came into his eyes. He desired him to inform our King of his zeal for his interest. He had prevailed to make the King send him some succours, though not considerable. Had there been powers sent at first, things would not have met with so many difficulties, but now all that was over, yet he desired him to assure our master that, if ever he attempted anything again he should always find him ready to serve him, and that their own affairs must be very bad if they did not assist him.

My sister says a thousand fine things to recommend Macdonnell to you in case he has done nothing more than what we know of. M. de M[ezieres] begs you'll believe he'll leave nothing neglected, if ever he's lucky enough to be of use to the common interest. He desires you not to forget that Spain ought to be mightily managed; that Abbé Albergony (*sic*) that is the all powerful at present, being the Queen's only favourite, has a mighty love for our King, which God increase. A civility to him can do wonders. You should know Sir Patrick Lawless is quite out of favour with the Queen, who, you know, governs her wise King.

I wish I can gather any news to amuse you at Avignon. I believe you'll be a little dull, but I hope you'll meet with some sort of diversions. There is a great one in variety. *Endorsed,* "Mrs. Fanny Oglethorpe to Lord Mar."

Dr. James Welwood to Lord Lovat.

1716, March 17[-28].—Now the rebellion is over and your remission gone to Edinburgh to pass the seals, I cannot delay to advise you to make what haste you can hither. Here is the scene now of business, and it may happen in your case as in others, Out of sight, out of mind. I question not but you will have the reception your great services deserve.

GENERAL CADOGAN.

1716, March 17[-28]. Edinburgh.—Protection to the house and estate of Coule, belonging to Lady Mackenzie. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS SALVIATI, Vice-Legate of Avignon.

1716, March 29. Lyons.—You have been already informed by the Nuncio at Paris of my resolution of going to Avignon, and I have also written about it to his Holiness, whose consent I cannot doubt. I believe, however, that I ought to inform you by the bearer, Mr. Strickland, that I am to arrive at the end of this week, and that I wish to be, not only incognito, but, if possible, even unknown at the beginning, having hardly anyone with me. I am glad to know you are still in that country, knowing your friendship for me, and if, on the one hand, I communicate my arrival to you as representing the person of the Pope, and as Governor of the country, on the other I beg you as a friend to have the kindness to enter into my views, and to grant me the facilities which depend on you for my residence in that province. *French. Copy.*

GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 29. Orleans.—I received your letter yesterday, and, since the person you mention is not yet determined in anything concerning me for the reasons you tell me, I am resolved now, in place of going further southward, to stop at Blois, where, I am informed, one may board very easy, and, there being no British, will give me an opportunity not only to improve my French but save travelling charges. If I should not find this place answer, I will leave directions with Mr. Gordon where I shall settle, that, if it may be judged necessary for my attending his or your Grace's orders, I shall be always ready to obey them.

[T. OGLETHORPE] to MADAME [DE MEZIERES].

1716, March 29.—I have just received yours of the 16th. I am rejoiced to find that you are recovered from your agreeable sickness of giving a son. Since my last of the 14th I have had nothing of consequence to write, and I will own that grief has had so great a share that I have only thought of the King, and hardly thought of any relation, and not hearing from you I feared to finish my griefs by the news that you were dead.

You may remember I wrote to you that the King of Sicily promised me assistance of money for the King, my master. He told me he could not do much, and then asked for powers, but I had no answer, and the first letter I received was from Lord Bolingbroke of 11 Feb., which was not any commission to act nor a power for acting, for, had I had it, I am sure I should have succeeded in part, though not in the whole. If the King thinks fit to employ me all over Italy or here alone, such commission as he thinks fit to send I will obey, and I am assured to have some

assistance for him if I had a full power, for, if he designs to return to England or Scotland, he must ask aid in time, and not act as he did the last time, sending subalterns, and of which he has had a little or rather none of what has been given.

I am of opinion that the King ought to write to the King here to thank him for his good intentions, and that he will acquaint him when he again designs to land in his native country, and then that he will desire his assistance, and that he declares the Queen and the Prince of Piedmont his heirs in want of heirs of his body. I will deliver any letter he writes. He ought also to write in time to all the princes in Italy, for the Duke of Parma, I know, will assist him as much as lies in his power as well as the Grand Duke. As to the expectations of the latter I have wrote formerly; I can even raise contributions of the Genoese. The Spanish ambassador here has told me his master's intentions, and has promised to assist me at Genoa, having lived several years there. The Dorias I am assured of. Let me have a letter for the Duke Doria, and another for Marquis Clemente Doria, one of the richest in Genoa, and to my knowledge a friend, and a kind one to Marquis Balchetchi Doria, who but two days ago assured me that he answered for his whole family to serve King James, so that it was done secretly. I desire that what I advance may be well examined, for I am well acquainted with the Italians who are long executing their promises.

I beg you to believe that I do not write this endeavouring to be employed, but only to acquaint my master how affairs are. I have wrote to you alone, therefore I desire you not to show my letter, for it is not correct enough. My most humble respects to the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar.

[L. Inese] to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 30.—I must begin now to write not only without ceremony but even in cant, such as the present juncture makes necessary. Mr. Nairne has the key. I hope this will find Patrick (James) and Martel (Mar) with all their company safe at their new residence, and that Martel will have received a packet directed to M. Hacket, which I sent the 23rd addressed to M. Russell (Mar) in a cover to Mr. Tourton, whom I desired to keep it till M. Russell called for it. If any more of that kind come to my hands I shall take care to forward them to Martel. But when Martel writes to Evans (England) his letters must come under cover to some person at Paris, or if he thinks fit to me, to be put into the Paris post, for, if they went straight from where he is to Evans, that place would be marked on the back by the post office, which might occasion their being intercepted. By last night's post I received Martel's packet with the enclosed papers, which I have not yet had time to consider thoroughly, they being now in the hands of Andrew (Queen Mary) who desires to be kindly remembered to Martel, and returns him hearty thanks for his deference to his advice in taking so much pains as he has done in that matter. Andrew is

still of opinion that the publishing something of that kind is absolutely necessary for justifying both Patrick and Martel himself, and that it is wanted both amongst friends and enemies, but much more amongst the first, who, we hear, are severe upon Martel for advising Patrick, as they say, to leave them.

I send some prints I had by last post from Abram (Menzies). What he says in his short line of Boynton (Bolingbroke) is remarkable, and it seems worth considering whether anything of this should be intimated to Edward (the Regent). But I humbly conceive 'tis better not to do it, at least, till we hear more of that matter. To be sure, if there be any real ground for Abram's suspicion, Edward will have it from his own factor Jennings (d'Iberville) and 'tis better he have it from him than from us.

Andrew has ordered Derby (Dicconson) to inform Martel of all that is done about the ships, and to send him several letters and papers relating to that matter.

I have nothing to add but I shall in every point observe Martel's directions about the paper he has sent, and shall send all back before anything is printed. I do not now write to Patrick, but must beg leave he may find here the assurance of my most humble duty, and that you will assure Martel of William's (Inese's) being with all true respect his most obedient and humble servant.

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 30. St. Germains.—By the Queen's orders informing him what progress is made towards sending out the ships ordered for Scotland. In the first place Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Flannagan write that the ship called *Vandosme* is ready to part, only there are two English frigates in Havre road, but he believes they will not stay long and she will then go off; she is full fraught with salt, biscuit, brandy, flints, &c., and is to take in the powder and arms when she is fallen down into the road. There being now an armament made at Havre to buy cod at Cape Breton, for which the merchants usually freight their ships with brandy, powder, fusils, flints and bread, this ship goes under the name of being designed for that expedition, so is not suspected. Captain Tullough, who has been at Rouen ever since the 24th, will go in her, to whom full instructions are sent.

I doubt not but your Grace may have heard ere this that Captain Tullough arrived at Dunkirk (I think the 21st); he parted from Havre 17 Jan. with about 30 officers and some of the King's servants. He landed about the middle of February new style in the Isle of Lewis, which belonging to the Marquis of Seaforth, one Mr. Trotter was sent to advertise him, who came to Kenlochen and acquainted Colonel Rattray and Mr. Tullough that he had the King's and your Grace's orders to receive the money on board, which they, not doubting of his being in the King's interest, acquiesced to, and accordingly delivered it to him, only some small part which Colonel Rattray kept for paying the crew and re-victualling the ship. He is not

yet come up, so [I] do not know exactly the particulars, only what my Lord Seaforth's receipt expresses, of which I send your Grace a copy, not daring to venture the original for fear of miscarriage, unless I receive your Grace's orders for it. I do not well understand how the boxes were marked, but there was at first 11,700 *piasters*. Captain Innes and Captain Deleval were sent to acquaint the King as soon as the ship arrived; it is said they were taken prisoners in Murray, at least they are not returned, nor Mr. Trotter and Mr. Waggstaffe. The rest are all come back, and happily got ashore at Dunkirk, though an English frigate lay along their side, but, the captain, being then in the town, gave no opposition, but last night Monsieur Pigault writ that an English man-of-war passed by Calais with a French frigate she had taken in Dunkirk road, which is undoubtedly this ship, for I heard the same from other hands. I have writ to Mr. Arbuthnot to see if he can contrive any way to reclaim her, but, she being the ship which Captain George brought first from Scotland, I fear she cannot be claimed by any French merchant.

Mr. Flannagan writes to me that Mr. Sheridan at St. Malo's gives him hopes that the ship there will soon be equipped; Monsieur Guillemot has already laid out for 10,000 *livres* worth of biscuits, brandy, salt, &c., so that project I hope cannot fail. Captain George has repeated orders sent him to Bourdeaux to do the like, and Mr. Arbuthnot has projected to send away the ship at Dieppe laden with the like merchandise. These four ships therefore being prepared the Queen thought proper to stop that designed from Calais, being Monsieur Pigault writ that it would almost be impossible to go undiscovered out of that port, there being perpetually English frigates in the road, and so many spies about, all would certainly be discovered; besides, the powder and arms which were to be had only at St. Omer could not be conveyed to Calais without an order from Court, which at this time could not be had, and indeed these other ships will amount to so much money, that we shall not have wherewithal to answer a further expense, considering what other disbursements we are forced to make daily, and the Queen hopes these four ships cannot fail of giving relief to the gentlemen who yet remain in arms, and that they and the other two which were sent out upon the King's landing cannot miss bringing back these gentlemen who wait for a convenience to return. One of the seamen, who went in Sir John Erskine's ship and was kept in Scotland as being useful about the artillery, is come back to Calais, and says he landed 25 persons at the Texel with a ship they forced from the Orcades. Most, if not all, are half-pay officers. Mr. Gordon, who came in her, is already come hither. This seaman says Lord Tynemouth &c. pressed to have a ship sent to fetch them off, so I wrote to Monsr. Pigault to send him to Mr. Arbuthnot, that he may go aboard Mr. Sheridan's ship at St. Malo, because he can tell where these persons are to be found, and Monsr. Pigault writes last night he had sent him accordingly. Enclosed is a copy of the orders or instructions for Mr. Tulloch and the others.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 31. Paris.—Sir J. Erskine and Mr. Paterson parted from this the morning of the 28th by way of the river, and I have nothing from them since, whereat I think strange to send Sir John's letters, which I will send your Grace, if I have no account from him to-morrow. In the meantime I send the enclosed I had yesterday for you. In a letter of the 26th from Antwerp Col. John Hay tells me he designed here by way of Dunkirk, where I am to write to him to-day. He knows no news but from the public prints. He says that when he came to Castle Gordon he found Gen. Echlin and the Master of St. Clair just going the same way he designed, so he followed them with some of the half-pay officers, and got to Caithness, and that they were 15, besides servants, aboard, but says nothing of how many came to Holland, or how or where he left his company or who is now with him. He embarked at the Orkneys, and by his letter I fancy the 15 came with him to Holland, where he says he was almost kidnapped, but if all or any of them came with him to Antwerp he does not advise.

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 31. Paris.—As the Duke of Leeds has charged Mr. McMahon with his letter and instructions to Admiral Baker, I thought my father's letter to Lord Forbes might have, if not some influence, yet at least serve to introduce whatever person may be pitched upon to try the officers of that squadron, on account of the relation and long friendship between his family and ours. Though Lord Forbes is generally reputed a Whig, he has given assurances to some particular friends of his zeal for the King's service. The ship that went from Havre round Ireland and came lately to Dunkirk has been taken and carried off by an English man-of-war. When they landed their former crew, one altogether of French was put on board, and not one Briton was in her when taken. Sure this insult will be resented by France; it is an act of hostility on their side and ought to produce the like from this nation.

A. SETON OF TOUCH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 31. Liége.—I desire to know if I can be further serviceable to his Majesty any manner of way. Were it not from that prospect the very thoughts of living were a burden and altogether undesirable. My circumstances will force me to think on something whereby I may live, and that very soon, because I do not find how I can have any return from home, at least for some time, because of the stopping of my letters. I hope you will honour me with a return, that I may determine myself, that I may not trouble the King, till it please God to do him justice.

Gen. Echlin is here, and has written to the Duke of Ormonde.

The Earl of Stair to Mr. ———

1716, March.—Sir, I am obliged to you for believing me incapable of an ill-action. I have one rule that I hope I shall ever follow, never to do anything an honest man should be ashamed of, to advance my own interest or any other man's. I accept with pleasure the meeting you propose. I shall wait on you at the place you name at 12 to-morrow, if the weather is fair. If it rains, you have but to let me know the hour and the place it will be most convenient for you. I shall be very glad to have in my power to show you how sensible I am of the good opinion you have of me.

Six Receipts.

1716, March 3, 4, 6, 15, 21, 30. (o.s.) Inverness.—By Alexander Fraser, quarter-master to 400 of Lord Lovat's men, for various sums received for their subsistence and clothing, and for the subsistence of 30 officers.

Sir H[ugh] P[aterson] to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 2. Rotterdam.—I came here two days ago with two or three others and proposed to have stayed a while in this country, but find it will not be very safe to be here publicly, and therefore ask your advice how I shall dispose of myself, for any of those people that are in this country are threatened every day to be taken up. I stayed with our friends till they had all resolved to disperse, and then went into Braemar, where I stayed some days and got home that way, where I was a few days till I got an opportunity of coming here. I shall not trouble you with anything that passed of late, since you will, no doubt, have accounts from others. I left our country in a very deplorable condition, and the state our friends are in may be easily judged. They are now dispersed everywhere, and God knows what is become of many of them. The Government, I hear, is now out of all apprehension of any further disturbance. I wish they may not have too good reason for being so. If you will write me a line with your opinion what I should do, Mr. Gordon will forward it me. I heard from H. S[traton] before I came away, who told me he had got one letter from you, just after your arrival. . . .

S. Molyneux to Lord Lovat.

1716, March 22[-April 2]. St. James'.—By his Royal Highness' commands thanking him for his letter of 25 Jan. and assuring him that his Royal Highness has been very truly informed of his services, and shall be very glad to convince him of the just sense he has of his affection and zeal for the present Government.

The Duke of Leeds to James III.

1716, April 3. Paris.—The enclosed to Admiral Baker is what I proposed above three months ago to your then secretary, to be forwarded to him with such confirmations from him as should induce that Admiral to give credit to the offers made by me. Tho' that were a more probable juncture, yet I cannot be without hopes that it will still have a good effect with him, if well managed. And, if he be persuaded to bring that squadron to your Majesty's obedience, and that, in his way for the English Channel, he might take in the Irish troops from Spain, I would be answerable with my head it would ensure your Majesty's restoration; and I therefore most humbly offer my opinion that the reward I have presumed to offer him, after your Majesty is restored, he will thereby very well merit, and I therefore most humbly hope you will confirm to him the whole reward I have in my letter offered him, since that service will easily enable you to pay it, without the least tax upon your kingdoms. And, if he could be so soon got to comply with this proposal, as to take in five or six thousand Irish troops at Corunna, before you may think of some better way to dispose of yourself, I most humbly presume to offer it as my opinion, that there would be no such happy way for you to get to your own kingdoms, since, having those troops on board, your person would be secure from any tricks the Admiral or his squadron may design, when you are on board, to play you, and you may then go round Ireland to Scotland or Sweden or where you think best for your service, if you do not find the rest of the English fleet join you, when they see you have so good a foundation of shipping manned with your own subjects and their native brethren; and this attempt to obtain this squadron, tho' it miscarry, does not interfere with any other project, nor can consequently hurt any other branch of your affairs.

As for myself, as I have no other view than the service of my country by your happy restoration, I am always ready to observe your commands, and, unless I can promote your service by my endeavours on the sea coast between Calais and Boulogne and any other part those ways (as I believe I might), I am very willing to repair to any place where you shall think I may be most serviceable to you . . . . . 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

The Duke of Leeds to Admiral [Baker].

"*I persuade myself that you do not forget the time when I had the honour to hoist the red flag at foretopmast head on board the ship under your command. And I then took your behaviour in every respect to be such as induced me to desire a sincere friendship with you, and engaged me to assure you of my affection and friendship whenever it should lie in my power to render you any service. And as you then did (I doubt not with all the sincerity which becomes a man of honour) assure me of your friendship also, as I most readily embraced it at that time, so I think I have now an opportunity to convince you of the*

sincerity of mine towards you, and that I have the greatest esteem for you, when I offer you the means to make yourself as considerable as you can desire, both as to honour, fortune, and command in the fleet, and at the same time to perform the most noble service to your country that has ever yet been in the power of any Admiral, and for which the station you are now in, and your own worth, makes you better qualified to perform than any other man now in employment. It is the restoration of our only true and rightful King, James III., to his lawful crowns, and of three enslaved nations to their just rights and liberties, which are now invaded in the most essential articles by the cruel and arbitrary councils of foreigners, who are the descendants of those Saxons who formerly made our country the miserable scene of their depredations, and who now threaten us, and have already begun to bring upon us many of those calamities we formerly endured from their ancestors. The interest and welfare of our country is what every true Englishman ought to have most at heart, this is the end I always proposed to myself in all my public actions, and, if in any instance I have been mistaken, I can take God to witness that I had not a thought when I engaged in it (and I am sure my father neither) that the Prince of Orange's landing would end in deposing the King; but far the contrary, as I can make it appear (were I in England) by letters under that Prince's own hand; and I am very sure that we have no other way left to preserve the true old constitution of England but by the restoration of his son. The Duke of Hanover is a stranger to our religion, our laws, our language and our country, and has shown himself so much an enemy to all these that he has turned the hearts of almost all the people of England against him; and he now takes the method of severity and cruelty to subdue entirely the nation, which he has no right in the least to govern, nor any inclination to govern but as conquered slaves. But I do assure you our only right and lawful sovereign has quite other dispositions towards us, and as he is our natural Prince, (and of the best of good natures) you may depend he loves our country as his own, and grieves for the oppressions under which it now groans. And, as his goodness is so extensive as not to clog his general pardon with any one exception in his gracious declaration, in which there is full security for all our religious and civil rights, so his Majesty is resolved to redress all the grievances of his people, and to make their happiness the object of his care."

His Majesty is well persuaded that the fleet of England is her chief strength and glory, and he accordingly resolves to take the Navy into his immediate protection, and to redress those grievances the poor seamen have long laboured under. And, as we have all things to fear from the Duke of Hanover's foreign counsels, and that the licence to foreign fishermen to supply London with fish plainly intimates their design to bring foreign seamen into our ships, as they have done foreign troops into our

country, so you may depend on it that you have everything to hope from our native King.

For yourself, his Majesty is willing to make you an Earl, and give you 200,000*l. as a fortune to support that dignity, and will also make you Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of his fleet, and will proportionably reward all the other commission and warrant officers and seamen under your command, according to their respective merits.*

It is not merely my zeal for the King's service, which occasions this address to you. I am very well satisfied that the measures laid down for his restoration promise as much certainty as any human affair is capable of, and I have not the least doubt of the success, but, having a true friendship for you, and knowing your courage and honourable resolution, and also that your present command enables you more expeditiously to perform this glorious work for the relief of many thousands of our poor countrymen, who daily groan under this foreign tyranny, and have no other view than their estates given to foreigners and our fleet manned with the same, our true religion and constitution wholly abolished, and consequently our country put into their hands under pretence of serving us, as the Saxons did heretofore, when they robbed us of all.

For these reasons I desire you should come in for the chiefest share in the merit and reward of such a glorious action. I now offer you the principal part in that most honourable achievement, which will otherways be done without you, though perhaps not with that expedition. Therefore it is in your own power to advance your own interest, and not leave the honour of rescuing your country and the benefits which will result from it entirely to others.

Consider that the fleet was the first who declared for King Charles II., and reflect well on the great honour and rewards Gen. Monk deservedly got by the part he acted in the restoration. Do you follow such worthy examples, and enjoy the same recompense. If you think seriously on what I now offer you, you will see clearly how much I interest myself for you.

If it pleases God to give you so great a blessing as (with a courageous firm resolution) to put in execution this most glorious work, I take the liberty herein to offer my opinion (by way of instructions) how the same may be most easily performed; but that, with submission to your consideration to make use of as you see most convenient, none being so capable to judge which way to put their own designs in execution as those who are to execute them. So I only offer my opinion as the way and means I should take to perform this most honourable and valuable service. Paris, 31 *March,* 1716. 9 *pages. Enclosed,*

INSTRUCTIONS.

First, I would consider the persons on board my own ship I could best depend on, more especially among the warrant officers, and I would assure them of such advancements in

employments and of such sums of money to be paid them (after the King's restoration), as I found most reasonable and sufficient to induce them to have a share in the performance of this glorious undertaking, which being so well confirmed by the King, as you will perceive by the bearer, if somewhere on shore you'll give him the opportunity (it being well known to you to be impracticable for him to come on board without the utmost hazard on this occasion), you will find him fully instructed by his Majesty, and that he has full power in his name to assure you and all the commission, and warrant officers and seamen, not only of his Majesty's firm resolutions to redress all unjust proceedings and ill managements which have crept into the Navy, but also to ascertain their succession (in their turns) to commands in the fleet, according to the ancient custom and practice in the Navy; and to distinguish by his royal favour and suitable rewards and advancement of pay all those who shall appear (a list of whom shall be most carefully prepared) to be instrumental in serving his Majesty at this juncture.

Secondly, if I was sure of any commanders of the squadron to be my friends, I would capacitate them, by showing these propositions, to do the same with their ship's company; and, if I could trust none, after I had secured my own ship's company, I would make a signal for all the captains to come on board me, and afterwards for all the lieutenants, and, if I found them not to my mind or any of them otherways, I would secure them close, and go on board their ships myself, and acquaint the several ships' companies with the miserable calamities and grievances of their country as before mentioned, and the total ruin that is like to befall it, unless relieved by them, with a glorious resolution to restore our only lawful monarch, King James, as before mentioned. If I should be in any port, I would make the best pretension I could to get as soon out of it as possible, because I think this design cannot be so easily executed in harbour as at sea; and, if any ships of the squadron should be separated from me, when I am sure of the great part, knowing the stations of the others, they are easily secured, if I begin my design at sea, so that no intelligence can be given at the port I come from. I only offer these propositions to shew how easily I think this most noble undertaking may be effected, but at the same time being very well assured, that, if you are blest with the happy resolution to undertake this affair, you will very much improve my proposed instructions. And, if my sincere friendship in this counsel I give you, with the offer I make you, shall obtain any inclination in you so nobly and gloriously to serve yourself, you must appoint the bearer how so to meet him on shore, that he may be in security when he meets you; for you cannot but allow that it is too great a hazard for any man at this time to venture on board any of your ships on such an account, before he knows your resolutions. If, on speaking with the

bearer, you shall comply with this offer, you will have both the King's assurances by him, and also his royal hand to confirm the same, with also instructions how farther to proceed, and join strength enough to support you against all dangers in this most glorious attempt. . . . . 5 pages.

COL. JOHN HAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 3. Dunkirk.—"I have at last got hither, where I am glad to rest myself a little after coming through Caithness and the Orkneys, where I took shipping and landed in Holland, where I was threatened to be delivered to Mr. Walpole, George's resident there, though I kept myself as quiet as possible.

After the King went aboard at Montrose the army had orders to march towards Aberdeen. General Gordon, my Lord Marischal, Tynemouth, and in short all of us moved about twelve at night. Some got to Aberdeen the next day, the others the day after, when all the general officers and gentlemen of note were called, to advise what was to be done. It was very melancholy to think that nobody proposed anything, nor thought but of preserving themselves, and making the best terms they could. They all agreed that the best way to get anything that could look like honourable terms was by sticking together and asking in a body. The clans, at least some of them, declined offering any proposals or sketch of a letter to the Duke of Argyle till once they should meet with my Lord Huntly, upon which they resolved to march towards Castle Gordon in their way to the hills. In the meantime I was pitched upon to go to my Lord Huntly, to tell him what had passed, and proposed to him to call his men together and pick out the best from amongst them and put them in a condition to march with the clans and stand out, till they should force terms to themselves, but this my Lord declined, said now all was in vain that the King was gone, so wrote an answer to General Gordon's letter desiring they might not come that way. However, the clans marched on to Castle Gordon, but before they got that length all the horse were dispersed, and a great many of the foot went off in 30 and 40, so soon as they heard the King was gone, and plundered wherever they went, a dismal scene for poor Scotland. When I had got my Lord Huntly's positive answer, who, at the same time, assured me that my Lord Seaforth had already made terms for himself, I immediately determined myself to go through Caithness and into the Orkneys, where I could lurk till I got an opportunity of going to some safer place. As I was going along I met with General Echlin and the Master of Sinclair, who were going the same route. Though their company was not very agreeable, yet I thought it safe to stay with them till I should get at least to the Orkneys, in case of meeting with the partisans of these countries. As we passed the Murray Firth in a little boat we were chased by a man-of-war that was coming up in company with nine others under the command of Jennings, who had, with what was there before, a fleet of fifteen sail.

The night before I left Aberdeen my Lord Tynemouth and all the Irish officers went to Peterhead to carry off two ships that were lying there, but just as they were ready to sail a man-of-war came before the harbour and stopped their going out from thence. I was told they came to Castle Gordon. I heard no more of them after that, so how they have disposed of themselves God knows.

The King's leaving Scotland, your Grace may imagine, was a great surprise upon me. Since that was the way his Majesty was determined to take, I own it was a secret not to be entrusted to any except those who were immediately concerned in it, though I must own it gives me a great deal of uneasiness to think that your Grace should leave one in the situation that I was in to the mercy of a merciless enemy, from whom I could expect nothing but the honour of dying for my King and country's service, which I shall never shun if in a honourable way. Your Grace knows that I had been remarkable in several things more than others, which still, had I come to be judged, would have added to my accusation. When I reflected upon this, I thought I must have done something to have deserved the King's or your displeasure, which still perplexes me very much, and I shan't be easy till you assure me of the contrary. As for what I have suffered upon my sovereign's account I think it more my honour than to regret it one bit, and should have had more uneasiness at this time had I sat at home than I have now, since I have done my duty.

Your Grace will easily believe that the expense I was at when honour and loyalty first appeared at Perth, then afterwards my journeys up and down have not by this time left much money in my pocket, or I had been to receive the King's commands as soon as this can be with your Grace, but I find myself here without money or credit, and know not where to find it. To apply to my father is altogether in vain. You know his humour too well to think that, considering the part I acted with relation to his estate, he won't be extremely piqued at me, which must have some time before he get over it. To apply to my brother, he being in prison, though he inclined to send me some, could not assist me soon; to apply to the King, which is the last thing I would do till he comes to his own dominions, your Grace knows if that can succeed, so I leave it entirely to you." I must stay here till I have the favour of hearing from your Grace . . . . 6½ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, April 3. Avignon.—I had yours of 23 March at Lyons with one enclosed for Mr. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar), which I much longed for, and when any more comes so directed I know you will forward them me. I wrote to you three days after I left Paris. I long to know if it came safe to your hands, and what you have made of what was enclosed in it. I am the more anxious about this that the Queen

(as his Majesty tells me) thinks it still necessary that something should be published about our coming from Scotland, and I confess, since our friends there have escaped this long, it seems the more necessary. By one Mr. Nairne has from Hary Straton I find the clans, and particularly Glengarry, are a little out of humour with me, he does not tell the reason; but I am sure it can only be upon the account of my not telling them of the King's going off. His Majesty is my witness that it was my opinion he should tell their heads, who were then at Montrose, of it, and I advised him to do so; but General Gordon was absolutely against it, so it was not done. I had thoughts of this when I wrote the paper I sent you, but, since the telling of it might do Gordon hurt with them, I resolved, rather than do that, to bear their blame for some time, so I did not take notice of it in the paper, nor is it fit to do it so long as they are together with Gordon. I had a letter from Hary Straton of 1 March (o.s.) which the King sends this post to the Queen, and I would have wrote him an answer now, were I not waiting till to-morrow in expectation of hearing from Mr. Dicconson, who the Queen says in her letter to the King she had ordered to write to me of the ships which are going for Scotland, and I have not yet heard from him; but that there may be no delay in his knowing what is done in that matter I wish you would give him an account of it by the first post, that he may let our friends know of it. Hary Straton writes that there are several of our friends gone to the Orcades, as Pigault also writes, so the ship that goes from Calais ought to call there to bring them off, and, if they be not there, to proceed on her voyage to the Isle of Skye, as she was formerly ordered. The two ships which Mr. Arbuthnot and Flannagan send the western way to the Isle of Skye, and one, which I believe Arbuthnot has ordered there from Spain, will make up the loss of the one from Calais, though she should go no further than the Orcades; but I wish heartily all those ships were actually gone. Before I left Paris I writ to Arbuthnot and Pigault, and told them of my leaving that place, so that they were not to expect to hear from me any more about those ships they were sending; but, if any new thing occurred about them, that they should write to Mr. Dicconson of it. Hary Straton complains in his letter to me of his want of money. I sent him a bill of credit some days before we came away for 500*l.* which he mentions as not being paid, the reason of which I wrote to him since and told him it should yet be done as soon as he should let me know how to remit it, which indeed the sooner it were done the better, therefore could not you order Mr. Cockley (Colclough) at Lond[on] to remit this 500*l.* to Hary Straton or write to him to draw upon Cockley for it? The King approves of this, and thinks the rest of the money in Mr. Cockley's hands should be ordered to be returned as the Duke of Ormonde did, to whom I spoke of it before I left Paris. The accounts which Straton gives of those poor people in prison at Chester are lamentable, and the King justly thinks it would be great charity to let them have some supply, but how this can be done, were

there money, I know not. When you write to Straton, pray tell him of my receiving his letter, and that I am to write to him in a day or two, though it be not much I have now to say to him. He says in a letter to Nairne of the 6th that young Gold (Huntly) has surrendered himself, and fears his actings will be found black. If his cousin (Lord Seaforth) has given himself up too, what becomes of the money he got from the ship which is now returned?

Pray do me the favour to make my compliments to Lord Nithsdale, whose safety I heartily congratulate, and I hope we shall have the pleasure of his company here soon.

The Duke of Ormonde, Lords Panmure and Drummond are not yet arrived, though we have been expecting them all day.

R. Molesworth to Lord Lovat.

1716, March 23[-April 3]. London.—I have had two letters from you. The first I would speedily have answered, but was assured by Dr. Welwood there was no direct communication by letter with that country where you were then so happily employed. Your second came to me last week. I hope the doctor has informed you that I have employed all the industry and interest I have to do you real service. The King, the Prince, and the Duke of Marlborough, to whom your letters were speedily delivered, are fully apprised of your great and dangerous services, and seem resolved to requite them in the best manner. It remains only to congratulate you on your success in suppressing this rebellion.

General Cadogan to Lord Lovat.

1716, March 23[-April 3]. Perth.—I received your letter of the 12th by Capt. Robertson and shall discourse with you concerning the contents of it when we meet, which I hope will be very soon, for I intend to encamp with a considerable body of troops at Reven (Ruthven) in Badenoch on Tuesday, 3 April, where I should be extremely glad to see you. As to news and all other matters I refer to Mr. Gordon, who will deliver this.

Robert Leslie to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 4.—The enclosed proposal I rather chose to send you in the words and writing of the gentleman himself than as from me. I always was of opinion that sufficient sums of money might be raised in London, if proper persons were empowered to make the collection, and at first sight the trading part of mankind promise more in such a contribution than estated men, who often are not able, though they were willing, to get up half a year's rent of their estates, by mortgage or other security in some weeks' or perhaps months' time, and yet that is but the fortieth part of the value of his estate, whereas the trading man can in one day raise, privately without notice, any portion of his fortune

even to the whole, whereas the gentleman's hunting for money to borrow, and mortgages or bonds are visible things and make a great noise, and give a strong jealousy if not a discovery of the design.

The gentleman's name, who writes it, is Willis; he is a trader, well known to all the trading men in London, and confided in by all the honest part of them. I did not know him in England, but Mr. Southcott (whom I know to be an honest man) assures me that he is entirely to be depended on in point of integrity, and by what conversation I have had with him he seems to me a very prudent, rational man in that sort of business, mercantile affairs, and he has as great an appearance of secrecy and a proper reserve and caution as any man, and though he was forced to fly from London, where he was pursued by warrants, and his own and several others' houses searched for him, yet he thinks he can return to England by the means of the woolers which every day carry on a stolen trade between France and England, and, if he can slip into London, he thinks he can easily be disguised and hid there for some weeks, till he has met with such as he is directed to, and so he can return by the same way; and, as his life depends on his own caution and secrecy, there is little doubt but he will keep the secret for his own sake, though he seems to me to have so much prudential reserve and such an attachment for the cause, that I verily believe he may be trusted. He is already pretty much trusted on the other side of the water, and Mr. Crawly, the son of Sir Ambrose (but this ought not to be mentioned), has 20,000*l.* ready and laid apart for the King, whenever he is ready to undertake anything [in] England, and there are some others who have engaged for other sums.

The Duke of Leeds' letters are enclosed too; he would put in several expressions, especially promises of money. I pressed him to leave it in general terms, that his Majesty would make him a nobleman and give him a fortune to support that dignity, but he was positive, and all that can be said is, that, if Baker will not do it, it costs nothing, if he brings in that squadron, he will deserve it for the importance of that service. I am convinced others would follow his example. The Duke of Leeds, you know, thinks that he can be useful in picking up ships on this coast, and really from his great interest in the fleet, if he got one ship, it would probably improve to many more. Therefore he begs your Grace to think of Captain Maine's ship now at Morlaix, if there were proper promises made in the King's name, they would probably induce him, but his Majesty must consent that such promises be made, and any intimation from your Grace, that the King will give leave that such or such terms be offered him, would be sufficient.

As to money at present, the German Princes, at least many of them, the Ecclesiastical Electors, Bavaria, Elector Palatine and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the King of Sicily and Great Duke of Tuscany in Italy, would probably advance or become security for money, I cannot doubt it if they were tried, and, if

they should each raise but a small sum, it would produce two or three millions of *livres*, which at present would probably put Sweden in motion in the King's favour. Spain is well inclined, and would probably part with some money, and thousands in France would advance money on loan to the King, who keep it up from their own Government.

JAMES FORBES (H. STRATON) to M. NETENCOURE (NAIRNE), at Paris.

1716, March 24[-April 4]. Evens (Edinburgh).—Since the 1st I have troubled you with three letters. In each of the first two was one for Mr. Meffen (Mar). The third of the 13th I write on the same paper with young Mr. Barnes (Lord Tynemouth) and I wish all may come safe to hand. I would have written again before, but could not well do it, being still much indisposed, daily alarmed, and in no little concern to get young Barnes and his effects safely off, and now, thank God, all is safe on board, and sailed about one or two this morning with a fair wind, and I heartily wish a happy voyage, for I am really charmed with the good behaviour of that modest, sweet, well-tempered youth, and at the same time surprised to find so much judgment, and such application to books and business in one so very young, but indeed I cannot say so much for his friend B[ulke]l[e]y, for many that were serviceable to him complain of his uneasy temper, and I myself found a little of it, and, if a third person that's along with them pleases, he can tell more than I am willing to say.

By the last accounts I had from one in McFarlane's country, who was with young Martel (Middleton), they were then (ten days ago) going to ship off their effects, and, if they got it not quickly done, I should soon know of it, so, not yet having had any further account, I am hopeful all may be safely off. By all hands I am told that young Martel's brother-in-law is with Mr. Crighton (Clanranald), and a ship is already provided to take off his and six other considerable merchants' effects from thence, and this besides what Meffen writes is to be sent from Fox (France). My most humble and sincere respects to Mr. and Mrs. Manning. Young Barnes may be with you as soon as this, perhaps before, and, as he is very capable, I doubt not but he will give you a full and clear account of poor unhappy Stuart (Scotland) and Stirling's (the Scots') circumstances.

[OLIVE TRANT] to [JAMES III.]

1716, April 5.—As M. de Magny should have the honour of explaining the reasons which prevented us from delivering your letter, I shall not weary you by repeating them. You cannot do better than to give news of yourself but rarely to "M. votre cousin" (? the Regent) at least at the beginning. You must be firm and see him come. We beg you to write to the Comte de Toulouse a letter merely of friendship. We shall have it given

him by his confidant "le petit Renauld," who would go to the world's end to serve you. He will explain to the Count wherein he can serve you, without its being necessary for you to speak of it in your letter, which should be solely one of compliments about the good disposition, which, you are informed, he feels towards you. "Le petit Renauld," who knows the heart of that prince, assures us he will be capable of doing more than "M. votre cousin." All that is asked is secrecy, and that you will have the goodness to send us that letter immediately, that an attempt may be made to help you promptly. We have charged M. d' Ormonde to speak to you about it. If you desire the London newspapers I will send you them by post.

"M. votre cousin" has me told continually that he will do wonderful things for me, and bade me yesterday be satisfied with him, but I believe one must arm oneself with patience.

(Recommending Mr. Carel, who is desirous of serving James, and would be content to perform the duties of Mr. Booth's office.)

You will never doubt my tender and respectful veneration. Please God, all Europe shall know as well as my friend (*amie*) and myself how worthy you are of it. *French.* 4 *pages.*

[M. DE MAGNY] to [JAMES III.]

1716, April 5.—Maréchal Villeroy has just assured me as a secret that it had been settled to give 25,000 *francs* a week. The letter to the Abbé has become useless at present. I have put off delivering it, both because I was informed of what was passing, and for private reasons. You may write him another of pure compliment, if you judge it convenient. As for myself, I have felt as I ought your consideration for me in that letter, but I do not much count on the good offices of that Abbé, because I know he has taken no small part in the annoyances I suffered, and that but few are so honourable as to retract and admit they have been wrong when they spoke ill of someone. If I think it necessary hereafter that you should write to him or his master concerning me, I will take the liberty of frankly asking you to do so. To return to what concerns you, the Maréchal spoke to me about you in a manner which assuredly deserves thanks on your part, as he not only takes a real interest in you, but has contributed not a little to what has been just obtained. I offer myself as the bearer of your letter, if you have no better way. I have told you above of what I was informed, but at the same time ought to observe that it was not by M. Rasli (Queen Mary), nor by the Abbé I[nese] nor by M. Dil[l]on, nor by any of the channels which belong to you. However, it is necessary I should be informed of the proceedings in this country, if I am able to be useful to you in anything, that I may not unwittingly make any blunder. You know me well enough to know that I do not speak thus from a wish to intrude myself. I will give an exact account of everything to Mr. Rasli, and will act in concert with whomever and in whatever manner you wish, but without a close and perfect concert between those who take part in your affairs, they

will never go well, and I am sure the contrary of this has not a little served to spoil them hitherto—(further remarks on the same subject).—I have procured for the person who will have the honour of delivering you my letter honours and distinctions beyond his legitimate pretensions. "Je me suis acquité de vos ordres pour les nimphes, qui sont bien reconnoissantes de l' honneur de votre souvenir." . . . *French.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LEEDS.

1716, April 6. Avignon. — Commission appointing him Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. With note that this commission was delivered back by the Duke to the King at the Baths of Lucca, 18 Aug., 1722. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 1.

J. MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE), at Paris.

1716, Monday, March [26-April 6].—Since I had yours of the 10th I have writ twice, but having heard nothing yet of their safe arrival can only now send you some prints. Enclosed are The Voice that is predominant; We are extreme fond of Princes; Ane saying of the Pretender. The Jacobites answer, that, tho' the fact were true, Achilles and Alexander and Æneas cried.

Cadogan is marched. There has been a skirmish above Inverness, wherein, it is said, the Highlanders had the better of the party of the garrison. Some refugee gentlemen have got to Gottenburg as is reported, and have met with great kindness from the King of Sweden. Duffus is said to be one. The suspending the Triennial Act is not yet moved, but much talked of without doors, and war still more and more. Bolingbroke's affair makes a greater and greater noise, and people discourse mightily, in the dark. Our weather is very cold. Jameson (Bolingbroke) frights Mr. Juxon's family (the Jacobites) sadly, and no doubt he can ruin them, if he comes to town, or deals with our Factor (Lord Stair) where he is. The *Freeholder* is writ by Mr. Addison, the Under Secretary of State, as is generally believed. *Torn.*

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 6.—I have but to enclose and direct these letters. Mr. Hamilton brought them. He is just alighted, and by to-morrow's post you will receive his whole cargo. M. Rotier, the Graver General, came in just now with an account that the Regent was raised out of his bed last night by a courier from Holland, that a placart was published there forbidding all trade with France, and that a war was looked on as inevitable. He said this fact of the placart was certainly true. He had it at the Palais Royal from the minister of Cologne.

THOMAS SOUTHCOTT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 6.—There are a great many here (Paris) that have pretty good correspondence with England, who by reason of

acting severally must create confusion and nothing else. Now I would suppose that all these should have orders to meet at such a place as Mr. Leslie's, and bring in their several accounts, and that old Mr. Leslie, with two or more, in the nature of a junto, with one for a secretary, should make abstracts of the whole with their own thoughts upon accidents as they arise, to be transmitted to you to be laid before his Majesty. This would throw business into a channel, and set things in the greatest forwardness, with discernment between trifles and well-grounded matters, and only such things as are worth his Majesty's attention would come before him and return back with or without his approbation, as he thinks fit. Amongst us are proper instruments to transact with the French Court, others that would act in small sea affairs or dispatching proper persons by the owlers (woolers) into England, &c., on occasions, and these might be branched out to act in their several provinces as business or emergencies require, allowing a little latitude to such as act by his Majesty's orders here for the choice of proper instruments on the spot. You are best judge whether this thought be worth laying before his Majesty.

Postscript.—I lately received a letter from the Duke of Norfolk, the aim of which was the getting his brother, who is at Rome, to succeed in the place of Vice-Legate at Avignon, Signor Salviati being shortly to be removed. If there be any view in this for his Majesty's interest, he will do in it what he thinks proper.

La Coste [Sir John Erskine] to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 6. Beaune.—I wrote before leaving the capital and told you that, by what had happened in your neighbour's, my story of going to Dijon was become perfectly known, and that three who told me they had orders to come with all expedition to the place where I suppose you are, were resolved of coming alongst. But they did not come, promising to be sure to see us at Dijon as they passed. So last Saturday we parted by the water coach, where we passed one night most cursedly with a pack of nasty jades. Our cabin in a few hours stunk like the devil. To be quit of that we took at Montereau the very next worst *voiture* in the world, a *cariole*, or in broad Scots, a covered cart, in which we came to Sens and from that to Auxerre. From that we came alongst on hired horses with a gentleman of this place, and have here pitched our tents, where I hardly believe our acquaintances will find us out, which was no small motive of my choosing it, and not going to Dijon. It is neither in the way of the diligence nor ordinary post road. I have missed one post since our arrival on Thursday by not timeously inquiring the post days, but would not lose another lest you might have any commands for me. But the post from Dijon (from which I have taken care to have the letters addressed to me here sent) parts immediately for Lyons, so I cannot write after I get my letters till next post. Our master, I know, loves Burgundy for his ordinary drink; here is the place to have it both very good and as cheap as anywhere, for the

Pomar, and what is particularly called Vin de Beaune, grow both within half a league of this, and the gentleman who came with us can and will assist us in procuring it. (Directions how letters to the writer are to be addressed.)

We never fail once a day at least to drink our Master's and your health in Vin de Pomar or Beaune, but never exceed half a bottle at a meal, save last night, being Saturday, we took each a whole to drink to our wives and mistresses, &c. J. Paterson, you know is not very good at the French, and therefore would [not] adventure to say a word, but he was most heartily catched by a young Parisien, who, taking a fancy to his phiz, attacked him in Latin, which he thought shame to disown his understanding, but he soon repented his modesty, for the young fellow, whose conversation in his own language was not very charming, and could not speak three words in Latin according to grammar, had such a horrible rage of speaking that for three days he so pelted John with his Latin and *Audisne, Domine*, when he pretended not to hear him, that he was weary of his life, and grew so cursedly ill-natured that he wouldn't speak a word English to me, except it was to curse St. Giles, the fellow I have mentioned. We are now about the middle of France, and full 7 degrees further south than the place we left, and yet I am sure it is not colder there than it is, and has been, here, ever since we came, so I begin to have a better even comparative notion of our climate than ever, but I'm afraid you'll say that is heightened by the wishes of being there. You may remember at school we were taught, and I believe 'tis not wrong :—

Nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata.

St. Giles' Latin put me in mind of this . . . .

The Duke of Mar to Sir Patrick Lawless.

1716, April 6. Avignon.—"The King, our Master, having been pleased to make me succeed the Earl of Bolingbroke in the office of Secretary of State, I have his orders to acquaint you of it, that you may correspond with me in relation to what may concern his Majesty's affairs at the Court of Spain where you are. Upon the King's coming to France he ordered Lord Bolingbroke to write to you of some things concerning him, which his Lordship told me he had done, and that he expected an answer from you soon, which he would send me as soon as it came to his hands. He did not tell me of the particulars he had wrote; but I know the principal part was about money, which the King hoped his cousin of Spain would supply him with now when he is in so great want of it. The King knows your zeal for his service, and therefore relies upon your pressing this point as far as you can. The King of Spain is one of the nearest relations the King has, and there's few others in a condition to supply him. Besides, he has always showed so favourable a disposition towards the King that his Majesty has great hopes now in his generosity towards him, and, should he be disappointed there, as I hope he shall not, he would be very hard put to it. I

hope what Spain does this way may one day come to be of good account to them; for, though it did not please God to favour the King's late attempt for recovering his kingdoms with success, yet the game is not lost, and, without relying upon miracles, a more lucky time is not out of view. The present Government of Britain stands upon so rotten a foundation, are so jumbled and divided amongst themselves, the people so exasperated, and the governing party being now reduced to so narrow a bottom by people's leaving of them daily, and their being forced to turn out others upon suspicion, makes it impossible almost to continue long as it is; and, were it not for the present standing force of troops which they have got, they could not hold it now, but the people of England will never bear that force long. It was the same army that beat and defeated the Duke of Monmouth that three years after put King James II. from his throne, and George is far from having so good a hold any manner of way as that King had. The Spanish minister in England can, and I suppose does, let his Court know how disagreeable George is to the English, even to contempt, but I need say no more of this, Spain, I hope, will see their own interest in being generous to our King, and you know the right way of enforcing it with them which I am sure you will do with all that skill and knowledge of that Court you have so thoroughly acquired. It is very likely that you would be surprised to hear of the King's coming here, but what could he do? Some places he could not be in, others were not fit, and he was obliged to wait the returns from others somewhere, being unwilling to impose himself on anybody without their consent, so he had no choice; but I hope his residence here shall not be long, and, until there be a fit opportunity for his going again to his own kingdoms, it were a handsome thing in the King of Spain to give an azil (asylum) in his kingdom if he pleased to make use of it. The King expects an answer as to this soon upon what was formerly wrote. The King has here with him the Duke of Ormonde and several other people of quality, and more are a coming, so that I believe he might easily make it as like the English Court as that at St. James's, but his Majesty intends to be in a private way. I shall in a few posts send you a short account of the King's expedition, which will let you into more of that affair than you yet know, and you will see where the failures were, and that his Majesty had no other party to take but to leave Scotland and return to France at the time he did, all which, as it is necessary you should, so I suppose you will be glad to know.

You will send me an address to write by, and if you address for me by the name of Mr. Russel à Avignon it will come fully as safe as by my own name." *Copy.*

Major-General Wightman to the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants of Nairn.

1716, March 26[–April 6]. Inverness.—Order to cause the inhabitants of the shire to bring into Inverness next Sunday

100 horses with crook saddles and sacks, and one man to every three horses, for his Majesty's service.

The Earl of Islay to Lord Lovat.

1716, March 27[-April 7]. London.—I waited till I could answer that part of your letter about your coming to London. I was apprehensive, if you came before you had a direct leave, some of your and my enemies might have been ready to pass censures on it, as they never miss doing, when they have an opportunity. I spoke to Lord Townshend to-day, and he told me you might come when you pleased. I find all the Court very well disposed to take care of you and to find out such a reward as I foresaw you would, and now they are all convinced you do, deserve. Our enemies have of late been very busy, but it's very possible their plots may turn upon themselves.

James III. to Dominick Sheldon, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1716, April 7. Avignon.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Dr. John Blair into the place of one of his physicians in ordinary. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 11.

Barbara, Countess of Jersey, to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 7.—I am very much obliged for your letter. I should have been, had such an occasion not hindered you, very glad to have had the honour of seeing you before you left Paris, but shall always wish you with your Master for his service. I hear but little news from my children. They say they dare not write. I am uneasy about my daughter, who is not well, for her health and for her Lord's. Other ways they and myself are much obliged for your friendship, which I hope you will continue. *Postscript.*—Requesting him to tell Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) she has written to him, and hoping he has received it, for it informed him she had obeyed his commands for the commissions, and in three weeks she will give him an account how they will be done.

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 7. Paris.—I have yours of the 30th from Vienne with the enclosed, which shall be forwarded the first post, and send herewith the encloseds, which came to my hands this day. Sir George Sinclair, David Nairne and the two brothers Freebairn are come here. They came with Col. Hay. I have not yet one word from Sir J. Erskine nor Mr. Paterson. I sent your receipt for 100*l.* sterling to your chamberlain, and the post thereafter wrote according to your orders to my correspondent about it, but I doubt much if it go right.

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 7.—"Your Grace has a particular account in Mr. Hamilton's of every man's opinion who was consulted. I cannot help thinking Mr. Webb's opinion most rational, as well as most generous, because ten or twelve thousand are not to be expected when it is so difficult, if not impracticable, to get five or six. Besides, Mr. Hans Hamilton proposing to divide these into two bodies of five or six thousand near London, and as many in the West, supposing the King to be with that body near London, the usurpers would neglect all other places, and bend all their forces against the King's person, and also to defend their own, and maintain the seat of empire, and the fund of credit, so that, if it would certainly carry the cause to land in two places with five or six thousand men in each, it seems almost as likely that 6,000 near London would do the work, for the defence of which the enemy would abandon all other parts. Mr. Hans Hamilton owns that the present new raised forces in England are the worst troops in the world, and there being so few within 40 miles of London, 6,000 men, with 15,000 arms, would be 120,000 men before they could draw their armies from the West and the North."

EZEKIEL HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 7. Paris.—I arrived here yesterday as the post was going, and had only time to forward the letters I brought. Two were for the King and one for your Grace. One directed to Mr. Hope was given me by Lady Hales, and the other, addressed to Mr. Wells (Duke of Ormonde) was given me by Mr. Coccleugh (Colclough) from Mrs. Bagnal. I mention this, because I suppose they have not subscribed their own names. The letter to you I received from my Lady Duchess' hands, who told she had nothing to say, but what was contained in it.

"I will endeavour to give your Grace an exact account of the steps which have been taken at London with respect to the memorial which Mr. Gare brought over. As soon as Sir Redman Everard received it, he carried it to the Bishop of R[ochester] and sent an express to bring Lord Arran to London. At the same time an express was sent to Sir Henry Goring in Sussex, this occasioned a delay of three days, for the bishop judged it proper to make the first application to Mr. Web[b], and Lord Arran was of the same opinion, that, though Mr. Web[b] does not need a spur, such a compliment would be well taken, and Sir Harry, who is his intimate friend, was employed to communicate the memorial to him. They were further induced to take this method because a few days before the receipt of the memorial Mr. Web[b] had declared his opinion to Sir Constantine Phipps that, if he had 6,000 regular troops, he would undertake to beat all the forces which could on a sudden be brought together in England.

Sir Harry at first sight of the memorial engaged to join those troops as soon as they land, but Mr. Web[b] on the first proposal thought 6,000 too few. After three days' reflection he agreed to Sir Harry's sentiments, and said that by the blessing of God he would

meet them. He desired timely notice when and where the descent will be made, that he might draw his money out of the funds and bring a good purse with him to the field. He said that the Duke of Ormonde could do great things in England and that he might without vanity say that he could do somewhat. That the King's presence would give a surprising life to the undertaking and raise that spirit which lies dormant at present for want of an opportunity to exert it. He took it for granted by the query where the forces should land, that ships of war would be provided to secure the King's person from any danger at sea, and it is his opinion that his Majesty should land as near London as possible, on the north side of the Thames, in Essex or Suffolk, that the forces might be more easily joined by numbers of well affected men from London than if they landed at a greater distance, that a descent near London would in twelve hours blow up the credit of George and his Parliament, that the City of London would be in an uproar, and that the aversion in the people to the usurper, which daily increases and has been heightened into rage by the late cruelties, would break out with violence upon the prospect of a deliverance.

He said that your Grace was the best judge what part you would act, whether to come with the King and Duke of Ormonde to England or return to Scotland to make a diversion there.

That no computation could be made of what numbers would join at landing, that, if supernumerary arms were brought, in every part of England there were common people and farmers who would cheerfully take them up. He thought it of little consequence whether the country gentlemen came readily in or not. Though they might increase the number, they would add no great strength to the army. They would expect posts which they would not be able to discharge, and their places might be better supplied by half-pay officers who are in and about London. Besides, the country gentlemen in England have very little influence upon their tenants in matters of less importance than the making of war.

The memorial was also communicated to Hans Hamilton. He was of opinion that the number of 6,000 was too small, that, if ten or twelve thousand could be obtained, the success in all human probability would be undoubted, that, if 12,000 could be had, the best method of employing them would be to send half to Essex and half to the west as near Exeter as they can land, that the western counties are unanimous in the King's interest, and abound in good horse, that the land and malt tax, which in the six western counties amount to 900,000*l.* a year, would be an immediate fund for the payment of a greater army than would be necessary besides the contributions of money from friends, and, if it were necessary, it might be exacted from the disaffected without any prejudice to the King's interest.

That if it were resolved to make the attempt with the number proposed in the memorial, he judged Essex the fittest place and as near the City of London as is possible to land. He was confident that the Bank would immediately sink, that, if Mr.

Fo[r]ster's march into England gradually lowered their stocks as he came nearer to London, that, if he with so small a body had held out one week longer, the Exchequer would have been shut up (which is an undoubted truth and acknowledged even by the Whigs), an invasion near London must strike them like a clap of thunder and at once ruin their credit, that, if no horse are of the number proposed, at least some men who have served on horse back should be brought with their proper accoutrements. As to Mr. Hamilton himself he will certainly embark in the cause and join them wherever they come.

Lord Portmore has at several times declared his resolution to Captain Urq[u]hart that, if any attempt be made in England, he will cheerfully come into it and bring a considerable sum into the field with him, and he mentioned his having 30,000*l.* ready for that purpose. The memorial at large was not imparted to his Lordship, his opinion was obtained without it by Captain Urq[u]hart. He was of the same judgment as to the place with Web[b] and Hamilton, that, if a considerable body of troops could be had, a descent in two different places would probably be more successful than in one.

As to the query what money can be raised in England and how soon, no determinate answer can be given to this question at present. There's money enough in England and there are persons willing to part with it upon a prospect of a practicable attempt, as matters stand now in England. They have so little hope there of any foreign assistance that every gentleman to whom application is now made for money would expect to be informed of the uses to which it is to be applied, that, if they were not let into the whole secret, they would at least know that some design was now upon the anvil, and that the men, who have the most money, though honest, are not always the most discreet. For these reasons it was judged proper not to apply for money at present. That money is to be had when there is an appearance of success, your Grace may judge from the success of an application made for money to send powder to Scotland. A Scottish gentleman, master of a New England ship, had powder on board to the value of 2,000*l.* sterling. He had a pass from George to carry it to New England, but offered to carry the powder straight to Scotland if he could be secured of that sum. Captain Moody communicated this to Mr. Murray, and he got 500*l.* a piece from four gentlemen who came to see him in Newgate. The same persons and many others will give much greater sums when the hopes of success increase, and Dr. Friend, who has the honour to be known to your Grace, told me that two private persons offered a thousand pounds a piece when there was a prospect of applying it to purpose.

I forgot to acquaint your Grace that Lord Portmore's opinion was that 10,000 men in England would effectually do the work. Thus I have to the best of my memory given your Grace the opinion of those of the King's friends who were consulted upon this occasion. The Bishop will do his part in animating the

clergy and warming the City of London from the pulpit the Sunday before the invasion is expected. Dr. Sacheverel, whose interest with the mob is as great as ever, has faithfully promised to obey orders and to lift up his voice like a trumpet when the word of command is given him. If upon recollection anything has escaped me, I will by to-morrow's post do myself the honour to write to your Grace.

I have enclosed a list of the quarters in Scotland which was sent to Captain Urq[u]hart by his brother. It has been since printed. Neither he nor I had leisure to compare them, but I thought that manuscript from that hand would be more depended upon by your Grace. I am afraid of losing the post and I have not quite finished the list of the English quarters, I lodged it in my memory for fear of being taken in my passage from England and I will send it without fail to-morrow to your Grace. As near as I can compute there are but five thousand and some odd hundred men within forty miles of London. . . ."

DR. PATRICK ABERCROMBY to M. RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, April 7. St. Germains.—Thanking him for his most obliging letter, received last night.—By my former letter I expressed my inclination to be near your Grace, if you were of opinion that so I could be in any degree useful to the King, and, now I understand you have mentioned me to him, and that you have some inclination to see me and to be informed by me of some particulars not altogether fit to be committed to paper, I am resolved to wait on you unless your orders forbid me, before I leave Paris, which I cannot do till about the middle of next week. Any other view I yet have, besides being useful to the King, and near to you, depends on the success of the court I have made to the Duke of Berwick and Lord Tynemouth. The first, by his command in Guienne, will be certainly able, if willing, to do good offices, and the second assures me of all the favours in his own or his father's power. I have some letters, the French tongue, and a piece of an employment. My religion does not hinder my getting in, for example, to be physician to an hospital, and I'll do anything rather than be troublesome to the King or to your Grace, though at the same time I had rather be in a condition to serve him, especially under your eye, than enjoy the most plentiful livelihood from the patronage of any other. However, my having the honour to kiss his Majesty's hands and to wait on you does [not?] hinder my applying to the Duke of Berwick, if that be the measure I must follow, nay, by going to Avignon, I shall be so far on the road to Guienne. The Queen has showed herself very gracious to me, and I think I may depend on the advice and goodwill of Mr. Ines. I also believe that all the family of Perth wish me well, but the honest Duke is at present in great danger of his life. Were he in Scotland no physician would advise, nor chirurgeon venture, to perform the operation upon him, but, to say the truth, the French chirurgeons are much nimbler at operations than ours, and I hope he will recover. The gentleman

H. S[traton] complains of, is indeed a little humoursome, and disobliged H. S. and more his wife. So would he me, if I had not resolved I would not be disobliged at any rate. Mr. Harry Maule lurked long in the Braes of Angus, with Sir James Kinloch, Balnamoon and others, but I understood when at Edinburgh that he had thoughts of coming thither. Balnamoon gave himself up, but I could never learn what came of Boisick. Sir Harry Crawford designed to go in a ship freighted by himself to Norway, and thence in a Danish ship to France, where, I assure you, he does not design to be troublesome, but will probably kiss the King's hands and see you. He invited me to a share of his ship and purse, but I declined, being resolved to make my way to Edinburgh for the reasons in my last. Bannockburn and Keir set sail from Leith ten days before us, and I hear they are safe to France. I wish Mr. Will. Erskine be well, but could get no accounts of him. I saw Col. Clephan, who was designing to get off in a ship from Montrose, as were Lord Ogilvie, Mr. Ch. Middleton, and others. My brother was lurking in the North, where he is very well acquainted, and will, I believe, be safe. Hundreds of others were in Edinburgh, and in the Brae countries, resolved, as he, to lurk as long as possible, till they see whether the rage of the Government will relent, and they be overlooked, in which case they will be very loth to be troublesome here. If the usurper was not as mad as he is cruel, he would have issued forth an indemnity long ago without clogging it with any oath but that of allegiance, which most men would have taken, and, I believe, kept, but the Abjuration will as yet go very ill down, and, if pressed upon our people, much contribute to augment their numbers in this country, whither none incline to come, but such as are half-pay officers or men of great estates, and on that account not to be pardoned, or men who were in offices as sheriffs, provosts, &c., and active in the King's service, or younger brothers such as Thomas Forbes, &c., who resolve to follow the sword, so that I hope our numbers shall not be excessive, but take care of counterfeits; I fear you will be plagued by several, but the devil's in it, if they are not found out, now men have been so clearly unmasked.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 7. Bordeaux.—In obedience to your letter, everything shall be got that will be allowed to be shipped. All these things, the cleaning, &c., will take some time, but not a moment shall be lost. I got here last Friday with much difficulty. Two men-of-war were in St. Martin's Road a few days ago. I am at this time extremely weak. I hope this country will recover me. If possible I'll go the voyage myself notwithstanding.

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—Bestowing upon him the Order of the Garter, and dispensing for the present with his being elected and installed. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 3.

JAMES III. to the KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—Being resolved to wear on our own person the ribbon and medal of the Order of the Thistle as well as that of the Order of the Garter in the same way as the Knights Brethren of the Order wear the same, and being resolved out of greater regard for the said Order, that the ribbon and medal shall be worn in the manner they anciently were round the neck with the medal or jewel hanging on the breast, and that the colour of the ribbon shall be green, we hereby order all the Knights Brethren of the said Order to wear the said ribbon and medal in the manner above expressed, and that the circle of the Star of the said Order shall be green with the letters of the device gold, the field in the middle of the star gold, and the thistle upon it of its own natural colour, green, heightened with some gold, and the flower of the said thistle purple, heightened with silver, all the rest of the badges and ensigns to be as formerly. *Ibid.* *p.* 4.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—Bestowing on him the Order of the Thistle, and dispensing for the present with his being elected and installed. *Ibid.* *p.* 5.

JAMES III. to JAMES, EARL OF PANMURE.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—In consideration of his services to his late father and to himself, and particularly of his levying a regiment, and behaving so gallantly at Sheriffmuir to the great danger of his life, bestowing on him the Order of the Thistle, with a similar dispensation to the last. *Ibid.* *p.* 6.

The DUKE OF MAR to the DUKE OF PERTH.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—Enclosing the above regulations concerning the Order of the Thistle and hoping that his Grace and all their countrymen will be convinced that due regard has been had to the Order, and that it rather gains than loses by what has been done, and the more that one formerly and at present K.G. has now got and actually wears the ribbon and medal of the Thistle as well as that of the Garter, the King having this day conferred the said Order on the Duke of Ormonde, the first K.G. who ever had the other Order given him. His Majesty has also given the Order of the Thistle to the Earl of Panmure and that of the Garter to myself, so the King, the Duke of Ormonde, and I wear the ribbons and medals of both Orders. *Copy.*

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 8.—Enclosed is the list of the forces in England, which I thought to have been much more numerous, and I cannot think it possible for the Government in ten days to draw together a body able to make head against five or six thousand

men, and in that time it is hardly to be questioned, that whatever number of arms his Majesty or the Duke of Ormonde carried with them, would be so many effective men, enraged to the last degree against the most tyrannical Court, and warned by Preston capitulation to place their only safety in victory. The four Lords are reprieved for three weeks.

EZEKIEL HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 8. Paris.—By last post I sent an account of the memorial which was sent over and the answers to the several queries in it. I now enclose "a list of the forces in England and where they are quartered. It was not possible to get a more particular state of the deficiency or fullness of each regiment. I was assured that the new raised dragoons are not above 200 each regiment, and Mr. Hans Hamilton told me that the new raised foot are the most despicable troops he had ever seen. Before I left London, I settled a method of writing with Mr. Mennis (Menzies) by which he may easily inform your Grace of the several changes in the quarters.

As to the fleet, though I had no commands in the memorial to enquire about it, I was advised on the other side to consult Captain Kirton on that point. He is a man of good sense and unquestionable loyalty, and I believe that he is personally known to the Duke of Ormonde. He says that a squadron of men-of-war is now fitting out, that they are certainly designed for the Baltic, that their number will be about twenty from fifty to seventy guns, and that they will be ready to sail from the Downs by the latter end of May. Though the Lords of the Admiralty conceal the place the squadron is designed for, Mr. Kirton is confident that they are intended for the Baltic because some of the captains have provided such things as are usually prepared for that service.

These ships are fitting out at Portsmouth, Plymouth and other places, and are to rendezvous in the Downs, and Mr. Kirton says that, when they are once got to the Downs, they can't return for three or four months to the western ports to guard them, because during June, July and August and the beginning of September there's generally a strong western wind which is almost as regular as the trade winds in the East Indies, and that during the continuance of those winds troops may be sent with ease and without danger from Bretagne to the west of England.

There was another query in the memorial which I forgot to mention to your Grace by yesterday's post, viz., what additions or alterations would be necessary in the King's declaration. The Bishop of R[ochester] was doubtful whether the King would think it proper to make use of a paper penned by Lord Bolingbroke when his Majesty had dismissed him, or whether a short declaration, referring to former ones, would not rather be better, and that you could determine that point on this side of the water better than he could at London. That in his opinion the

declaration must begin with an account of his Majesty's attempt in Scotland and the invincible necessity he was under of leaving it, and that two new points must be mentioned viz., the cruelty of the usurper to all prisoners and his inhumanity in compelling persons under the severest penalties to take oaths to him. The bishop heartily congratulated your Grace on the occasion of the King's employing you in the room of Lord Bolingbroke. The bishop has suspected him for some months past, and he desired me to put your Grace in mind that a little before you left London, when you did him the honour of a visit, he spoke to your Grace concerning Bolingbroke and was doubtful of him. It was the general opinion when I left London that the condemned Lords would not suffer."

ROBERT FLANNAGAN to DAVID NAIRNE.

1716, April 8. Rouen.—I wrote to Mr. Kennedy yesterday of what passed relating to our expedition at Havre. For fear it should have miscarried, or he should not be arrived there, "I address myself to you to advise the King and the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar that the *Vendosme* parted from Havre Road yesterday with a fair wind. My brother-in-law, Mr. Dermott, being not suspect, was the person charged with the execution of it. He went with her a league to sea, and saw her clear out of sight. He concerted matters so well at Havre with the Intendant and Commandant, and afterwards at Honfleur, where the wines, brandy, and biscuit were provided, that all got on board at once. The cargo was composed of 50 caisses making 1,600 arms with bayonets, 3,000 weight of powder, some ball and flints, 20,000 weight of biscuit, about 20 pieces wines, brandy, and a deal of salt. My next will advise you of the *Mary Therese's* departure from Morlaix with the like cargo. She was to part the 4th or 5th from l'Isle de Bas, which place you ought to remember, I mean Mr. Kennedy. If this had been done, as it could have been some months ago, our poor friends would not suffer as they do. Our news to-day from England is that there's no such thing as an amnesty, and that they are in great confusions still. The Lords are reprieved for some time. Cadogan was ordered to march into the Highlands with 2,000 foot and some dragoons, to reduce the clans, that all kept in a body and resolved to defend their lives and liberties. It's assured Lord Seaforth has not surrendered, as Huntly did. Doubtless the English resident, who parted post for Paris, will make all the complaints he can, but he can prove nothing, and has but a bare suspicion of what passed. I informed the Marquis de Magny of everything, so as to make the necessary use ont."

The DUKE OF MAR to M. ROTTIER.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—The King has ordered me to write to you concerning two seals he wants made. One is the Signet for Scotland, which is to be the Arms of Britain, the Scots arms being in the first place, the English quartered with the French

in the second, the Irish in the third, and the Scots again in the fourth, with the collar of the Order of the Thistle and the St. Andrew hanging at it round the arms and the Garter round them, the words round the seal to be "Jacobus VIII., D.G. Mag. Brit., Fran. et Hib. Rex, Fi. Def. Let the shield be on a plain leather work compartment, and under the arches of the crown the flower de luce ought to be with the crosses betwixt, which is just the reverse of that of the English, tho' commonly this is not minded as it ought by those who cut the seals for Scotland. The other is a pocket one for sealing his own letters. In it the English and French arms must be 1st and 4th, the Scots 2nd, and the Irish 3rd, both Orders of the Garter and Thistle round them, and the English crown over all. The shield or escutcheon, when there are orders about it, shows not well when it is oval, and in the pocket seal there ought to be no border, that taking up room to crowd it, and the rising of the wax in sealing makes border enough. Seals cut in silver, though they appear well at first, soon wear out, therefore let these be on steel, and the pocket one set in gold, with cases to both. To prevent mistakes you had better send me a design of each on paper. *Draft.*

LIST.

1716, April 8.—Of the body linen of some one.

THOMAS SOUTHCOTT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, April 9. Paris.—Offering his assistance if he can be serviceable in anything, hoping he will use him with a little more generosity than a diminutive Whig poet, and suggesting the erection of something like a junto there to digest all intelligence and transmit only what is worth consideration:—"There are prodigious discontents even among the Whigs themselves, the Lord increase 'em, say I, and the effects already appear as I have acquainted the Duke of Ormonde, which I suppose to be same as acquainting his Grace of Mar, and some views I have, that don't make me think it impossible for you and me to meet on Richmond Green again. . . I have a great many engines in the fire about money, and I know what tools to employ to good purpose."

GENERAL CADOGAN to LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 30[-April 10]. The Camp at Blair Athol.—I just now received yours of the 28th, and am very much obliged for your account of the advices you had from Glengarry's country. If you have any further information of his designs and the other chiefs of the clans I desire you would let me know it as soon as possible by express. I design to march from this on Sunday morning towards Reven (Ruthven) in Badenoch, where I hope to be on Wednesday, and flatter me with the pleasure of seeing you then, though I have directed Major-General Wightman to remain at Inverness with his corps.

MONSIEUR PAJOT DE VILLERS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 11. Paris.—According to the King's orders received to-day by Mr. Nairne, addressing to him under the name of M. Rousselle the Queen's dispatches for the King. *French.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LEEDS.

1716, April 12. Avignon.—The Duke of Mar gave me to-day yours of the 3rd, which I have perused with the accompanying papers. The whole shows your great skill and a zeal for my service, which I am the more sensible of, as I see it is entirely disinterested. As to the project itself and your writing as proposed, it could not in general but have the best effects, but, as I am not sure of having any of my own Irish troops, on which supposition your whole plan is laid, I think it not advisable to make any steps in it till there is appearance that they may be granted me, and on such occasion only can be the proper time for such an attempt in relation to the fleet, and 'tis to be hoped that time is not so far off as the world may think. In the meantime I think you will be more at hand for my service somewhere about Paris than anywhere else, especially considering the unsettled circumstances I am in myself as to my own abode. Your advice and opinion shall always be most welcome to me, and the commission lately sent you ought to be an earnest of the desire I shall ever have of doing what lies in me to show you all the favour and distinction you justly deserve. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to ROBERT LESLIE.

1716, April 12. Avignon.—To-day I had yours of the 4th, which I read to his Majesty. "He writes to the Duke of Leeds himself, so I need say the less of that matter. His Grace's letters are really extremely well wrote and the project very well laid, but, till we hear from England what our friends there propose, I see not how anything of that kind is to be undertaken. Such a project cannot do the work of itself, and it were hard drawing in people to declare, and really not for the interest, till other machines were ready to work at the same time. The project for the money is very well, but liable to the same objection, and I am afraid there is but little of that kind to be expected just now from foreign princes. We have not yet had any return from Sweden, though we daily expect it, and, till we know what can be done that way and by our friends at home, we on this side of the water must have patience. There are dangers in delays, but much more in making a second attempt without a very great probability at least of success, which in my opinion there is little appearance of just now. . . . . At present the King knows not almost how to subsist himself and those with him, so any project to be undertaken can go but slowly without a visible view of his restoration, which seems absolutely necessary to be shown at home, before any money can be expected thence. The King is

very sensible of your zeal and that of other people, who wish his service, in laying before him all that occurs to you from time to time, and, when he finds he cannot get other necessary instruments brought to work, he will not neglect giving his commands and putting such of those projects in execution, as shall appear most practicable.

I think it needless to return the Duke's letter or the instructions to Admiral B[aker] till we hear from England, and I hope we shall soon have your friend (you expect) here. . . . . I hope we shall have the satisfaction of your father's company here soon, since his Majesty has wrote for him some time ago. He will be here in absolute safety, exercising his function in the house privately, and there is to be no other of his coat of the other side in the family, which, by the by, it is not amiss should be known in England. I will be very glad to hear from you, though you should not have much of business to say, and could you get me, to buy or lend, Clarendon's *History*, in English, ... and find a way of sending it? Our situation makes it a necessary study for us, and I hope we may profit by it. I wrote to the Duke of Leeds some time ago and enclosed him a paper."

Postscript.—I hear Lord B[olingbroke] is busy about a justification of himself, which, as I sent him word, I think were better let alone, even for himself. Could you send us some Scots snuff, it would be very acceptable. *Copy.*

Robert Arbuthnot to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 12. Rouen.—I gave Mr. Kennedy an account of the departure of the *Vendosme*. I pray she may have a safe voyage, and that those honest gentlemen may find some relief by her, for there is little appearance that the Government will have any mercy on them. As to the ship that should part from Bordeaux I refer you to the enclosed from Capt. George. I ordered him to load 6 tun claret, 4 tun brandy, 30,000 *lbs.* biscuit at least, two or three ton of salt, all the powder he could get stole on board, and some flints and bullets or lead to make them. I humbly conceive you may write said George under cover to Mr. Robert Gordon in Bordeaux directly from where you are. Your pressing him will accelerate all. Mr. Forbes, Skeletor's son, arrived here yesternight from England through many difficulties. He does not know what to do or where to go. He escaped out of the Marshalsea alone by great good luck.

James III. to Mr. Dicconson.

1716, April 13. Avignon.—"Whereas I have kept no copies of the letters I writ to the Earl of Bolingbroke since 28 Oct., 1715, and that in those letters there are several accounts and details which may be useful to me, you are hereby directed and empowered to demand the said letters of him in my name, and to give him your receipt of them, and then to send them to me by a safe conveyance." *Holograph.*

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 13.—I had your letter of the 6th last night, "and am glad you approve of what has been hitherto done about the ships. The *Vendosme* went off from Havre the 17th, very well provided with wine, brandy, flints, 3,000 weight of powder, 20,000 weight of biscuit, and 50 ca[i]sses of arms, making 1,500, but this last article gave great trouble, not only to put them aboard privately, but by reason of rough weather at that time, which made it exceeding difficult to take the ca[i]sses out of the hoy and put them aboard the ship, and which, though in the night, could not escape the watchfulness of many disaffected persons there, one of which gave notice to a man my Lord Stairs keeps there in nature of a resident, as they call him, who put himself into a seaman's habit and waited all night, would have visited the hoy, which being denied him he went post next day to Paris and as he passed by Rouen, threatened to have Mr. Arbuthnot taken up in a few days, and though he has not, nor I hope will not be able to effect that, yet they write from thence, that the master of the hoy is prosecuted by the Procureur du Roy of Havre, and actually put up to force him to declare what he carried. Mr. Arbuthnot intends to take the blame upon himself, and, if possible, to throw it upon Mr. Tullough, who being gone is out of their reach; for which end I have last night writ Mr. Arbuthnot a letter to tell him that the Queen hearing that Mr. Tullough (by the name of George Gardiner), was returned from his voyage, her Majesty designed to trust him with the ship called *Vendosme*, and had given him instructions accordingly; that he knew better than anybody what was wanted, so desired Mr. Arbuthnot to leave that matter to him. This letter Mr. Arbuthnot will produce, if needful, to show Mr. Tullock provided the things that are gone, and the letter being so turned, as if it were writ a fortnight ago. I hope it may elude his being further questioned about it.

Sir Nicholas Geraldin was the other day sent to also, by the Comte de Toulouse, to tell him he heard he was sending out arms, &c., to Scotland, that hitherto they had looked through their fingers at such things, but that now the matter was serious, and that if any one went about such practices they would certainly be punished. Sir Nicholas replied that, if anything of that kind was a doing, it was only to fetch off gentlemen who were in danger of their lives, which common humanity required. Nevertheless I hear that orders are sent to all ports not to suffer the shipping off of any arms, powder, &c., but I hope Mr. Sheridan was gone before that could reach St. Malo's or Morlaix, for he wrote that the ship was in the road of St. Malo's the 30th of last month, only waited a wind to go to the Ile de Bas, where he was to take in the arms and powder, having made his other provisions before, so that I am confident that ship is got clear too, as well as the *Vendosme*. Whether David George will be able to do the like from Bordeaux I cannot say, from whence he writes of the 7th that he would

provide what they would suffer him to load, and make all the expedition he could pursuant to his order. Thus I have troubled your Grace with a long account of what has been hitherto done, in order to succour our friends in the Highlands. As to the ship your Grace mentions, she has been laid up for some time at Morlaix, she is called the *Mary Magdalene*. They write from thence, she will not sell for half what she cost, but I shall write again to have her disposed of the best one can. There is another small ship at Dieppe which brought Mr. Tullough over first. Mr. Mackentosh is its master who has been this voyage round the islands and landed with Colonel Rattray, &c., at Dunkirk. Mr. Arbuthnot writes me to-night that he has prevailed with him to take back the said ship and endeavour to get home to Montrose with the rest of his crew. Mr. Arbuthnot will fit out the bark for them, it is the least that can be done in their circumstances.

He tells me also that Major Forbes, who was taken at Preston and had made his escape out of the Marshalsea, was just arrived at Rouen. Here comes daily people of an inferior rank who fly to save their lives, God knows which way they will find to live, or the King to subsist them.

Mr. Arbuthnot gives me hopes to-night that the Procureur du Roy of Havre is appeased, and that he will cease any further prosecution, about putting the arms, &c., on board the *Vendosme*.

I send your Grace a letter by the Queen's order from Sir Thomas Higgons's correspondent. His brother, who is here, has deciphered what names he knows, which is sufficient to explain the intent of it, and, being in pain what answer to make, her Majesty thought best to send it your Grace, who will please at your leisure to let me know what an one the King desires should be given."

Enclosed,

FR. R. to MONSIEUR CORBEILLE.

I am desired to know from you if the clerk (Lord Bolingbroke) that Mr. Atkines (the King) has put out of the business has dealt unfaithfully, for the merchants are alarmed at it, and are loth to consign their goods, till they know if it was as it is said it was. Mrs. Rachel Jones (the Queen), was the occasion, and Mr. Phillips (Ormonde) and Mr. Clube (? Mar) that disliked his low conduct, but it is wished that, as he understands that way of trade so perfectly that he should be continued in the factory, if not as he was, yet so as he may be satisfied in the whole, for there are so many that have an opinion of his being wholly apprised of all the trade and manner of dealing that it would be a satisfaction to them that he were easy and dealt in the warehouse. Pray let me know what I shall tell Mr. Laur (Sir Constantine Phipps) and Mr. Burill, who will acquaint the other merchants with what reasons you are pleased to give. 14[-25] *March.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 13. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of several letters therein mentioned and enclosing a copy of the following note, viz., receipt by James Ogilvie of Boyn, dated 6 Feb. 1715, to Alexander Midleton, merchant in Aberdeen, for 18½ doz. bottles of wine at 24*s.* a dozen, amounting to 22*l.* 4*s.* for the use of the Earl of Mar, with a promise that the same should be punctually paid, with order at foot by Midleton that the contents be paid to William Gordon or order.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Monday, April 13. St. Germains.—"I now find by experience the truth of what Martel (Mar) wrote to me, that it is easier to spoil a paper than to amend it, and now by attempting in pursuance of his orders to do the last in reference to the paper he sent me, I wish I may not have done the first. To avoid that as far as I was capable, I have exactly followed the sense everywhere, and as near as I could the very words of the original. There was indeed a necessity of making some alterations in the order of ranging the materials, and at the latter end he will find some addition. But I believe Martel will not disapprove of that, it being necessary for Patrick's (James') justification, which is the main intent of the whole. Andrew (Queen Mary) thinks it now wants only to be in some manner authorized, for, if it have no name, it will be considered as a mere pamphlet, and be of no weight. To obviate this difficulty, it is proposed that Martel would, at least indirectly and by the by, let his name be prefixed to it, in writing such a letter as is herewith sent, by way of sending this relation to a friend, and this will give it credit with the public. I here send the whole that Martel may dispose of it as he shall think fit; I send also his own original and Leslie's paper with the few observations I made in haste at first.

After I had writ what is on the other side I received Martel's letters of 3rd and 5th instant both together. I shall forward that to Hary Str[aton] by first post, and give him an account of the ships, two of which are actually parted some days ago, and I hope the third soon will from Bordeaux. There is in each of them a certain quantity of arms, powder, flints, biscuit, brandy, wine and salt. We have yet no certain news of our friends. The last letter I had from M. Hall, which was of 13 March, o.s., says Lord Huntly had given himself up prisoner, and was then upon his parole going up to London. That Lord Seaforth was gone with his men to the Lewis. That the Lords Marshall, Southesk, Lithgow, Lord Ed. Drummond and many of the officers were gone with Sir Donald Macdonald to the Isle of Skye. That the Lords Kintore and Rollo had given themselves up prisoners at Inverness. That Lord Kilsyth was lying sick in some private place. That Lord Ogilby, Charles Middleton and some others were gone off in some ship. That Lord Tinmouth and M.

Bulkley were privately at Edinburgh waiting an occasion to come off. That Sir John Maclean was dead, and some letters say also M. Keith, brother to Lord Marshall, but M. Hall saith nothing of it.

I am not surprised to hear that Martel is censured by some people. One in the station he was in, having such a people and so many of them to manage, were he an angel from heaven, could not escape bad tongues, especially from people in such a miserable situation as they are now. But I believe most of that clamour comes from those who are themselves notoriously in the fault, I mean the two Marquesses (Huntly and Seaforth) and their associates. Meantime I cannot but say that Martel acted like himself in suffering himself to be blamed rather than name General Gordon, who, if he were known to have advised Patrick not to give notice of his resolution, would certainly lose his credit with these people, which might be of great prejudice to the service.

In a post or two, when I have a little more time, I shall send such a cipher as Martel desires.

I find that orders were sent some time ago to Farnam (Colclough) to send hither what little money he had in his hands, and it is daily expected. On the other hand I find Darby (Dicconson) so much straitened for want of money that he knows not how to answer the occasions that daily call upon him. However I have prevailed upon him to pay in 100*l.* sterling to William Gordon, banker here, to be remitted by his correspondent at Edinburgh to the order of Hary Straton, and I shall now give him notice of it."

[M. de Magny] to [James III.]

1716, April 13.—Good news does not last long in this country. That I sent in my last was only a mistake of the good Marshal, and the 20,000 *francs* I wrote of are only an arrangement made to pay the eight months' arrears of the pension of Mr. Rasli (Queen Mary) without any increase either for him or for you. This bad news was confirmed to me yesterday by one of our two nymphs, who had formerly remonstrated with him on that subject, if you remember, when you were here. She did so again yesterday on the same subject with the same zeal and with the same person, who told her that the present state of his affairs did not allow him to do anything, and that he had told Mr. Di[llon] so, who had previously spoken to him on the subject. "How is he to live then, for I see no other resource for him but you?" replied our zealous advocate. He answered, "How did he manage chez M. de Laubanie (when in Lorraine)?" "He was far from having the same calls on him," said our friend. The upshot of the conversation was, that if affairs should take a better turn, these considerations would be taken into account. The business now is to see what is to be done in the present situation, that one may be unable to reproach oneself for having omitted anything that might have contributed to the success of the affair.

On the positive assurance of this bad news I burnt the letter you had sent me for the Abbé, believing it to be useless. I had put off delivering it with the consent or rather by the order of Mr. Rasli for the reasons I shall explain below. If you judge it convenient to write him another, I shall venture to enclose a sketch of a new letter, which you can shorten or add to as you think proper.

Here are shortly our reflections on your letter, since being on the spot we have a nearer view of things, we study people's characters, and hear the circumstances which change from one instant to another and often compel us to change with them. We would first observe that, from all we see and understand, your retreat to the place, where you are at present, cannot too much appear to the eyes of everyone and even to those of "M. vostre cousin" (? the Regent) to be a step absolutely forced upon you, and the greatest care should be taken to avoid giving the least ground for believing that any considerations of policy and of regard for M. de Laubanie (Duke of Lorraine) influenced it. In the next place it is useless for you to justify yourself about the necessity you were in of passing through our territory, for there is no complaint about it. The more adverse fortune is to you, the more your true servants and those who desire your glory would advise you to preserve in your adversity the dignity which is natural to you, and which is inseparable from your person. For these reasons it seems to us you are not in a position "de paroistre penetré de sensibilité et de reconnoissance. C'est assez de ne se plaindre pas, sans se louer de la sincerité et de la franchise, qu'on a eue." These sentiments would certainly be suspected as being either insincere or improper. You ought to appear vexed rather than otherwise, and, if there is a way of arriving at anything, it is that. Had I felt sure of the person to whom your letter was addressed, I would have delivered it as it was, and satisfied myself with making these reflections to him, without troubling you to write another, but I would have apprehended his making a bad use both of your letter and my reflections. We must put into his hands only such arms as he can do no mischief with, supposing he takes it into his head to do so. I perceive he is losing his credit every day or rather his rights of access, and by a just turn of fortune, after having done ill offices to others, he now has them done to himself. This however is not the principal reason which makes me place but little reliance on his negotiation about the subject in question, but rather the troubled state of affairs which makes me feel "qui l'on se determinera moins par les sollicitations et par les differents degrés de consideration des personnes qui en parleront, que par la facilité des moyens," which makes me think that the time is not fit at present, but that it may become so a few months hence by the measures which I see are being taken, in which case the person who spoke yesterday is not only competent but more capable than another for obtaining the object of our pursuit. I know well it may be said in answer that importunity, as you have well observed, often obtains more than right, and that there is no

inconvenience or risk in knocking at every door, since the worst that can happen is finding oneself as one was. Perhaps you will also reflect that it is improper to give people the habit of refusing us, and that it is sometimes more useful to await more favourable moments, than to let them get into a dangerous habit. You will decide what you wish to be done, and in any case I enclose a sketch of a letter for the Abbé.

You were asked for a letter to the Comte de T[oulouse]. I am requested to remind you it is expected.

A first discussion which I had naturally some days ago with Mr. Tully's (? de Torcy's) successor put me in a position to speak to him of your affairs. The first conversation would be tedious and useless to relate here. I have just had a second with him since beginning my letter, in which my object was to engage him to speak on your behalf. He quite agreed with me both as regarded duty and interest, but notwithstanding I have not been able to induce him to promise he would speak in your favour. All I could obtain was that, if he were spoken to about it, he would do his duty. Besides general reasons caused by present circumstances he has a private one of his own and one that would not make him favourable to us, namely, the necessity he is in of providing for the wants of many persons who depend on him, for whom he thinks himself bound to solicit. Not to break entirely with him and to leave myself always an open door, I have asked his permission to speak again to him about it some time or other, in the hope that affairs may soon change and give more scope for his goodwill. He willingly seized the opening I gave him to get out of the business.

(News of the probable war between the Emperor and the Turks and of the ships going from Havre and Morlaix for Scotland.) "L'affaire d'entre les Ducs et le Parlement de Paris s'aigrit de plus en plus a l'occasion de leur ceremonial. Les premiers sont aussi sur le point de se brouiller avec la noblesse a l'occasion de quelques pretensions que la noblesse traite de chimere, comme d'avoir le droit d'entrer, l'epée au costé, quand ils vont voir des prisoniers a la Bastille, et autres choses de cette nature. La Noblesse s'est assemblée, et a obtenu ce mesme droit que les Ducs pretendoient avoir a son exclusion. La chambre de justice etablie pour la recherche des gens d'affaires les poursuit, l'epée dans les rheims. On se flatte de l'esperance de retirer d'eux plus de quatre cent millions." *French.* 11 *pages.*

[J. Menzies] to M. Michel Fribourg (Inese).

1716, Monday, April 2[-13].—The manner of the remarks in the enclosed (for the news part has nothing of uncommon) will shew you how free and severe some papers still are, after all our whippings, pillories, and fetters. Searches are still made for the authors and printer. In this vacation of Parliament we have little of domestic news that is remarkable, only that the greatest Parliament man and statesman on the Court side, Mr. Walpole,

has been at the point of death, and, though he was a little better for a day or two, he is worse again to-day. If he should die, it is a loss irreparable to them at this juncture. And, if he should recover, he cannot have strength to exert himself at the meeting of Parliament, where a mighty tug is expected about suspending the Triennial Bill, and other bills to be altered. There will be a very full assembly, for both Court and country parties have writ earnestly for their friends to come up. This distinction is new in this reign, yet it begins to be warm, some old Whigs having joined the Tories on this occasion, as we are confidently told, for there has been no trial in the House, the motion not being yet made there, but it certainly will be. The condemned Lords will not die, some of them having made discoveries. Lord Nairn is much assisted by his cousin Derby, who has great interest, and Winton generally thought *non compos*. Lady Kenmure has got a pension, and Lady Nairn goes to Court. A gentleman arrived yesterday from Denmark, calling for help, which we shall be sure to give him without trifling. Your Regent surprises us again by his new instances of complaisance. Bolingbroke's affair makes still great noise, and is strongly disputed. A bill is come from Ireland for assent, to take off the Test Act.

HUGH THOMAS to JEAN JOHNSON (DAVID NAIRNE) at Paris.

1716, Easter Monday, April 2[-13]. London.—The Duke of Argyle every day gains ground of Marlborough amongst both Whigs and Tories by his generosity to the prisoners, whom he has very zealously espoused, so that Lord Carnwarth is to be pardoned and sent into Scotland, but in custody of a keeper; Lord Nairn is to be banished to the Isle of Man, Lord Widdrington was to be banished to Carolina, but has obtained to be sent to Maryland, but is to have only 300*l.* *per annum* for the maintenance of himself and five children; Lord Winton to be imprisoned for life in the Tower. All the Preston prisoners in London have had orders to prepare for trial, and in order thereto are admitted to have whom they please to see them, but they know not when nor where. The bill for seizing two thirds of the Roman Catholics' estates is also like to sink. All this goodness, it's thought, proceeds entirely from Argyle, who met Lord Derwentwater's body on the road, and both heard and saw the great murmurs of the people, what honours they paid his dead body, and what vast concourses went to meet it in all the towns it was carried through, and what wonders they reported of him. It's mightily talked that his Majesty intends a journey into Hanover, as soon as he can obtain leave of the Parliament, which, it's confidently talked, will not be refused, Argyle using all his interest therein in hopes to shove out Marlborough, and that for the better security of the Government the Triennial Bill will be suspended for 10 years, if his Majesty shall think fit, or dissolved. Yet all this does not satisfy the people; they have nothing but the Pretender in their brains, and their common cry is, they shall never forgive them Lord Derwentwater's death. We are told abundance

of stories about the Highlanders, but of no credit. *Unsigned, but endorsed,* "Mr. Thomas to Mr. Nairne."

The Duke of Mar to Col. John Hay.

1716, April 13. Avignon.—Yours of the 3rd, which I had this morning gives me no small pleasure in knowing you are safe, and our master expressed a very great satisfaction at it. Gordon wrote to me of your being at Antwerp, and designing to go to Dunkirk, but I was very uneasy, till I knew you were in the French territories, for I was afraid of some accident to you in Flanders. You may easily believe I never had so uneasy a time in my life as that night we parted, and your being left behind was one of the things which very much heightened it, and our master regretted it extremely, but it was impossible to be helped, as I shall explain at meeting; and also how some came with us of whom we knew nothing. I bless God you are now safe, and you need have no uneasiness on account of our master's good opinion of you or kindness to you. I hope you know me better than to doubt of my friendship on many accounts, and that of brother is not the greatest, though that is as it ought to be. As I wrote you some days ago, the K[ing] no sooner heard of your being come on this side the water than he wrote to the Q[ueen] to have you sent here as soon as you arrived there. I showed him yours which I had to-day, and he has ordered credit to be sent you to bring you there and then here as soon as you can. The D[uke] of Or[mon]d, Lord D[rummon]d, and Lord P[anmu]re are with us, and Lord N[ithsda]le a coming, who so wonderfully made his escape in the nick of time. I have a letter to-day from Sir Hugh P[aterso]n from Holland, and have wrote to him to get out of that and come into France as soon as he can. I send you his address, in case you should have anything to say to him. Sir Jo[hn] E[rski]ne is about Dijon and by this time coming here. We have very little certain from the other side, and your letter informs us of several particulars we knew nothing of before. One is now come from our friends in England, but is not yet come here, so I can tell you nothing of what he brings. You will have heard of Lord B[olingbro]k's being out, which indeed could not be otherwise, not only from the odd and negligent part he had acted, but things were so 'twixt D. O[rmon]d and him that they could have no longer confidence in one another, so they could not be both employed, and there was no choice hard to be made betwixt them. For want of a better I am now in the post he was, but all this only to yourself, and, if you come by Paris, as I suppose you will, keep your mind to yourself, see who you will. The King was forced to come here and not by choice, but he found difficulties in being received anywhere else, and he must be somewhere, which must justify his coming here to the impartial world, though his enemies will make a handle of it against him. They make it impossible for him to go anywhere else, and then will turn his going to the only place left him as a crime. I cannot think that Divine Providence will continue to

CAPT. LE FRANC to the DUKE OF PERTH.

Requesting him to use his influence with the Queen to procure from the King that he may be ennobled, or may have on the first opportunity some employment in their Majesties' service. His reason for the application is that there they oblige those who have no character to give up wearing a sword, and, though he has commanded with distinction several privateers for the King of France throughout the war, and his father has commanded the townspeople there for 25 years, he does not see himself in a position to wear one. The Duke of Ormonde has ordered him to remain there to receive orders for the King's service. Dunkirk. 8 *April,* 1716. *French. Probably enclosed,*

OPINION

On the rights acquired by a French subject by a knighthood conferred by a foreign sovereign. French.

[FANNY OGLETHORPE] to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1716, April 15.—M. de M[ezieres] is extremely mortified he has not yet sent your Grace the account he promised, but the man that is to give it has writ to-day to excuse himself not sending it him all this while. He has been obliged to give an exact declaration of all the affairs that has passed through his hands and of all the money, which is immense, to the chamber of justice. All the people he has to deal with has been with him, fearing their money is in danger. The vexation he is under has made him sick, besides he is still employed by the Court in their affairs. These are the reasons he gives for not having executed what M[ezieres] desired him, because he must have answers from his correspondents to make his answers just, and he was afraid during the eight days they were all confined in their houses to venture to write to them upon any such subject, for fear his letters should be stopped and the chamber of justice enquire what he was meddling about. But he has given his word M[ezieres] shall have a positive answer in a few days; I wish it may be a satisfactory one. Never anything came so cross as this unlucky chamber of justice at this juncture, but since it has been erected we talk of nothing but millions at Paris, but I am afraid the're invisible ones.

Some time ago we received the enclosed letters and did not send them before, because there was a report that you would not stay at Avignon but go farther. My sister bids me tell you that she sends you that that my brother writes to her, because, were you here, she would show it you, that you might judge if there were any of his notions that you approve of. She desires you will let nobody see it, for perhaps he would be blamed for pretending to give his advice, which he would not have done so freely, if he thought his letters would have been seen. I have sent by this post a letter from him to the Duke of Ormonde in answer to one of his about the old subject.

We have no scandal in this country. You forget Lent is but just over and we must have time to breathe. The Dukes and the nobility are fallen together by the ears, the wives meddle in the quarrel about their ranks, so I hope we shall have battles without bloodshed. They say the Whigs have got such a taste of Government the're tired of their new King, but do not know how to get rid of him.

I suppose you know the bill against the Catholics is thrown out as well as that to make the Parliament perpetual. Lord Stair pretends to have you removed from Avignon, it depending upon Provence. They say discontents are higher than ever in England; would I had the apple of discord.

M[ezieres] begs you will receive his thanks on M[acdonne]l's account, who is very discreet hitherto and submits himself with patience to his fate. I don't wonder that he is more sensibly touched than another at his being absent from his master, for he was always bred up with him from a child and loves him naturally.

M[ezieres] charges me to say all the civil things to you he ought. He should be overjoyed to have it in his power to be of any use to you to show you the true regard he has for you, for, though your acquaintance has not been of a long date, yet you have fixed in him the good opinion of you that you deserve, and in short answered his expectations, which were not small. He hopes in time you will give him a share in your friendship. He will endeavour to convince the King he does him justice to think him as much attached to his service as if he was his subject. I say no more from him for he will have the honour to write soon to you himself. I never thought to see letters dated from you from Avignon; time does strange things that keeps me in hopes that we shall all meet at good London town. I am afraid you don't improve yourself much in your French gibberish. Since you will give yourself the trouble to read my dull epistles, you shall have of them as often as the public will furnish me a subject.

Postscript.—I have been this half-hour searching for a proper term to tell you, that I beg you'll not speak of our writing to you, but when it's absolutely necessary. In short there is but our master that I'm willing shall be trusted in our correspondence. I don't know whether you comprehend my reasons, but I hope you do. My sister says she's sure you'll guess at them. Direct for Monsr. de Belile, Rue St. Jacques, proche de la Val de Grace, and put a great F. somewhere in the direction and it will come safe.

MR. MORAY, of Abercarny, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 4[-15].—His poor wife and children being brought to great hardships and his family being like to be extinguished presuming his Grace will not reckon it immodest, if he lays the case before him and earnestly begs him to acquaint the King with it. If his losing an estate of 1,500*l.* sterling a year, his raising a troop of the best horse in the army for his Majesty's

service, standing by his cause to the last, his family never being out of their duty to his Majesty and his ancestors can merit a share of his Majesty's favour, it could never come more opportunely, whereof he hopes his Grace will acquaint his Majesty and deliver the return to his brother, his Grace's aide-de-camp. This he designed to have represented himself, but is prevented by the condition of his health. He hopes his Grace will excuse the longness and other defects of his letter, which he would not doubt of if he knew from what kind of place he writes, and from what indisposition he is under. *Endorsed*, "Received 21 July from Maurice Murray."

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 16.—As you told me that the King of Sweden was applied to for his consent that the King might reside at Deux Ponts, I suppose that more is desired from him than a bare permission to live there, nor is it probable he will grant that, unless he be also willing to do more. To receive the King is a breach with Hanover, who is already at war with Sweden, and has deserved the utmost resentment from a Prince, one part of whose dominions he has begun to usurp, as he has those of our master. The approaching summer will draw out the English fleet, a strong squadron of which is designed for the Baltic, to act offensively against Sweden. Several officers are broke for not having acted so last summer, so I conceive the King of Sweden will not scruple to receive any ships into his harbours, which may be brought over from the enemy, and will be an advantage to him as well as our King. His Majesty's generous offer to the fleet and seamen of England may be so calculated, as to induce many of them to consult their own and their country's interest in the service of their Prince, and I conceive the Duke of Leeds may be usefully employed without any loss of time in trying his interest and skill for his Majesty's service. As the people of England are now under the deepest dejection and despair of dèliverance from their great oppressions, it would give them new life and hopes to see Sweden engaged in their rescue, and they would probably remit money there, whence they looked for relief. This I say, in case Sweden be not either at leisure or inclined to throw an army into England at this instant. And, should the King become possessed of part of his fleet, beside the reputation it would give to his affairs in Europe, there is a way opened either to support Scotland or to carry off the men into a place of safety. I have already troubled his Grace of Ormonde with such a tedious letter on this subject, that I have not time to commit the same fault against your patience. . . .

BARBARA, LADY JERSEY, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 16.—I received yours of 30 March, and wonder my most humble thanks are not come to your hands. I have now received a second of 7 April with the great marks of the goodness the King is pleased to honour my son and myself. I have sent

you back the warrant according to your commands with the names, which I cannot tell if I have put right. As for the title of Jersey, 'tis of the island, therefore I don't know if it is in any county.

CAPT. ALEXANDER MCDONALD to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, April 16. Lyons.—Informing him he had made shift to get as far as that place, in order to come to Avignon to apply to the Duke of Mar for some employment or subsistence from his Majesty, seeing he cannot return to Britain again unless his Majesty comes to the throne, and requesting him to let him know whether he thinks he may expect anything there or not.

J. MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, April 5[-16].—Yours of your 10th came very safe. I am very glad that cousin John (James) and Patrick (Queen Mary) are in good health. The enclosed is the public voice. In this dark vacation of Parliament there is little else. Only the great man, Walpole, is no better, and consequently he is much worse. He is to the Duke of Marlborough in the Treasury and the Parliament what Godolphin was before, and makes army and all things easy to him. Cadogan goes on, and destroys all in Scotland. He has power and orders to spare no expense, nor does he. In the *Courant* you see our opinion of the Regent. Stair writes to one Major Skeen that he knows not if he shall continue there, and hopes not. So does every true friend of the Court. And yet the Jacobites seem also to wish it, though they had already 26 years' war without any good to them from France.

As to our particular friends, Louis Nigaud (King George) talks still very positively of going home for his health, but the real design, *c'est pour noüer les choses* for young Mistress Wolsey (? a new war). Sir Patrick Johnson (Queen Mary) has been much blamed as to Stapleton (St. John, *i.e.* Bolingbroke). All that I could and did say was that it was not his character, and he was always for moderate and prudent measures, and that I did not believe this came from him, far less from him only, as was said. If there was no help but that Stapleton or O'Neal (Ormonde) must go, there was no comparison and the sacrifice was just. Since it was once made, that should satisfy. And, if Stapleton has not been treacherous, wise men here of our relations wish that there were a reconciliation ; so that it be a sincere one. Otherwise it will be still but a gangrene. By an uniform and wise management, solid measures might be laid yet for Sir Joseph's (James') interest. But whilst the lawers and guardians are disjointed, nothing can prosper. Cowley (the Church) is worse than a snail, and one would not think he had horns. Yet, if he saw a bottom, he might become an elephant, for his gall is great. Mr. Arnot (the army) too in a great measure might be gained, especially since his guardian, Mildmay (Marlborough), droops extremely, and seems to be falling into the grave. He either believes it himself or strangely affects it, and most part of

others truly believe it. Pray ask your cousin Philip (Queen Mary) if a letter followed Mr. Morris (Lord Mar) to whose hands I sent it for Mistress Jean (James) and from Mr. Melvill (Marlborough), that is, my short abstract of what Freeman (Floyd) had from him, in answer to Mistress Jean's letter which I gave to Freeman with my best advice. Freeman saw Melvill again after that, and he saw him of new the other day. The substance was, crying, swearing, protesting, promising by all that's sacred. But Freeman knows not what to make of all that, no more than formerly, yet still thinks fit to ply him and caress him. The shepherd's hour may come. But I shall not enter into plans at present, for that requires much thought, much inquiry and good advice, and turning over a new leaf. Your friend Will. (Menzies) has hitherto by the best steering he was capable of avoided the fury of the storm, but has been often on the brink, and the bailies hourly expected, so that many of his friends have thought him a madman to walk the Exchange so long, especially since so many of his partners are bankrupt and in sponging houses, &c. He has been often advised to get into some privileged place.

The Duke of Mar to James Gibbs.

1716, April 16. A[vigno]n.—"It was certainly Signor Gibbi's performances making the others of the profession ashamed of theirs, that was the cause of his being dismissed, and Toryism only given for the reason, being ashamed to own the true one. However I condole you upon the loss, but let us hope still that there are more polite days a coming when arts will thrive and good performances be cherished by those who have a right taste and then I am sure Signor Gibbi will not only be encouraged but courted. In the mean time I know his good humour will continue in spite of W[hi]gs and W[hi]gism. His fair daughter in the Strand (the Church of St. Mary le Strand) I hope still goes on under his own direction, and I doubt not of her proving the most complete little damsel in town and doing honour to the parent.

Do you ever now correspond with any of the old merry gimcrack men in the north? The convener (Mar) still hopes to be merry with you and them after the old manner in the wonted place, and he wishes that Alexander—not the coppersmith—may visit that place sometimes, be in it who will, and perhaps some of the old underlings may yet take a little of his advice to keep things as well as the bad season will allow, particularly the plantations which will grow under a cloud if looked after, and that what he was employed in there lately may not go to ruin by neglect and not being finished.

The convener hopes you will take all his drawings into your custody and be careful of them; they may be of use some time or other. He would be glad of a dozen of the prints of the garden sheet, when there is any occasion of sending them, which his landlady (? Lady Mar) will let you know when there is and you will take the trôuble to get them cast off, the plate being amongst the drawings, but he believes there are several cast off already.

He supposes that you have work enough upon your hands in Piccadilly, Her[t]fordshire and at Richmond, but, if you had not, and had a mind to visit your old southern habitation again, the place where he is now, is in the road to it and not above eight days from it, wind and weather serving, where he would endeavour to make you welcome, and who knows but he might be tempted to make the journey with you, though I wish he may not have time for it by going more northerly.

If you will venture a correspondence with him, he will be glad of it, but he fears you will think it may draw trouble upon you by many letters and some commissions he may have to give you to execute. If you write, his landlady knows the address by which it will come safe, and he would be glad to know yours.

He fancies his old brothers of the brush will not care for receiving compliments from one so much out of fashion as he, else he would trouble you with some to them. There is one though he thinks you may adventure on and that is Benjamin Bing (? Bromley) in Westminster who now ought to build the lodge for himself or somebody else, and it may serve for a pattern some time hence when it may yet come to be built upon the bank where it was designed. I know he must be doing something in that way, and ere now I suppose his canals are finished and that he is thinking of improving some other place if he likes the climate where he now is, and if not, that he will think of going to a warmer one for some time, to improve his knowledge in architecture, which I fancy would be as agreeable to him, if he have no hopes of arts being more encouraged in that country. If he has any commissions or commands where the convener is, he will execute them with pleasure. There is a brother-in-law of his (? Lord Stawel), whose humble servant the convener is, and he may tell him that the world may now be pretty well convinced that he was in the right in his sentiments of his quondam co-partner (Bolingbroke), who has been to demonstration the chief occasion of spoiling that building he was entrusted with. The convener longs to know that the old master of the workhouse where Bing used to work as foreman (? Lord Oxford) were master of his own time again, it not being impossible for one of his knowledge in architecture yet to repair the faults of that building, and he would gain more credit by it, as well as its being more for his interest, than any work he can be employed in. That master knows the convener is his humble servant and will be glad to hear of his welfare and his young apprentice who is engaged in the present work with him.

There is one other who the convener wishes you could find a way of making his compliments acceptable to, that is your acquaintance of last year for whom the convener made you a sketch with a round room in the middle and that I believe you are executing since with some improvements of your own. You may, if you find it convenient, tell him that the convener had always a respect for him, believing their gusto's in building, &c., to be very much alike, but that now he has it more than ever, and that he shall never want a relation where he is, and let him

not think that any ill will a great friend of his may have (though even wrongfully) at the convener, can make him have in the least different sentiments, and, if that great friend of his have really a mind to have a part in the building of the palace he is now engaged in, he shall be welcome, nay more than that, if his friend likes not to be in co-partnership with the convener, he shall have the direction of it himself for him. According to the answer you have to this, there shall be more said in time.

The convener desires that these two messages may be delivered in his own words and you had best appear ignorant of what they mean when you deliver them—as it is not impossible but you really may—and the two people must know nothing of the compliments to each other, therefore you had best make a copy of each of their parts for themselves and the preamble transcribed to each of them will serve for both." . . . Who knows but if your Richmond friend (? Duke of Argyle) be in bad humour with others, he may not be in so bad with the convener as you may think. You perhaps may smoke this, and, if you do, your trying to mention to him something of the convener might do no hurt, and might in time produce something, at least messages, which might turn to account in our way in time. You can best judge of this on the place, and, when you find him in good humour, do accordingly. The convener wrote him an obliging letter some time ago, which, I am sure, he could not take amiss, but is not sure if he got it. There's danger in your owning to him your knowledge of this, but you may assure him that to your knowledge the convener had always a particular respect for him, and, if he be in the humour I mention above and think you have a way of corresponding with the convener (as you may have by me), perhaps he might open further to you than he would to another in a more serious way. There's some plans of Hampton Court and Kensington amongst the drawings, which you would send over with the prints mentioned above. *Draft.*

Alexander Fraser to Baillie David Fraser.

1716, April 5[-16]. Inverness.—Receipt for 100*l.* sterling received for the subsistence of the 400 men to whom he is quarter-master for 15 days at 4*d.* a day.

The Duke of Mar to A. Seton, of Touch.

1716, April 17. Avignon.—It was this morning before I had yours of 31 March, or knew anything of your being on this side the water. I read it to our Master, who showed a sensible pleasure at your being got safe, and it gives me a great deal of satisfaction. The King was surprised at your modesty in your present circumstances. I am sure he is of such a temper that none will ever want who have suffered for him as long as he has anything to himself, but he is in a very indifferent way just now, and cannot supply his friends as he wishes. I think therefore

you are very much in the right to think of some way of supporting yourself, till he be more in a condition to assist you. . . . . He has ordered a small supply to be sent you, but it is such as his circumstances would allow. It is to be given to Mr. Southcott at Paris, who sent me your letter, who, I hope, will get it remitted to you. I shall be very glad to hear from you what way you intend to follew, and how I may address you.

Since we came on this side, all has been done by the King's orders that was possible in the way he is in to supply our poor friends in Scotland. He first sent two ships, as soon as he arrived, to bring off some of those at least who wanted to come over, and three at least are since sent with provisions, arms and ammunition to the places which are most likely for them to come by them. I wish they may come in time to enable them to make such a resistance as may get them some capitulation, if it can do no more. Had those entrusted with it been as careful to send supplies to us, when the King was there with us, though they neglected it that long, we nor the cause had not now been in the condition we are in, and that it was in their power to have done so without the help of any foreign potentate is evident by what is sent since we came on this side. God forgive those guilty of it, but I much doubt if He will. We have but imperfect accounts of our friends; most of them are dispersed, but some were together still in different places, when the last accounts came away. There seems to be no mercy for them, so I am afraid those who have given themselves up may come to repent it. Sir Hugh Paterson is got to Holland, out of which I wish he may get soon, for he is not safe there. There's two with him, but he does not tell me who they are. I have heard nothing of Keir, for whom I am in pain. I suppose by your being with Mr. Echlin you came over with him and Mr. Hay. I had a letter from the last from Dunkirk, so I suppose he is by this time at Paris. I am told your friend Lord Winton is not to suffer, notwithstanding his being condemned, nor any of the other condemned lords. Perhaps you would be surprised with the King's coming to this place; it was force, not choice, which must justify it to all the world, for after trial he had no other place left to go to. *Copy. With note that* 200 *livres were ordered to be sent him and the like sum to Mr. Nairne at Paris.*

The Duke of Mar to H. S[traton].

1716, April 17. A[vigno]n.—I wrote to you the 5th n.s., and had yours of 8 March o.s. since, and saw one of the 6th, I think to Mr. Nairne. I am exceeding glad honest Cl[epha]n has escaped so long, and I hope he is still safe but come away ere now, for there he can do no good, I fear, and runs great danger, which you would let him know from me, as soon as you can, if he be not yet come away. His letter gave not only pleasure to me, but likewise to Keith (James) who expressed himself very kindly on his score, and said he would be always welcome where where he was, and wished to see him soon. I pray heavens he

may come safe, and, though I cannot promise him great things here, there's always life for a living man, as the saying is, especially such a man as he is. His Master has a very good opinion of and regard to him. I wrote to you some time ago of some ships going about the trade our friends are concerned in. I had letters yesterday of two of them being sailed the 7th, of which I enclose a note, and another is parted before this with a cargo much of the same kind from Bordeaux. They are bound for Strickland (a spy) with putting a K in place of P (*i.e.*, Sky[e]) which was thought the safest port for them, and I wish they may come in time to make a good market for those concerned. The sending of these now shows to demonstration what foul play was played by the factor (Bolingbroke) formerly, for he might have done it then as well as it has been done now, no foreign merchants being now concerned in it or given any assistance. I wish you may have an opportunity of letting those concerned know of what's sent. It may enable them to compound with their creditors, which is all I expect they can do, for I find there nothing to be expected of Mr. Eden (England) at this time without Fox (France) and the others joining, of which I see little appearance, but I am persuaded the time will come when Eden will bestir himself, and do it without other help, and perhaps that time is not at so great a distance as some believe. He is prodigiously chafed, which will rouse his sleepy soul at last when he sees nobody will set him free without his getting out of his easy chair. My two brothers-in-law I was in pain about are got safe to this side, though not yet come here, and a neighbour of Sir H's [Paterson], westward from him and on the south side of the river, S[eto]n of T[ouc]h, from whom I heard to-day. I think young Burton (Berwick, *i.e.*, Lord Tynemouth) and his friend B[ulkeley] are very stout to be with you, but I hope they are got safe ere now. Who the other was with them we cannot find out. God send us a good account of the rest of our friends. I thought to have had the paper I mentioned in my last ready to send you ere now, but Mr. Jackson (Inese), to whom I sent it, has not yet returned it or finished it. I am afraid he make it too elaborate, so less natural, besides losing time by his keeping it so long, but I expect it soon and then you shall have it. When you write next, pray let me know what is become of Mr. Mordaunt (H. Maule). *Copy. Enclosed,*

List of the cargoes of the Vendosme *and the* Marie Therese, *in which arms and powder are designated as anchories and dark brown apples, and bullets as lead coloured apples.*

ROBERT FLANNAGAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 17. Rouen.—Not knowing till of late where to direct to you, and not even sure if you were arrived at Avignon, I took the liberty to direct to Mr. Nairne and Kennedy, whom I believed near the K[ing], to let you all know what passed on the subject of the expeditions you charged me, which was exactly executed as I concerted with you at Paris. It could not be better contrived

than it was, both at Havre and Morlaix, and nothing else could have done the work. The wind continued as fair as could be for six or seven days, so I am persuaded both ships, especially that of Morlaix, are arrived by this. In my last I gave an account of all that was loaden in them. That of Morlaix could hold no more and was even obliged to leave behind 15 hogsheads of bread for want of place. He still took with him about 1,100 fu[sils] with their bayonets, near 5,000 weight of p[owder], ball, fl[ints], a good deal of wine, brandy, biscuit and salt. The *Vendosme*, being bigger, had a great deal more. Should you have occasion for the saddle that is come back to Paris I'll send it you, or keep it till further orders. As for the lace, &c., I'll dispose of it as you ordered.

Our news from England yesterday says our poor friends keep together in the mountains to the number of 6,000, and that Cadogan has orders to go and reduce them with 3,000 foot and 600 dragoons. They say they have sent three men-of-war towards the Western Islands. God send our succours arrive before them. It's still lucky we got done what was neglected before, and could have been as easily done and more to the purpose. Two of the condemned lords as Nairn and Widdrington are to be banished or transported, poor Winton executed, and the other saved, several captains of ships and others turned out, and a general dissatisfaction among them, which God increase. Lord Tynemouth and Col. Bulkeley are arrived at the Texel by a Scotch ship come there from that country.

M. de Magny to M. Robert (James III.)

1716, April 17.—I have received yours of the 6th informing me that you find where you are all the facilities you can desire. Please God that your own Jerusalem had for you the same feelings you know how to inspire in strangers who have the advantage of knowing you. You will have received a letter from me which will have given you a joyful moment and a ray of hope, but you will have received a later one, in which I was obliged to make a recantation. M. de Bellemont (Berwick) is going to occupy the commission, which you know has long been spoken of. We are assured even that it may be further extended. You understand thereby people believe themselves secure here, and see at a glance all the particular circumstances. I have reason to believe that by his canal close connections are formed with M. Marshal (Marlborough). I am much afraid they may be his dupes, as all who have trusted him have always been. I cannot tell you positively the object of those connections. I believe however the motive on this side in this as in everything and the principal point of view is strengthen himself beforehand against M. Renaud (King of Spain) in case it should be necessary some day to commence an action against him. Mr. D[illon] has spoken to me of the letter you have addressed to him for the person with whom you have so much business, and of the obliging terms in it with respect to myself, to cause him to act in concert with me, and I have also

given him an account of what I have done on my side and he has promised me to speak as is proper and as he thinks without going beyond proper limits when delivering your letter. " Je ne puis croire que cela ait effet, et ne puis croire que cela ne l'ait pas, les raisons de bienseance et de simple honnesteté estant aussi fortes que celles de nostre misere." A mark of remembrance on your part to the foreigner I spoke of to you would only increase and strengthen his goodwill. People pretend that M. Guiry (King George) does what he can to prolong M. Prevost's (the Parliament) life and that he loves him so much that he would make him immortal if he could, and further that M. Marshal is, without seeming to be so, the soul and adviser of M. Guiry. It is further said there is much division in M. Cherier's family and even in that of M. Calender. People also speak of a journey which their friend is to make to his own house, under pretext of taking the waters, which I can hardly believe. *French.*

Pope Clement XI. to James III.

1716, April 18. S. Maria Maggiore, Rome.—Expressing his satisfaction at hearing by his letter of the 4th of his safe arrival at his city of Avignon. The Vice-Legate, Alamanni Salviati, will merit the Pope's peculiar favour by not failing to discharge his duties to his Majesty. *Latin. On parchment.*

M. de Magny to [James III.]

1716, April 18.—Though I do not doubt that he who has written me the enclosed has taken the precaution of informing you of the same things, I send you the letter for greater security. I hope to-morrow to have a letter of exchange for 2,000 Spanish *pistoles* to send you. *French.*

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 18. Dunkirk.—I am mighty proud that you, and much more my Master, should take such notice of me. He can't have a more sincere and faithful servant. As I told you, my purse turned so light, before I got hither, the nearest place of safety for me, that I was not able to come any further, and have lived upon credit ever since, else I had pursued my journey straight till I had the honour of kissing my Master's hands. I have written to Scotland and England several times, but have not yet had an answer, and can't stir till then. I hope, when it comes, I shall be soon with you, though you know what sort of a man I have to deal with when money comes in the play. Perhaps he may not answer my first summons, but a little time will soon discover that. I am mighty glad you are all so well in a very fine country. Mr. Abercrombie is still here, though he and I have no manner of correspondence together. I saw a sort of a merchant here, that came lately from England, where he told me he saw Tommie very well. He is turned the bully of Westminster.

Pray let me know if the packet you left with my mother-in-law or the heavy box my Master ordered me to give her be to be disposed of any manner of way, for I know a very honest man going to Scotland by sea in a fortnight or so that would carry a letter very safe there. As for any news from the other side you must have them better than I, for this is the dullest hole in the world.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, April 20. Avignon.—"I desired Mr. Nairne last night to tell you of my having received yours of the 13th. I have read over your paper more than once, and with some few alterations I very much approve of the alterations and transpositions you have made in it. It is now copying over fair, and, I hope, shall be ready to send you by to-morrow's post. I very willingly shall write the letter, which you call to authorize it, and the sooner all be printed, dispersed amongst the King's subjects in France, and sent into both parts of Britain the better, and I shall be glad of some copies of it here. I know I need not recommend to you the sending of some (as soon as it is printed) to Abraham (Menzies) at London and Mr. Scougal (Straton) at Edinburgh, but I must beg you may do me the favour to send one at least in a cover to my wife at London, marked on the outside of the cover Lady M. and enclosed in another to Lieutenant Alexander Rait at London which Mr. Gordon at Paris will get conveyed under a cover of his. I told Mr. Lawless at Madrid that I would send him one or two of them, and, to save time, I wish you may do it from where you are.

I have by this night's post wrote to the Duke of Berwick by the King's order, which I give you the trouble to deliver, and you will explain to him the enclosed names of which I had occasion to write, and perhaps he would not have liked my writing them plain. There is a copy of what I have wrote to him sent to Andrew (Queen Mary). I have mentioned to him this paper which is to be published, so, when it is printed, I desire you will be at the trouble to give him one of them.

In our opinion here it were not amiss that it should be turned into French and also published, but it is not, I fear, an easy matter to do that well and it is better let alone than not be well done. We fancy Mr. Hooke is as capable of doing it as well as any body, so perhaps I may write to him about it, and if I do, I will send my letter for him open to you, that you may put a printed copy in it, and cause deliver it. Pray let a copy of it be given to William Gordon from me to himself and another for Mr. Robert Lesley, and, if they be given to him by any hand so that he does not know to whom the body who gives them belongs, so much the better.

I will long for an answer from his Grace of Berwick, and, if this paper do not open his eyes as to some people, he has no mind to see and be undeceived. I shall be very glad if he let Mark (Marlborough) know what I have wrote, though I much doubt

of his—Mark's—acting an honester part than he has hitherto done. I wish I may be deceived in this, but we hear that he is breaking in his health a pace, so, if he has a mind to blot out former offences, he has need to make haste.

Since my writing of what's above the King himself has again read over your paper and struck out a good deal of what was said personally of himself, thinking it makes the paper too like a thing wrote designedly for a justification, which ought to be avoided. His Majesty sends my letter for the Duke of Berwick to Andrew, who, I suppose, will give it you to deliver.

Pray do me the favour to give my humble service to Mr. Dicconson, and tell him that I had the favour of his of the 13th, but, since I have so little to say in answer, and writing to you however, I hope he will excuse my not writing to himself directly. We are exceeding glad the ships he writes of are gone for Scotland, it is all that could be done by our Master and more than could be expected in the circumstances he is in. I wish they may go safe there and in time, but I am afraid they may be forced to do as the last ship did, sail round the island and come back.

As to the letter he sent me by Andrew's orders from Sir Thomas's [Higgons] correspondent, the King knows from whom it is and says all the answer that is necessary to be given to it is that there is already care taken to inform friends with them fully of what they write, and there may be one or two of the copies of your paper sent that person when printed.

Sir John Erskine being just come in, whom we have long looked for, I can say no more at this time." *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Berwick.

1716, April 20. Avignon.—" Having had lately a letter from my correspondent at Edinburgh with one enclosed from the Doctor (Menzies) at London, who was entrusted with the King's letter to Mark (Marlborough) at least the giving of it to Davie Fl[oyd] to deliver to him, his Majesty has thought fit to order me to transmit the original letter to your Grace, being a good deal at a loss to know what to make of Mark's answer, and you seeming to be the only person that can explain it, which he hopes your Grace will do with your first conveniency and return the Doctor's letter.

Allow me upon this to repeat to you what I had the honour to say to you at Paris, that if Mark really means to serve the King and will give such demonstrations of it to his Majesty as may make him think he is sincere in the matter, there are none who have now the honour to be in his service but would be glad to enter into measures with him about it as they were ever willing to do. And for my own share, if he likes not to trust or be in any concert with me, as is likely enough may be the case, since he complains of me as I hear upon the letter the King writ to him (though I cannot imagine the reason he has to do so upon that) I declare to your Grace, as I did formerly, I will retire from his Majesty, being desirous he should be served by any who is

in a condition to do it, though with an exclusion of myself, and in my opinion the King in the case above ought in a great measure to be governed by Mark's advice.

I did all in my power to serve his Majesty as my honour and duty obliged me, and, though the success has not answered my intentions nor of those concerned in the affair with me, yet I may say it was none of our fault, nor was it a chimerical project we began it upon, for, had people everywhere acted the parts we had reason to expect they would, when I had his Majesty's orders to go to Scotland, our success and the King's restoration would have been in a manner morally certain. But, since it did not please God to crown our endeavours with the success so good a cause and his Majesty's merits justly deserve, I hope, and do not at all despair, that the time will yet come when both will be more lucky, and I shall be very glad Mark or any other have the honour of being the instrument by which so great, so good, and so necessary a work is done even without my having the pleasure to share in it, though that has been and still is the thing in the world I have all my life placed my ambition in, and I shall be far from being sorry that Mark know of my having said and writ so. I am persuaded it is in his power to do it if he has a mind, and sure he cannot but be desirous to grace all his other actions and make his country happy by this great one before he die, and he is not now young, so has not much time to lose.

It was thought necessary by some of the King's friends that something should be published on the affair in Scotland, and the reasons that induced the King to leave that country at the time he did. I confess I did not think this so necessary as others, because I thought the reasons were plain and evident to all the impartial world and must justify what was done by his Majesty, but, since others thought this in any manner requisite, I easily yielded, and your Grace will soon see how things are set in a true light by matters of fact being told, which I think was all that was fit to be done, which to one who must wish the King well upon many accounts, cannot fail of giving pleasure.

I was very glad to hear lately from Edinburgh that Lord Tinmouth and Mr. Bulkeley were safe there and coming soon over. I wish them a safe voyage with all my heart, having a very great value for them both, I hope we shall soon hear of their being safely arrived in France.

I have desired Mr. Inese to deliver this to your Grace and to explain some of the names in it, he having the cipher." *Copy.*

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 20. Dunkirk.—This morning I was told three gentlemen were landed from England, supposed to be amongst the number of us malefactors. After a great deal of inquiry, supposing them perhaps to be three condemned lords or some of us, I found out your friend, Mr. Barclay, who, I don't doubt but you will be glad to see, since he brings you some accounts of my Lady and Tommie. Being a person of distinction amongst the

footman (*sic*) and those of a higher degree of his own core (corps) he was obliged to keep himself private at London, so has seen none of our friends, but I suppose he has something for you in *cachet*. I have desired he may go to Paris, aud have addressed him there to Mr. Gordon, and that he may see nobody else there in case of mistakes. . . .

The Duke of Mar to Captain George.

1716, April 21. Avignon.—I acquainted the King of your zeal in proposing to go yourself with the ship for Scotland notwithstanding your indisposition, and he has a very just sense of it. I wish you may be able to go, for I know you will be more careful and diligent in that matter than anybody else, besides your being most capable of that service. The King, as we all are, is in pain for our friends in Scotland being in want, or, if they be sore pressed, and can get no capitulation, for their being without any opportunity of getting off, so is mighty earnest to have your ship gone as well as the other two. . . . *Copy.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 21. Paris.—I have yours of the 13th and 14th and have carefully delivered and forwarded all the enclosed. Mr. Dicconson's letter came in time to go with that for Col. Hay, at least I wrote him what he ordered and sent him credit on Dunkirk. I hope Sir Hugh won't stay after getting your Grace's letter which I forwarded yesterday, and delivered that to Capt. Nairne. That for Gen. Hamilton was sent him in due course. The receipt you gave me as having received so much from the Chamberlain, I think, was only for 100*l.* sterling, and my letter that covered it makes it no more, but, if I should have mistaken, my correspondent will correct me.

Robert Leslie to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 21.—I have yours of the 12th with one enclosed from his Majesty to the Duke of Leeds to whom I delivered it. The Duke had received your letter and the enclosed paper long before. I wrote to you by Brigadier Corbet, who left this Saturday morning, and, as no packets with any news are since come in, I have no fresh matter to trouble you with. Yesterday Mr. Innes gave my father the letter his Majesty wrote to him from Lyons of 22 March. I was still surprised when you, and one I had from his Grace of Ormonde mentioned that his Majesty had commanded my father to attend him, for we heard not of those orders from St. Germains till yesterday. He is resolved to obey the King's pleasure and to set out as soon as he can. As to myself I propose to go to some place of retreat, I mean of leisure and opportunities of reading. If I know anything of my own mind, leisure is the greatest pleasure, and a desire of quiet the strongest appetite I have, tho' it has happened, very contrary to

my inclinations, that my whole life has been spent in hurry and avocation. I should be glad indeed to enter immediately into a scene of bustle for a little while, that is, that his Majesty's affairs were well on the stage, but, if circumstances make an intermission necessary for some time, I will, with the King's leave, pursue the scheme which brought me first into France, and amuse myself at Montpellier as well as I can with a few books, and leisure enough to make use of them, for it was purely in obedience to his Majesty's commands I came at all to Paris, therefore I would not now leave it without his permission. The Duke of Perth has Lord Clarendon's *History*. I take it for granted he will not refuse to lend it, so I hope you will receive it by my father as also a pound of Scots snuff.

The Right Honourable James Stanhope to Lord Lovat.

1716, April 10[-21]. Whitehall.—I received from Dr. Welwood yours of the 20th from Inverness, which I have laid before the King and have his orders to repeat the assurances I have formerly given of his being entirely satisfied with your services, and of his resolution of bestowing on you suitable marks of his favour, and, as he does not doubt of your continuing to act with the same application and zeal for his service which seems to require your staying still for some time in that country, so you may be sure all his servants here will think themselves under an obligation to take such care of your concerns that you may not suffer by your absence. I cannot conclude without doing justice to your friend, the Earl of Sutherland, who both by his letters from Scotland and his representations since his arrival has espoused your interests with such a hearty zeal as shews that your honour and concerns are no less dear to him than his own. *Original and 3 copies with a French translation on the same papers as those of Stanhope's letter of* 10[-21] *March* calendared *ante, p.* 36.

Monsieur Monnot to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 22. St. Germain en Laye.—Forwarding him an enclosure. *French.*

Ezekiel Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 22. Paris.—Last night I had your letter of the 15th. If I had imagined that my going to Avignon would have been in the least acceptable to the King I would not have stopped one hour in Paris, though I was fatigued when I came to it. I thought a letter would come sooner by post to your hands, and I endeavoured to give a particular answer to every question in the memorial. I hope his Majesty wont impute my staying here to laziness or want of duty. If I know my own heart I shall never decline any danger in the King's service, and, tho' I am not a good courier, I will always make haste to pay my duty to him. As soon as Monsr. d'Argenson will give me leave to go, I will set out for Avignon.

Capt. David Nairne to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 22. Paris.—I had yours last night expressing your friendship in a more extraordinary manner than ever I can pretend to merit. I wish for nothing with greater earnestness than an opportunity of being useful to his Majesty. I came from Scotland with Brigadier Hay, and several others more capable than I to give you an account how his Majesty's affairs went there when we left it. I am here very idle, and not in a capacity of doing anything for myself, and, as I have had all the inclination to serve his Majesty, I hope you will think a little for me, and Mr. Gordon knows where to find me. Last night came here Mr. Fraser, a half-pay officer, who was taken at Preston, but not discovered for some time, but at last was sent to London to have [under]gone the same fate with those that suffered. He's a very pretty fellow, and being unknown to you has made me take the liberty of mentioning him.

Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Forbes to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 22. Paris.—I was ordered in that detachment under Brigadier McIntosh, and was made prisoner at Preston, and being carried up to London was with several others put into the Marshalsea, out of which with great difficulty I made my escape, and with as much peril got out of England into France. I travelled here as fast as I could, expecting to have had the happiness to have seen the King and your Grace at St. Germains, of which I was assured in England, but my hard fortune would not allow it, and the expense I was at in getting out of England and in hiring a barque to bring me over, being all alone, almost consumed the little money I got credit for in London, so that I can scarcely come the length of Avignon, and, moreover, seeing I can be of no use to the King, it's entirely contrary to my inclination to be burdensome to him. Therefore I beg you would advise and direct me what course to take. There is great talk here of an indemnity to be passed in England, which if so happen, it would be desirable to me, seeing I can be of no use to the King here, to return home, having left a wife and eight young children, who, I fear, are in an ill condition, for I am informed my house is plundered and my substance destroyed by Cadogan's soldiers. But, if no indemnity should pass, I beg you would think what I must do, for I can do nothing but serve in the wars, so I want to know where, and, if you think fit I should shortly take some service, I hope you will be so kind as to procure the King's recommendation, which is great presumption in me to ask, being altogether unworthy of, save that I was always faithful and willing to die in his service. I hope you will also be pleased to recommend me to whom you think fitting. I had the honour to kiss the Queen's hands, and waited on the Duke of Berwick, and presumed to tell him a little of my circumstances. He desired me to write to you, and was pleased to say I should be taken care of.

I intend to retire to some country town, being all things are so dear here and my money near done, and there to wait your answer. Mr. Gordon here will send any accounts to me. I was at Rouen as I came here, where Mr. Arbuthnot was very kind to me and said he would give you an account of my escape. He told me Black John was taken prisoner. I have never heard any accounts of Lachlan since I came over the Frith, and know not if he be dead or alive. All your country is in a bad condition, for there are garrisons in Invercauld and Abergeldy, and in Glenbucket, and Glenkindy, whom you had prisoner, is now loose, plaguing the country there, as Capt. Forbes does on Dee side.

MAJOR JOHN HEPBURN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 22. Paris.—My present necessities oblige me to lay before you the condition I am in for want of money to supply the necessities of nature, for at present I have not so much as buys the paper I write upon. What was due to me by the regiment I served in they utterly refused to send me, so I am obliged to have recourse to you for some supply, either to bring me to Avignon, or anywhere else his Majesty shall think fit, for I was, and am, always resolved never to serve any king without my rightful sovereign's approbation, so I beg you would let me know his Majesty's pleasure hereanent, and procure me his recommendation where he orders me, and I will never go anywhere but with a resolution to embrace the first occasion whatever I find his service requires me to do, or his commands enjoin me. I need not acquaint you with my former station, since the favours you have bestowed on me leave me no reason to doubt of the continuation of the same.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 22. Paris.—When I was yesterday with Lord Bolingbroke to demand the King's letters pursuant to his orders, he answered me immediately upon reading the note that he would do it out of hand, that is, so soon as he could gather them together, for, having shifted lodging so frequently, he said they were in different places, and indeed the house where I found him yesterday he had newly taken, and had lodged in it only that night, but he said several of the King's letters, when he had answered them, he had burnt, for fear of accidents in regard he had no settled abode. This, I suppose, was before he came to St. Germains, so that in two or three days I shall wait on him again, he telling me that by that time he would have them ready.

But on this occasion he told me that he could not but think it hard that your Grace had not returned him your own letters and memorials, which he said you desired only to take copies of, for that it was a little unequal that you should have both his letters and your own at a time that he was accused, when therefore they might be needful for his justification, not that he apprehended anything could be laid to his charge but what he could evidently disprove. He said indeed a memorial was sent against him

into England, of which he had a copy returned him the next post, that nothing could be more virulent nor false and even contradictory, but that he was in no pain about vindicating himself in all particulars, that he was sorry for the King who would suffer by these misunderstandings, but not for himself, retirement and quiet being what he thirsted after. In fine he said the King would find it hard to lay hold of the Tory party in England, whom he would soon perceive to be broke and disjointed, and not easy to be pieced again, considering how they are oppressed there, and begin to be divided here.

I thought it my duty to give your Grace, as near as I could remember, his Lordship's words, and, when I go again for the letters, if anything of moment occur, I shall not fail to do the like.

Since my last letter David George from Bordeaux has drawn upon me for 18,000 *livres*, which is a great sum, considering how little remains of the King's money, and the daily disbursements we are forced to make on many accounts, for which reason the Queen ordered me to write to him to moderate that expense, that she hoped half that would do, considering two ships were just gone out so well provided, and therefore it seemed not so necessary to send so much more of the same sort of provisions, till one had an account whether what is gone could be landed, so as to be of use to his Majesty's friends there.

Sir William [?Ellis] parts to-morrow morning for Avignon in his chair post. We hope to send away the berlin and the King's equipage on Monday. I have sent 500 *livres* to Col. Hay at Dunkirk, and got Mr. Gordon to acquaint him that, if he could be here by Monday, he might go in the berlin.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, April 22. Avignon.—Enclosed is the paper wrote out fair as the King approves it, and my letter concerning it, all which you will take care to have printed and dispersed where it is fit as soon as possible. There is also my letter to Mr. Hooke, of all which having wrote to you fully two nights ago I need say no more now. Pray let a copy of the printed paper be sent to Mr. Arbuthnot at Rouen. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Robert Arbuthnot.

1716, April 22. Avignon.—I had yours of the 13th some days ago, but had not time to answer it till now. The King is very well satisfied with the diligence you have so effectually shown in getting those ships sent to Scotland so well provided. I wish they may come in town (time) to the relief of our poor friends, which I am this day in hopes they may by Mr. Flanagan's to Mr. Nairne of the 14th, tho' I cannot help still fearing that they may have the fate of the last, sailing round the island and returning without doing much good. However it is all was possible for the King to do, and, had the like care been taken by

some who might have done it, to supply us when there, things now would not have been brought to this pass. I have wrote to Capt. George to hasten him, tho' I wish my letter may come too late.

There's a short account of our affair in Scotland, which I have ordered to be sent you as soon as printed, which will be soon. It is only setting things in a true light by telling matters of fact, a great deal of which could not have been otherwise known, and it will show the world that the attempt was neither chimerical, nor that the failure was neither owing to anything on the King's part or your countrymen, so I thought you would be glad to see it.

I am very glad honest Forbes is got safe to this side, he is a very pretty fellow and may one day yet be of use. I have wrote the enclosed to him, which you will deliver. It is a very great mortification to his Majesty that he is not in a condition to supply such as him, who have suffered on his account after their having the good luck to get off, as he inclines and they deserve, which makes the miscarriage of his affairs so much the more cruel. Forbes is a vigorous, active young fellow, so I hope he may fall on some way to employ and support himself, till the King's affairs be in a better way. In the meantime the King desires that you may be kind to him, and not to let him be in want, for which he will order you to be satisfied, but at the same time pray think of some way for him to employ himself, and, if he wants to be recommended anywhere to go into service, let me know it and it shall be forthwith done.

If you have any way of writing to your brother, the Doctor, pray make him my compliments, if you can do it in such a manner as may not do him hurt, should the letter fall into wrong hands, and tell him that I hear my son at London has been ill, and that I trust not only his health but in a great measure his education to him, of which I have wrote more at large to my wife, and I hope the Doctor, upon old acquaintance, will take care of his health, and give himself the trouble a little to oversee his education, for which I will be mightily obliged to him. . . .

Postscript.—The King and we all hope that you will be in no danger by your zeal in dispatching the ships and in particular I wish it with all my heart. *Copy. Enclosed,*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-Col. Forbes.

Informing him of the satisfaction felt by himself and the King at the news of his escape and the regret of the latter that his circumstances do not allow him to do for him and others who have suffered for him what is suitable to their merits and advising him to apply to Mr. Arbuthnot. 22 *April. Avignon. Copy.*

Clanranald to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 11[-22]. Ormaclade (Ormaclett) in South Uist.—It has pleased God to send Mr. Sheridan with what he had in charge safe to this place. It was not with small pleasure I received your

letter, which not only occasioned joy to me, but to several others of the nobility and gentry I accompanied to this place, " who are now on board the *Maria Therese*, to follow the fortune of their royal master, since the unhappy fate of our country renders them at present incapable of rendering his Majesty any other service than to keep themselves for better times, and save their persons from the butcheries that are daily committed upon such as are so unhappy to fall in the hands of our merciless enemies, there being now no other terms to be expected by any of us, so that our only safety under God depends upon what resistance we shall be able to make, if Providence does not give a happy turn to our sovereign's affairs, on which alone depends our safety or ruin.

The seasonable supply [which] has been so graciously transmitted to us by his Majesty at this time, deserves our most humble and grateful acknowledgments for so gracious and bountiful a favour, we have therefore, such of us as are here present, presumed to lay our humble thanks at the feet of our sovereign (whom we pray God long to preserve) in a letter enclosed to your Grace, which we doubt not your Grace will second, with those talents the divine bounty has endued you with, and that have been already displayed with so much lustre in the service of your King and country, though the cowardice of some, and the villainies of others have rendered for a time your great designs abortive.

It is no small contentment to us in general that in the midst of our hardships we have the happiness to find your Grace so near our sovereign's person as to be able to assist him with your wise counsels, not in what only concerns his immediate service where he is, but in what may regard the safety and relief of his distressed subjects in this his unhappy though ancient kingdom. We have an instance in the marks of the royal bounty at present given us, that your Grace is not unmindful of your oppressed country, since we attribute in a great measure to your care of us the promptness with which we have been supplied in our necessities, which is sufficient motive for us to return your Grace our humble and grateful thanks though we had not been formerly honoured upon many occasions with the marks of your regard for us. As for my own particular I shall always have a grateful sense of the favours your Grace has been pleased more than once to honour me with.

I am sorry to find his Majesty's affairs have been neglected by those who had the direction of them abroad, at a time that arms and warlike stores were so necessary for his service as they were during his short abode with us. In this as well as other things we find the difference of the ministers, and [it] makes us hope that your Grace's diligence and safe conduct will make you yet an happy instrument in restoring our King, and make your country happy.

The ship that was to come by the Orcades we have had no accounts of yet, which makes me apprehensive about her, and the two others your Grace mentions was ordered to Fraserburgh and Peterhead, were happy if they could return *Re infecta*, for all

the ports and harbours upon that coast were blocked up by ships of war in less than forty-eight hours after his Majesty's departure. Captain Tulloch, whom I believe your Grace means, sailed by the west of Ireland, arrived at Stornoway in the Lewis, about the end of January, and went from thence to Pollew (Poolewe) a place upon Seaforth's mainland, where he had occasion to see my Lord Seaforth, and put his charge in his hands, where I believe it now remains. This is what I suppose your Grace means would be useful to us, and wishes therefore it were in our possession, though till yesterday we heard (I mean anybody here) not so much as any mention of it. I wish those who take upon them at present amongst us to manage the King's affairs, may do according to his Majesty's intentions in matters of that kind, but most, if not all, amongst us think they have not been fairly dealt with in the distribution of what was left by his Majesty at his departure. If such measures be taken about this affair of Tulloch's, I hope we shall have occasion to give your Grace an impartial account of it. I shall beg pardon for this impertinent digression, and proceed to give your Grace an account of the affairs of this vessel.

Mr. Sheridan arrived here upon Thursday, the 6th instant, and after delivering me your Grace's letter to General Gordon, and another for myself from Mr. Paterson, which contained the copy of that your Grace designed to honour me with by the ship from Calais, the nobility and gentry that were here at the time seeming to have an inclination to know what might be in them that concerned the King's service, I thought that things of that kind was not to be kept a secret from them who had already suffered so much for it. Therefore I thought fit to communicate to those of the first rank what my letter imported, and, though I would not take upon me to break open General Gordon's letter, there was amongst them who did, and accordingly it was broke up and the contents read in presence only of a few of the nobility and myself. The contents agreeing in the main with what your Grace had suggested in mine, and Mr. Sheridan's instructions from your Grace being of a piece with both as to what concerned the ship and cargo, I proposed to conform myself in all things to your Grace's commands, which was to secure the ship and cargo, and without delay to forward General Gordon's letter to himself. This was first agreed to by the most part that were present, but it was afterwards thought dangerous to lose much time here, lest the news of a ship's being some where upon the coast might come to the enemy and by that means [she] be hindered from going away, if not taken or destroyed. This new suggestion took so well with the most part, especially G[eneral] Cook and his party, and even some of our own country, that, though I objected that it appeared plainly from what your Grace had writ in your letters that a return from General [Gordon] would be absolutely necessary before the ship should depart, I added besides, it was but just that the clans, who were the only body of men now in the nation that made any appearance for the King (though all that was left them to do was to defend themselves till either they could obtain

terms or forced to succumb), might be allowed some reasonable time, that they might lay the state of their condition before his Majesty. Notwithstand of this objection, it was resolved next morning to call a council of the lords and general officers, to vote which was most for the King's service, the ship to wait or be immediately unloaded and dispatched. All the votes excepting a few was for the latter. I thought it was fit for my vindication, to have their opinions signed by them, which I got and have transmitted a copy of it under cover to your Grace.

This resolution being taken, there was no time to be lost in unloading the ship, which immediately was ordered, and the next day performed.

I have received the goods from Mr. Sheridan by inventory, and have given him my receipt for what was delivered, though he had neither inventory or invoice from whence he came for them, which I think is a fault, though I believe the gentleman deserves to be trusted, and in my opinion [is] qualified for brisk undertakings. Some of the arms and ammunition I have already sent to our friends on the continent lest they may have sudden occasion to use them, the rest are secured here, to be disposed of as occasion shall require.

Glendaruan, who was here at the time I was honoured with your Grace's commands, and who is very grateful for the mention you was pleased to make of him, took it upon him to carry General Gordon's letter to him, though he was at first resolved to go with the ship, had it been thought fit she should wait the return of that express, but rather than not carry the account of the state of affairs in this kingdom with him, he chose to run the risk of losing the opportunity this ship afforded him, to transport himself beyond seas, trusting to Providence for another, but, since that may be a work of time, and it being very uncertain when such an other occasion may offer, I think it my duty and interest, both as it concerns his Majesty's service, and our safety, to lay the true state of affairs before your Grace, in as particular a manner as I am able, from the time his Majesty departed from Montrose till the 29th last month which was the last I received from General Gordon.

The army marched from Montrose betwixt nine and ten o'clock at night the 4th of February, and arrived at Bervy at peep of day next morning, where the foot took a little refreshment, but most of the horse went that night to Aberdeen. They began their march again about eleven o'clock and came to Stonehyve (Stonehaven) that evening betimes. Monday the 6th we marched from thence very early and came to Aberdeen about 12 o'clock. At two o'clock a meeting of the noblemen, general officers and chiefs of clans was appointed to be kept at Marishall's Hall, which was punctually observed. The house was very full, and General Gordon produced the King's letter and commission, which, being audibly read, discovered the King's departure, which till then had been a secret not only to most of the assembly, but to most of the whole army. There was a visible alteration appeared immediately in men's minds as well as countenances, and I was both sorry and

vexed to see the effects it produced in some, contrary to what I could believe or expect. For my own part I was the less surprised, that, though I have but little penetration, I had long foreseen things must have ended in this or a more fatal point, which made me now bless the happy genius that saved our King, though he could not save the country.

It was surprising to see the extravagancies of speech and spleen to which the first transports of discontent or what you please to call it carried some people to, which I might name, but, as it is a thing of no great moment and deviates from my present purpose, I shall pass it to give your Grace the account I promise, yet ere I fully quit this subject I think the favours I have had from your Grace obliges me in gratitude to let you know that I am sorry to find (in appearance to me) a settled grudge against you in breasts you would not expect, but since my design in this is to serve your Grace, I beg you do not make me appear in it, since I am convinced what I mean will soon discover itself to your Grace's penetration.

Upon reading his Majesty's letter General Gordon produced another from my Lord Huntly, addressed to the General himself, thinking it should find him at Perth. This letter being full of loyal protestations, and I think insinuating that he had already got some of his men together in order to attack Inverness, it was thought advisable to put a delay to a letter that was to be sent the Duke of Argyle for a general indemnity, till it should be known whether his Lordship should join us to attack Inverness to enable us by taking it, to make the better capitulation, or go into such other measures as should be thought conducing thereto, upon which Colonel Hay was sent with the letter to know his mind, with instructions to meet us the 2nd day following at Huntly with the Marquis's answer.

Upon certain information of our reconnoitring party commanded by Captain Cavenach, that the enemy was at Stonhyve, we began our march from Aberdeen about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, being the fifth (*sic*) day. The foot quartered that night at Inverury, and the horses at Old Meldrum, and late that same night the Duke of Argyle, with most of his cavalry, came into Aberdeen. Wednesday, being the eighth day, we marched about ten in the morning from Old Meldrum and Inverury, and came that night to Strabougy (Strathbogy), where Colonel Hay met us with Huntly's answer, which was in substance that, since he saw no way of keeping the army together, he would not engage in any thing that would make his condition worse, but that he would endeavour to get the best terms he could for himself and vassals. On Thursday the 9th we marched from Strabogy to Keith, from whence again the Earl Marishall was sent to the Marquis, but the effect of his Lordship's embassy produced no other effect than that of Colonel Hay's. One circumstance I must not forget to tell your Grace to the Marquis's eternal glory, which is, that upon the certainty of our marching northward to his countries, he caused immediately dismount the cannon he had got from Aberdeen for

the expedition of Inverness, and caused to bury them and burn the carriages, on pretence the enemy might not get them, but in reality lest we should attack Inverness with them.

At Keith we left poor Sir John McLean, who was so spent ere we came that length it was not possible to carry him further. He died that same day month at Gordon Castle and was buried, as I am informed, at Elgin. The tenth in the morning we marched from thence to Glenriness (Rhynie), where Generals Cook and Gaydons came up to us with about sixty officers that had gone from Aberdeen to Peterhead and Frasersbrough to get shipping in those places to go abroad, but a man-of-war came before the harbour that very night and blocked it up. That night also the Marquis received Colonel Grant and a garrison of his men into Gordon Castle. There was like to happen an unlucky accident that night at Glenriness. I happened to have the rear guard that night, and, just as the regiment was going into their quarters and the guard set, a considerable body of horse appeared on an eminence just in our rear the way we came. I being acquainted of it, came out with Brigadier Campbell who did me the favour to stay with me that night in my quarters, to view them, and being well assured that all our army had passed a good while before, we concluded them to be the enemy. Immediately the men were called to their arms and placed upon an advantageous ground, and having some dozen of horse with us we ordered out Major McPherson and some others to view them, who met one that they had sent off supposing us to be some of the Grants, and told McPherson they were officers. It was now almost night, and had not been for this seasonable and lucky discovery, the mistake might be of bad consequence to both parties.

Upon the 11th we marched from Glenriness to Stradoun (Strathdon) and from thence to Kincairn in Strathspey and some to Badenoch upon Sunday the 12th.

The bad weather that took us there kept us in that country from the 12th till the 16th of that month. Upon the 14th the noblemen, General Gordon and the clans had a meeting at Rivan (Ruthven) in Badenoch, where it was agreed to send a letter to Argyle about a general indemnity as was resolved before at Aberdeen. After the letter was signed it was left with General Gordon, who stayed behind at Cluny McPherson's house, to be forwarded. All the Athole and Breadalbine men having left us, some at Aberdeen some at Inverury, the clans who till now kept in a body together, from hence went by different routes to their respective countries.

Argyle returned at Aberdeen and took post for London. Cardugan (Cadogan), who has taken upon him the command of the forces, stayed behind, and General Weightman sent to Inverness with 3,000 regular forces. The Marquis of Huntly, my Lord Rollo with several others delivered themselves up to him in that town and is sent from thence under guard to Edinburgh, and it's believed will be sent from thence to London. We had no return as yet to our letter to Argyle nor do we expect it,

for it's now past doubt that no other terms is to be expected, but to give up our arms and our persons at discretion, which some have already done that are now upon their repentance. Frazerdeall and Powry, how (who) rendered themselves among the first, are advised by their friends in the Government, if possible, to make their escapes, otherwise they will be sure to meet with Preston mercy. Some hundreds of the common sort taken at that place are sent to America, which they give out will be the fate of the clans when they can be taken.

By my last from General Gordon of the 29th ultimo from Glengary, and some other papers sent alongst, General Weightman was marched from Inverness, and Cardugan from the south, in order to join their forces at Rivan in Badenoch, the 5th instant, and to march directly from thence to Lochaber with their whole body consisting of 3,000 foot and 500 horse in order to exterminate all the clans that will not give up their arms, which I am told most of Appin's men have done already to Colonel Clypton (Clayton), who with 400 men is sent against Appin and Glenco.

My Lord Seaforth, who is resolved to act an honourable part in concert with his neighbours, will join Glengary, Locheall (Lochiel) my men upon the main land, and I believe Keppoch, with General Gordon at their head, to give what opposition they are able to the enemy in case of their nearer approach. 600 men with some frigates and small boats from Clyde and Argyleshire are ordered to attack the Isles. If there comes no more, I hope we shall be able to give a good account of that number, though at the same time they are sufficient to hinder our joining our friends upon the continent.

This is the situation of our affairs, which your Grace may see is desperate enough, but a little time may yet, God willing, put all things right. If some lucky change doth suddenly happen, which, we are made believe by some that pretends to know it, will be, though what your Grace writ doth not give us much grounds for such hopes, I do not see by all that appears to me, that by our own force alone (especially being by necessity divided betwixt the Isles and the continent) we can make any considerable resistance against such a power as is brought against us. Besides, I am afraid, instead of any addition to our strength, some one or other will be daily falling off, as some in all appearance have done already, who have made great professions, for I am told Apine is absconding in his own country and most of his people already disarmed. Keppoch is suspected to follow Huntly's measures whose vassal he is, so that I am afraid a little time will oblige us to follow the examples of those whous gone to foreign parts before us. For my own part I rather shift for my bread anywhere in the world than truckle under tyranny and oppression in my country, though I could have a tolerable security for my life and fortune. Therefore, in case this may be the last refuge, and our hard fate reduce us to abandon our country, we shall have recourse to the royal clemency of our master and your Grace's goodness, who has always shown a tender regard for our safety, to assist us with ships for our transportation in case of

such an event, else it will be hard for us otherwise to procure them, and, since the time may be uncertain when such misfortunes may fall out as will oblige any of us to take such measures; with submission to your Grace's judgment, I am of opinion, that ships should be sent frequently from time to time, with such supplies as may be judged necessary for our support, in case we shall be able to make any resistance, and in case of the worst we may have by the means of such ships or ship, an opportunity, such as shall be inclined, to retire from slavery and oppression, if not from the butcheries of our implacable enemies.

Here I shall lay before your Grace (though I do not see whou it can be done, by the situation that matters seem to me to be in at present) that if his Majesty could procure two or three ships of good force to cruise among our Islands they would be of great use to his service, for by these means our Islands would not only be preserved but the inhabitants at liberty to join our friends on any occasion."

Postscript.—Sir Donald McDonald gives your Grace his humble thanks for your goodness in asking after him. He is much better in his health. Poor Glendaruan is grateful for your Grace's kind remembrance of him. I may say, without vanity, he deserves of your Grace what favours you have shown him, which time will discover. Though I don't pretend to give characters of people, yet being witness to many little passages that happened amongst us, since your Grace left us, I think myself obliged both on your Grace's account, and to do others justice to let you know the Earl of Southesk is a person to whose merit and modesty your Grace is much obliged. *Endorsed as the next letter.*

Clan Rannald, Sir D. Mackdonald, and J. MacDougall to James III.

[1716, April 11-22.]—The most gracious singular regard your Majesty has shown this your ancient kingdom in coming with apparent danger to your sacred person twice to its relief, joined to the many particular favours you have conferred on us in the most gracious manner, while we were blessed with your presence, has added to the sense of our most humble duty the tenderest sentiments of gratitude.

We indeed acknowledge with no little grief that some of our countrymen, whose families lay under the strictest ties to the Royal, and who were great professors of loyalty, have shamefully failed in the performances which duty, honour, and even interest required, but we are confident none of us either did or ever will entertain a thought inconsistent with the allegiance due to our most dread and dearest sovereign.

When the necessity of affairs obliged your Majesty to withdraw, we had sunk under the apprehensions of our misery, if your most gracious letter, for which we render our humblest and hearty thanks, had not revived and comforted us, as much as we can be in the absence of our King, whom we know from experience

to approach nearest in goodness and bounty to that Majesty whose Vicegerent he is.

The condescensions you are pleased to make are expressed in such a manner that we think all we have or can do too little for so good a master. God forbid we should presume to examine into the grounds of your actions further than you are pleased to communicate them. We are fully convinced of the great perfections God has bestowed on you, and we trust He will always influence you in a special manner with His directions. We are also persuaded that as to human assistance you have made the best choice in having the Duke of Mar near to your sacred person. We doubt not of his being consummate in the knowledge of affairs from the great things of his doing, whereof we have been eye witnesses, and, though we could heartily wish our general among us, and we were at first under a very great surprise and at present under unspeakable losses for want of him, yet, upon more mature consideration, we are entirely satisfied in such a minister's being alongst with your Majesty. We hope he will yet be instrumental in rendering the nation happy.

We give the most unfeigned thanks to Almighty God, who has preserved your sacred person from the hazards of the sea, and congratulate your safe arrival, making our most sincere vows for restoring you to the possession of these crowns, which by the most undoubted right belong to you.

We are most sensible of your fatherly care and providence in having sent us, at so seasonable a juncture, arms and ammunition; and most humbly thank you for that new proof of your bountiful goodness, and promise to use it to the best advantages, as much as lies in our utmost power. We also most humbly lay before you the ordering us to be hereafter supplied, as you shall in your royal prudence see necessary.

Though Providence for the punishment of our sins seems to smile on usurpation and rebellion, we are hopeful and shall always implore God that He will restore our natural, lawful and good King to rule over us. *Endorsed, as brought by Capt. Sheridan to Paris and received at Avignon* 19 *May.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Thursday, April 23. Paris.—I doubt not but by this time Martel (Mar) will have put his paper which I sent him in such order that it may be ready for the press. But I find there is no possibility of printing anything of that kind at this place. Selby (Lord Stair) hath got a printer put in a dungeon merely for not giving his master all his pretended titles in an almanack, which hath so frightened the printers that they will undertake nothing without a licence, which is not to be expected, so the paper must be printed where you are.

The two enclosed contain all I have of late from Britain, only M. Hall in a letter of 27 March, o.s., says that Lord Huntly was to be prisoner in Edinburgh Castle and that he and some others were endeavouring to throw the blame of all

miscarriages upon Martel; that Glengarry had burnt most of his own country to prevent the enemies subsisting in it, and that he and the rest of the clans were to assemble upon Cadogan's approaching; that it was not doubted but Seaforth would join the clans upon that occasion, and that Cadogan was on his march towards Badenoch. I fear the ships sent to our people will have difficulty to join them because of seven or eight English frigates sent about the Western Islands. Mr. Freebairn and some others of the most sensible men lately come over think it would be a great and necessary encouragement to them if some person were sent to them with letters from Patrick (James) and Martel, especially to Seaforth, Glengarry and Gen. Gordon, and that the sooner the better, that they may not think themselves neglected as Martel was when there, and this may be now the more necessary that they have now no Martel with them to give everything the best turn. But of this Patrick and Martel can best judge.

I have been here some days by Andrew's (Queen Mary's) order, endeavouring to gain some people who were not thought favourable to Patrick's interest. I hope there is no ground for Selby's prevailing with Edward (the Regent) to remove Patrick. I was told by a good hand that, upon Selby's insisting upon that, Edward had answered that he was himself in a kind of war with Pritchard (the Pope), and that until their differences were first adjusted (which is not like to be in haste) it could not be expected that Pritchard would have any regard to any proposal he might make for removing of Patrick, and that therefore he would not meddle with that matter. I wish this were true and I hope it will.

I have not yet made my compliments to Martel upon the justice lately done to his merit by Patrick, who upon this occasion hath confirmed the good opinion all who have the honour to know him have of his being a good judge of men, which I take to be one of the most essential parts of kingcraft.

Robert Freebairn to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 23. Paris.—Declaring that he bears without the least grudge or grain of repentance what he now suffers or the thoughts of future hardships, since it is in defence of those principles of duty and affection he has ever maintained towards his only rightful and lawful sovereign, adding that he had paid the 400 *pistoles* of public money entrusted to him by his Grace, when the army left Perth, to Gen. Gordon, whose receipt he has, but he is afraid except Mr. Will. Areskine, Glendarule, and his own brother none of the rest have been so just.

N. Roettiers to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 23. Paris.—Sending the drafts of the two seals ordered by the letter of 8 April calendared *ante*, *p.* 74, adding that he would make the King's pocket seal as little as possible, but that, if there was but one order round it, it would make it much less.

F. Bulkeley to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 23. St. Germains.—I flatter myself that you will not be sorry to hear that Lord Tinmouth and I are got safe to France, and I hope you do me the justice to be persuaded that, had I or anybody else thought me of any use to his Majesty's service in Scotland, I had still continued to follow the remnants of the army which retired to the hills, but both General Gordon and my Lord Marischal, to whom I offered my service, advised me, I may say ordered me, to make the best of my way hither, so after many disappointments on the Northern Coast Lord Tinmouth and I resolved to run the risk of going to Edinburgh, where at the last after many accidents Mr. Harry Stratton procured us a ship, which landed us in Holland. I must observe that, wherever we passed, the whole country expressed as much zeal and affection for the King's person as ever it did, before our unhappy retreat. Dr. Abercromby, who is here, can give you a much better account of that matter than I am able to do. I must only take the liberty to tell you how much we are obliged to a fair lady's care and concern for us, while we remained in or about Edinburgh. I am sure it will not surprise you, when I let you know it was Mrs. Betty Sinclair, who would undoubtedly assist in the same manner any other in the same circumstances. Her unalterable loyalty and regard for all those who have the honour to serve the King deserves that you should be put in mind of her.

Let me now beg the honour of your protection near the King, and some small share in your own favour. I daresay I deserve both by the inviolable attachment I always had and ever shall have for his Majesty's service and the sincere respect I have for your Grace. . . . . *Postscript.*—Not knowing whether your Grace be yet informed of it, I think it my duty to tell you, that, two days after we sailed, Mr. Stratton was to send a ship to my Lords Marischal and Edward Drummond, who were in the Islands.

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 24. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of the 17th with the encloseds, which were forwarded as directed and that for Mr. Southcott delivered him yesternight, adding that Lord Nithsdale parts to-morrow, but that he has had no answer yet from Col. Hay.

Brigadier Colin Campbell of Ormdale to the Duke of Mar.

April 13[-24]. Ormagled (Ormaclett) in South Uist.—The accounts your Grace is to have from the Earl Marischal and other noblemen of what has passed since the army left Montrose will doubtless be so perfect that any relation I can make will seem superfluous. I know several have also written, and, if any difference happen in the reports, Mr. Erskine will best of any

show you the reason of it. On reading your orders to General Gordon and Clan Ronald, I could not but determine to return to the mainland and stay there as long as any resistance shall be made. There will, in all appearance, be no tolerable terms granted to the clans, so that perhaps they'll out of necessity be virtuous and defend themselves bravely. The supplies lately arrived must encourage them. I shall inform you by every occasion of whatever matters of consequence fall out among them. My Lord Marischal, finding I inclined not to cross the sea, left with me 50 *pistoles* of the King's money, which I shall employ for his service.

M. DE MAGNY to M. ROBERT (JAMES III.)

1716, April 25. Paris.—" J'ay remis a M. L'Abbé I[nese] deux lettres de change qui m'avoient esté données par la personne que vous scavés, l'une de 1,100 pistoles du cru, l'autre de 900, toutes deux payables dans la ville principale d'Epernay (Espagne). On est persuadé qu'a Lyon vous trouverés des banquiers qui vous donneront l'argent de ces lettres de change. On vous supplie de prendre quelques precautions pour qu'on ne demesle point ny de qui vient cet argent, ny pour qui il est destiné. Un mot de remerciment de vostre main, s'il vous plaist, pour engager la personne en question a continuer, et une forte persuasion de mon devouement entier et de mon profond respect sont les seuls graces qui j'ay l'honneur de vous demander."

The DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, April 26. Avignon.—" We have been so long of hearing from you, that we are afraid you have forgot us. I hope you got two letters of mine some time ago. I hope the good accounts we shall soon have from you, both as to the person to whom you was employed where you are, and your Northern friend and fellow soldier will make up the want of the pleasure of hearing from you since we parted.

I have now my Master's orders to write to you to speak to the last of some people who are lately come over and may be daily coming, to see if his Master will take them into his service. They are good officers, a great many of them, and those, who have not served much, pretty fellows notwithstanding, so might be of use to him, and take a great charge off us. The sooner you have an answer to this the better, and I hope it shall be sooner than what we asked of him formerly. I hope you will press this all you can, for I see no other way how they can be provided for, and 'tis hard and neither for my Master's interest nor honour they should starve, which the circumstances he is in makes [him], I'm afraid, not otherways able to prevent.

There are three of them at Paris just now that I know of, and of whom I have wrote to Mr. Dicconson by order who will give you their characters, and I hope you'll advise him about them. They will wait on you themselves to inform you particularly of their

services. Two of them have served long and well, and the other is a very pretty honest fellow, and pray encourage them all you can, for they are really to be pitied." . . . *Copy.*

SIR MARK FORSTER to JOHN PATTERSON.

1716, April 27. Paris.—Your papers are in my chest at St. Malo. As soon as I come there I shall put them in sure hands that will deliver them. I am in very bad condition, my effects are stopped in England, only for that I would have been with you ere now.

SIR MARK FORSTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 27. Paris.—I remained at Calais till I dispatched the two ships, and came to Rouen to be adjacent to your commands. I received your letter of 11 March but 20 March, and would have gone in the ship had Capt. Flanagan found it necessary. I understood the small vessel was given me for which mistake I beg pardon. There are orders in all ports in Ireland and England, in case I went into any of them, to stop me. I came here in order to draw my little effects from England, which I left in Mr. Stephen Godin's hands to the value of 580*l.* Now he refuses payment, and says I must go there myself to settle with him. I had interest in two ships there and cannot hear from the captains or merchants. I cannot go to sea, unless it's in his Majesty's service; no merchant would give me a ship. All this I leave to your consideration.

THOMAS ERSKYNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 16[-27]. Pittodry.—Begging his Grace to receive the bearer, his good friend and comrade, under his protection, to whom he refers his Grace for news.

SIR PATRICK LAWLESS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 27. Madrid.—I received your dispatch of the 6th from Avignon, acquainting me of the King's arrival there and of your Grace's succeeding the Earl of Bolingbroke in the office of Secretary of State. "As I have always had a very sincere respect and attachment for your Grace since I had the honour of being known to you in England, I receive as a very particular one his Majesty's commands for me to correspond with you for the future, as to what relates to his service in this Court.

The Earl of Bolingbroke's dispatch to me after the King's return from Scotland was reduced to two points, first to desire a retreat for his Majesty in Spain, and secondly that some provision may be made for his subsistence. As soon as I received his Lordship's letter, I immediately repaired to the Escuriall, where the Court then was, and represented his Majesty's circumstances, and

what I had orders to solicit, to the persons who determine all here, in the most feeling manner possible. The Abbot Alberoni, without whose concurrence nothing is done here, seemed amazed at the proposal of an asile for the King in this country and told me that such a thing would, if assented unto, put this Court in an impossibility of ever being useful to his Majesty hereafter, and ruin at the same time the present system of their own affairs. I insisted however upon it, in hopes that it may serve to facilitate the other point of his subsistence, to which end I desired that his Catholic Majesty would be pleased to advance the King part of the remainder of the 400,000 *crowns* intended by this Court for the King's use, which had not been paid, to supply his present urgencies, and that a 100,000 *crowns* a year may be allowed his Majesty for his maintenance whilst he remains abroad.

I also represented that such an action would be equally generous, and wise of his Catholic Majesty to do, and that nothing would be more easy than to concert the remittance, and payment of such sums as may be allowed the King, so as to secure the secret from getting the least wind. I made at the same time the King's compliments to the Abbot, who had the honour of being known to his Majesty in Flanders, and told him that the King depended personally upon him, and counted upon his good offices to effectuate what he demanded. I likewise endeavoured to show him how great a glory it would be to his Catholic Majesty and to himself in particular, to contribute to support so great a prince, as our master is, in his misfortunes, and so many persons of the highest quality, who have chosen to run his fortune and are in exile with him. I also made this Court sensible, as far as in me lay, that, if it be prudent for them to keep measures with the Whigs, who are now in power in England and who at the bottom are, and always have been, enemies to his Catholic Majesty, because of the strength of that nation, and the consequence it is of in the affairs of Europe, it would be at least as prudent to support those by whose means their enemies will be always weakened, always kept in awe, and probably one time or other, thrown out of the saddle, especially when this can be done without the least appearance of departing from the measures which this Court openly pursues.

The Abbot thereupon told me that his Catholic Majesty would answer the King's letter to him, on the two aforementioned heads, to which I must refer myself, but upon my pressing him with further arguments and insinuations about them, he gave me to understand that the low condition of the King of Spain's finances did not allow him a means to gratify his inclinations in complying with what was expected from him, and that it was impossible for him to send any present supplies to the King. I gave this account to the Earl of Bolingbroke, who, I believe, has laid it before the King ere now.

I have since informed myself of the state of the King's revenues, and am assured, by persons employed in the direction of them, that those of this year are already consumed almost, and 400,000 *pistoles* ordered to be paid out of those of the year

1717. If what I am told on this head be true, as I fear it is, the situation of this Government is monstrous. That shall not hinder me from making new instances for a supply for the King, and pressing that matter as home as possible. Our Court is at present at Aranjuez whither I could not repair hitherto, having been very much out of order of late, but that shall not hinder me from going thither in a day or two, to solicit anew what your Grace orders me.

My Lord Duke of Ormonde, before his departure from Paris, did me the honour to recommend unto me a pretension of Sir Nicolas Geraldine's by the Queen's orders, which, if granted, may be of some advantage to the King. I immediately spoke to the Abbot, and to our chief Secretary of State, to whom the memoire given on this head to the Prince de Chelamare, was remitted. They both assured me that said memoire had been laid before his Catholic Majesty, whose answer was that no passports of that kind had been, nor could be granted to any ships whatsoever, without an apparent infraction of what had been stipulated on that head by the treaties of peace at Utrecht, which rendered what was demanded impracticable, of which I gave his Grace an account by my answer which I sent under Mr. Dicconson's cover.

What your Grace is pleased to communicate unto me of the present state of affairs in England is evident. The late proceedings of the Whigs seem to banish the least appearance of clemency, or even of humanity in that monstrous government. My Lord Nottingham's case, and that of so many other violent assertors of that cause, who have been removed for no other crimes but that of voting in favour of an application for mercy, is a sufficient demonstration that the foundation of their government is built only upon force, and cemented with blood. It's apparent that they will rather enslave, than not govern the kingdom, and that the constitution must be changed rather then the council. Various scenes of confusion will undoubtedly succeed one another, and, as severe as the King's present circumstances are, I look upon the agitations in England to be only the beginning of the troubles of that unhappy nation. It is not therefore hard to foresee in general that such disorders as are likely to ensue must by necessary consequence produce very favourable opportunities for the King, and I do not doubt but a better concert will be fallen upon by his friends, than the former proved to be. This I endeavour to inculcate into people's heads here, who may give a helping hand towards it in a proper time. I was much more afflicted, then surprised, at the King's residing in Avignon, for I was informed that it would be so by some of our ministers here fifteen days before I received your Grace's letter. I do not question but that the Whigs will do their utmost endeavours, by all means, to reduce his Majesty to the necessity of retiring to Rome, but I hope they will not succeed.

There is one Colonel Dennis O'Brien, an Irish gentleman, who insinuated to me during the King's being in Scotland, that he intended to make the King an offer of six or eight thousand

crowns, that he had saved by his industry in this service, but his Majesty's returning from thence soon after hindered him from endeavouring to sell his effects, and make up the sum he intended to carry with him to make a tender of it to his Majesty. He has a wife and several children to maintain, which hindered me from pressing him about what he writ to me, though I still keep him in suspense. I know him to be so zealous a subject that he will comply with his word to me, if the King thinks fit that I should insinuate it to him. I beg that your Grace will be pleased to inform me of his Majesty's will in this matter. There is also one Mr. Redmonds, an Irish negotiant in Lisbon, that is so good a man, that he was resolved to employ all his fortune in the King's service, and to go personally to Scotland to employ it, and the strength of his credit in all parts to supply his Majesty's troops with provisions, clothing, &c., which he understands as well as most men in Europe. It's convenient that his Majesty should be acquainted with these persons' abilities and zeal, that he may make what use he thinks convenient of them in due time." With request for a cipher, and that letters to him may be addressed to Mr. Nicholas Clotaud, a supposed name. 6½ *pages*.

ABRAM (J. MENZIES) to L. INESE.

1716, Monday, April 16[-27].—"On Saturday came on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords for taking away Triennial Parliaments. The debate was long and it would be tedious to tell you all that was said. The most remarkable thing was that the Tories talked like Old Whigs and Republicans, against monarchy and ministers, &c., and the Whigs magnified the advantages of unlimited absolute power, and prerogative, vilified the mob, ridiculed the people, and exalted the Crown. But, since both Whigs and Tories had made this Triennial Act, in King William's time, the reasons that were then given being repeated, and many more new ones added, and adapted to the present times, the Whigs had very little to say but to press the question and to turn to the Book of Numbers, so the division was, 77 for the Court, and 43 against it. In which shaking of the bag, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Burlington and some other Whigs left the Court, and the Earls of Yarmouth, Clarendon, and Jersey voted for the Court. A new strange jumble.

The Duke of Newcastle built his long speech on a pretty odd maxim, that, since the King had lost the affections of the people, he must rule by the sword. This the Earl of Nottingham took to task, as a doctrine new in England and not openly owned at Constantinople itself.

The sharpest personal heats were between Nottingham and his brother on one side, and Argyle and his brother on the other. Argyle had said with a sneer that some men were very clever at changing of sides; against the abjuration one day, and taking it the next, &c. Nottingham said that since he doubted not that this was meant of him he must take the liberty to observe that

he knew some younger men than he, every bit as clever, as any man, in changing of sides; that as to the abjuration he not only owned he was against it, but gloried in that opposition, and were it to do again, he would be as heartily against it, as being an utter enemy to all State oaths, which he thinks serve only to debauch the conscience and to extirpate all public faith; but, since it had pleased the legislature to pass it into a law, he was then obliged to take it, though much against his will, &c.

Peterborough came in a little, in aid to the Finches, for Ilay having said that what was urged for keeping this Triennial Act was a matter of jest, and one might be very witty upon it, Peterborough said he must beg leave to differ from that noble Lord, and could not think that a matter which so much concerned the foundation of the Government and the liberties of England was a proper subject of jest, and as to being witty, it is not every man can be witty when he would.

The Duke of Shrewsbury spoke mighty well on several points of the debate, and, it having been urged by the Whigs that since now Parliaments were made by bribery, the taking away the Triennial Act would save money to the nation, he said he was very glad to hear some people own what was so shamefully true, but as to the saving of money, he could not see that, for he believed everybody knew that an annuity of seven years costs dearer than an annuity of three.

All the Scotch peers, to a man, went with the Court.

The Bishop of London's part was pretty odd. He said, that since he knew the taking away this Triennial Bill would breed very ill blood in the nation, and alienate what little remained of the affections of the people to the King, he could not be for it. But since it would be acceptable to his Majesty, he could not be against it, and therefore he would withdraw and have nothing to do with it, one way or another, and accordingly he went away.

At the distance you are in from this country, you may think some of these things pretty extraordinary, but, if you lived in it, you would wonder at nothing.

The bill was committed for to-morrow. When it comes into the House of Commons the debates will be warmer and more vigorous, but it will pass by a greater majority.

The Tories could not for shame but oppose it, yet they seem glad they are overcome in the struggle, and that it passes, since it will be so odious to the people.

It is expected that in the next place the limitations of the Crown will be taken off, or conveniently explained, as Dr. Burnet did the Thirty-nine Articles.

Then the Schism Act to be repealed; the Test Act explained; and a commission of visitation appointed of Church and universities.

Still his Majesty seems bent on returning home, to walk in his own wood, or to form greater matters for obtaining a better peace than the late scandalous one has been thought to be.

New branches fall of the Marlborough family. Lady Sunderland is dropped, in the flower of her age, and in the possession of being one of the first and celebrated toasts."

HUGH THOMAS to JEAN JOHNSON (INESE), at Paris.

1716, April 16[-27]. London.—"I doubt not but long before this you have had the particulars of Mr. Fo[r]ster's escape. It has wonderfully pleased the people in general, though some talk as if it had been by connivance of the Government but all wise men know the contrary. The press yard is extraordinary full. Bills of high treason being found against nineteen of the Preston gentlemen that were prisoners in the Fleet, they were immediately removed to the press yard in Newgate and they talk of bringing in eleven more. Last Saturday, nine of them were ordered to appear at the King's Bench in Westminster Hall where Mackintosh and four more were indicted of high treason. The first of these being commanded to hold up his hand to the bar, refused it, yet acknowledged himself the man they meant, but pleaded not guilty, that he was ignorant of our laws and unprovided, and therefore demanded a longer time, which was granted (them all) for three weeks, and added withal that there never was never heard of a rebel of his family, but they had been twice instrumental to the restoration of the royal family, his ancestor Macduff having killed the rebellious tyrant Macbeth, and much more, till he was ordered to hold his tongue, and commanded back to Newgate. All the time the prisoners were at the bar they made a dismal noise with their irons which gave great offence to the court.

The same day was a very hot debate in the House of Lords upon the bill for repealing the Triennial Act. My Lord Anglesey said he brought in the Triennial Bill, and the repealing of it would mightily inflame the people against his Majesty, to which the Duke of Newcastle replied that they did not care a pin for them, that if they would not love him they would make them fear him. Another Lord, viz., Lord Parker, said that it was not fit they should trust the choice of the House to such brute beasts and drunken country esquires. My Lord Chancellor said his Majesty had a better title than any that ever reigned before him, having a hereditary and an elective title. My Lords Nottingham, Abingdon, Shrewsbury and Buckingham with many others of the prime nobility argued strongly against it, but to no purpose, the Court carried it by a majority of twenty-six voices. The first time the Duke of Buckingham spoke, he was so ill that he was forced to leave off and the second time so bad that he was forced to be carried out of the House. As soon as this bill passes, it's talked his Majesty designs for Hanover. What sort of Government we shall then have, God knows. Argyle every day gains ground of the good Duke of Marlborough, nor are there wanting traitors every day to foment mischiefs as you may see by the enclosed paper, of which no less then 4,500 were sold in the streets last Saturday, nor do the people yet give over their lampoons even against the King himself and cry out mightily for the Lord Derwentwater, a noted Papist, and never once speak of Kenmure; your friend is pretty well in health but still in his own lodging." *Endorsed*, "Mr. Thomas to Mr. Inese."

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, April 28. Avignon.—Acknowledging his of the 23rd and thanking him for his favours and compliments in it. "I wrote to you two days ago and the paper I then wrote of is now a printing, and after thinking again and again I am still of opinion that it is better to publish nothing else at this time concerning B[olingbroke], for, should there be anything done particularly with respect to that, it could not fail of drawing on a paper war, which would be far from being of any use, and might be of prejudice beside the trouble it would give. This paper when it is seen by friends in E[nglan]d shows the whole thing enough, and there is nothing further wanting, but to tell by private letters since the K[ing's] coming into France, what has been sent, which puts the thing out of dispute, and shows to demonstration where the fault lay before. There is already care taken to show our friends that the Queen had no hand in what has happened to B[olingbroke], and it is fit that that should be known both out of justice to that person, and for the interest of the K[ing].

I see I am obliged to Lord H[untl]y, but I may say I do not deserve that usage from him, as the K[ing] knows, and by a letter he lately wrote to Lady P[er]th, or to be communicated to her on H[untl]y's subject, others may see this too.

I think though now that I may be excused, if I say that that Lord had certainly made a greater progress in terms for himself by the usage he has met with from the G[overnmen]t than I did or was willing to say, and that explains the many delays and difficulties he made, but I am very indifferent what he say of me, his tongue being no slander, so I'll say no more of it.

As to what you mention of Freebairn's and some others' opinion, I take it to proceed from their want of knowing what has been done. I wrote to Gordon and some others of them by the two ships that are gone, and I could say no more were I to write now, than I did in them. Who is a fit man to be sent, and what way could he get to them? If those ships be in danger of being intercepted, so much more must he so long after them. A little man to go would be of no service, and nobody can be put over Gordon's head, beside we can give them no instructions or advice, but to endeavour to get a capitulation, which is given already, for what hopes can we give them of any help being made them from this side or indeed from any place, and would it not be a hard thing to send anybody where there is almost no hope of his getting through to them, and almost a certainty of being hanged if taken? And I see not how they can think, or anybody with reason say, they are neglected after what is sent and wrote to them, I wish to God others had had no more reason. I wrote lately to H. S[trato]n of the ships being gone, who will inform them of it if possible to get at them, and you see by his letter that he speaks of nothing but of people's getting off, and would not he have mentioned it, if he had had any hopes of their being able to do anything? All I can say further is, God help them, for I am afraid the King is not in a condition

to give them more help at this time, which makes his situation much the more cruel.

I hope you have had good success in what you said you was about at Paris. I hope Pritchard (the Pope) cannot be so mean to agree to what some asks as to Patrick (James), be the solicitors for it who will. Edward (the Regent) I am persuaded will never be brought to be one of them, and it would be a cruel thing in the double Eagle to concern himself in it though I apprehend that more than the other.

No letters are yet come from Mr. D[icconso]n, which is surprising. I write to him to-night by command, of which I doubt not but he will speak to you." *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Dicconson.

1716, April 28. Avignon.—I had yours of the 22nd to-day, which I read to the King. "The sum which Capt. George draws on you is very great in a time of so much want and the orders the Queen gave you about it are very right, but I wish George was sailed, though his cargo should not be so great, for, by the accounts that are sent to Scotland, he will be expected there soon. I wrote to him some days ago directly from hence, by the King's command, to make all the haste he could.

I have the King's orders to write to you that there are some poor officers at Paris come from Scotland and England in a starving condition, particularly Lieut.-col. Forbes, Major Hepburn and Capt. Nairne, which he would have some care taken of, until they can be sent into some service, of which I have likewise by order wrote to Mr. Dillon, so, after you have told her Majesty, you may speak of it to him, and do the best that the present hard circumstances will allow. Forbes has lost a little estate and has been in Newgate ever since they were carried from Preston, from whence he made his escape with great difficulty, and he is of very honest people, and has a wife and many young children, but of them I hope his friends will take care. Hepburn had served long in Holland, and left his post of a captain to come and serve the King in Scotland, and is a very good officer. Nairne I believe the King wrote about before, he is brother to him who was at Preston, deserted the enemy to serve the King, and a very pretty fellow. There will very probably be people in their circumstances coming every day, God help them, I see it will not be in the King or Queen's power to do much for them, and by all their letters they express the greatest unwillingness to be asking anything, but want is severe. I wish Mr. Dillon by what I have wrote him may get them into other service, which is the only way I see for them, or how the King can get free of them. I assure you it is very unwillingly I write about anything which occasions expense, and I will be as sparing that way as I can.

As to what Lord Bolingbroke said to you of me, I beg you to tell him that I am not so much to blame as he would make you

believe. I acknowledge that I borrowed those papers of him to copy, my own copies and his letters too being almost all left in Scotland, where I am not very likely to meet with them in haste, if ever. I had not time before I left Paris to get them copied, and beside I left that place in greater haste than I expected, and my secretary is come here but a few days ago, who is now about it, and ere long he shall have all the letters and memorials and my journal too if he please, but that being very long, and, I believe, of very little use to him, it shall be left last, that I may know if he wants it. He may assure himself that I never designed keeping them from him, and I do not care if they were all published for any concerns me in them. Had he been so earnest to have them as to make him complain upon my not sending them, I should have thought that he would have taken the trouble to mention it to me in the short letter he wrote me in answer to one of mine after I left Paris, or at least that he would have ordered Mr. Brinsden to write to me of it, or to some third body to tell me what he had not leisure to do himself. I have carefully all along avoided having any dispute with his Lordship nor will I begin, as I sent him word at Paris, and he knows best whether he has or not. I must own at the same time that I was surprised, when I came to Paris, to hear of some things that I had wrote to his Lordship, that I thought would not have come abroad, and I had mentioned them to nobody but him, and another who was not then come to that place. Had I been very inclinable to complain, here was a handle without my having any else, and how silent I was upon my coming to France, he and others I spoke with know, but when people are angry nobody gets thanks however they behave.

I shall be sorry if the Tory party in England be so divided and disjointed that the King cannot lay hold on them. I see no other they have to lay hold on, but the King." . . . . . *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Robert Leslie.

1716, April 28. Avignon.—I had this morning "yours of the 16th and 21st, within an hour of each other, both of which I gave the King an account of, and he is very willing that you go to any place of the country that is most agreeable to you. If you be at Montpellier you will be near us, and so we may have the pleasure of your company, and hearing from you the oftener. I wish your stay there and ours here may be soon shortened by a good opportunity of attending the King to Britain, but we must wait God's time, which, I hope will come ere long, though as affairs in the world stand at present, I see nothing of that kind very immediate as yet. If your father be still with you when you get this, pray make my compliments to him. I wish him a good journey and he will be long[ed] for here.

I am afraid the D[uke] of L[ee]ds is not pleased by his silence, and he has not so much as acknowledged the receipt of the King's letter, nor the paper I sent him by his order.

You may be sure the K[ing] of S[weden] was tried as to more than the particular I mentioned to you, and oftener than once, but we have no answer as yet to any of them, which I am surprised at, and it is not very promising. I am afraid he is too busy about his own affairs where he now is, and too far advanced that way to think of any other project elsewhere, tho' of as great use to himself, if not more, but the thing is to get him to think so of it, and I believe the most likely way was taken to make him to do so. We must certainly have answers soon, and I can say no more on that head now. The D[uke] of O[rmon]de and I are to read your long letter together to-morrow."

Postscript.—If the press at Paris had been free you had seen something in print and ere now, but I hope you shall soon see that the press is at more liberty elsewhere, tho' this to yourself. *Copy. Two pages.*

Dr. James Welwood to Lord Lovat.

1716, April 17[-28].—I had your letter from Borland, and delivered the enclosed to Lord Sutherland and Secretary Stanhope, who both write to you this post. You have no reason to doubt that plate will be ordered to be delivered you, but the ministry and all the members of Parliament have so much on their hands at present of public business that all private ones must be postponed for a while. I return my wife's and my humble thanks for the brandy you sent us.

Sir H[ugh] P[aterson] to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 29. Leyden.—I had last night yours of the 13th, and the account you gave me of the King's being well and of yourself was very acceptable to me as it was to our other friends here. "Could my stay in my own country have any way contributed to the King's service, I hope he will not think I would have left it, and my greatest concern now is that I can be so little serviceable to him, but I hope yet there is a good time coming and that he will get the better of his bloodthirsty enemies who are now pursuing so fast the ruin of their country. I am extremely glad that these ships are sent to the assistance of our friends, and I heartily wish they may get safe to them, for I am afraid those that are now in the north parts will be much straitened, for they are reduced to a narrow compass, if we may credit the last newsletters which tell us that Glengarry's people, Keppoch's and Lochiel have surrendered, and that those only that stand out are retired to the Isles of Skye and Uist, and the Lewis. There must certainly be a good body of gentry in those places still, for there are not many that have surrendered and very few of any note are taken that I hear of. Lords Linlithgow and Kilsyth proposed to go either to Uist or the Isle of Skye when I left them, and, if any more ships are sent, I wish they may call at these places where I doubt not but they will still find a good many of our friends, but I doubt not but your Grace will have later accounts from some

that are come from thence then what I can give you. I have a letter from Scotland from my old correspondent dated 6 April old style, which says that General Cadogan continues still at Blair Castle but that he had sent several detachments into the Highlands, the success of which they did not then know. They say an indemnity is much talked of, though it's believed all the trials and attainders will first be over, both of which are going on, and severals are found guilty at London, among which are my cousin, Mr. Douglas, and his brother who is not yet quite sixteen years of age. The attainder of Lord Marischal and about a hundred more has got a first reading. The Squadrone now set up much for mercy, and the Duke of Montrose, Mr. Bailey, and Sir David Dalrymple appear very zealous for it. Forrester (Forster) has found means to escape out of prison with his servant, which gives various speculations; a thousand pound is put on his head. I wish it had been Mackintosh. The taking away the Triennial Act has made some divisions among them. Lord Nottingham and all his party oppose it strongly, which will irreconcile him for ever to the present managers. We have an account of several warm speeches that have been in the House of Lords about it, and I suppose it is now passed that House. The Act is to be suspended for seven years, and the bill has a very fine narrative.

Some letters from England talk much of George's coming soon over to this country to have an interview with some of his northern associates. This is most of all the news this country affords which I here trouble you with, lest they should not other ways reach your parts. I came to this place soon after I wrote to your Grace last, and have been here ever since with some others of our friends such as Kier, Scotstoun and Touch. We live very quietly with some others of our countrymen that are students, and I hope we shall be safe enough, at least for a little while. I have wrote to Scotland since I came here, and, when I have returns from thence, I shall follow your advice and go straight from this for France, but I think I will yet be obliged to be a month or so here, unless I am forced to leave it sooner or that the King has any commands for me elsewhere, and, if I can be any way capable to serve him here, let me know his commands. I can have occasion from this to England and Scotland every other day almost with honest people that are going over, and other papers or letters may be got easily conveyed that way. We have likewise got one of our Perth printers into a printing house here, who will be ready to do any thing that may be desired. You may safely enough write any thing by the post this length, for it is a very sure way, and packets are never opened this side the water, and by the direction of your last to me it will make it come very safe to my hand." . . . .

Postscript.—" Cadogan has been prevailed upon to grant a protection to Sir John Erskine's lady, the Lady Kier, and my wife for themselves and families to save them from being plundered as others have been." . . . .

T. Southcott to John Paterson.

1716, April 29.—Desiring him to thank the Duke of Mar for his letter to him.—"You will know by this post that Forster has made his escape. I wish Mr. Mackintosh had done so also. Three Scotch gentlemen came to this town yesterday, though I know not their names. Oughan (Wogan) is another that is got safe on this side. The Triennial Act has passed the House of Lords, and is gone down to the Commons, being brought in by Devonshire. Lord B[olingbroke] is a good deal out of humour again upon an order he had lately to return some letters and papers, but the report of his father being come over with proposals proves not true. I have been this morning to get a bill to return Mr. Seaton the 200 *livres* his Grace mentioned to me, and it goes to Liége this day. . . . The appeal I have ordered to be sent hither to the Council Marine is not yet come up. As soon as it does I will follow it close. This I beg you will assure Sir John. . . . If he can give me any further light into persons that may be evidence for him upon the spot it may do service." . . .

Postscript.—"Mr. Leslie sets out to-morrow. The game the French have in view is, that, whereas all parts of Europe are sufficiently drained by war, they are putting things in a method to get first out of debt, and to heap up sums of money before any of their neighbours, which makes them resolve to cringe for gaining time, they gaining more by one day's delay in order to this end than any other nation in a week. They are about a project to commence next August to take away all taxes, entries and searches and raise one annual tax by parishes."

James III. to M. de Basville, Intendant of Languedoc.

1716, April 29. Avignon.—Thanking him for his letter and for the marks he gives him of his zeal for his interests, and requesting the continuance thereof. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 167.

Robert Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, April 30. Bordeaux.—Acknowledging his letter of the 22nd with one enclosed for Capt. George, the answer to which is enclosed with one from Lieut.-General Hamilton for the Duke of Mar. The Duke of Berwick is expected here in 15 days with his lady and family.

Robert Leslie to the Duke of Mar.

1716, April 30. Fontainebleau.—I acquainted your Grace that the Duke of Perth was so extremely sick that I could not have access to him, and I had a letter from a friend at St. Germains that he still continued so very ill that he could not be spoke to, which hinders you from receiving Lord Clarendon's *History* by the King's berlin, but, as I hope your stay will not be

so long at Avignon as to read over that book, yet the first opportunity shall carry it to you, if I procure it from the Duke. A gentleman is lately arrived from Scotland who desired me to present his duty to your Grace. He says his name is Saracol, and that he was engineer to you. I had no discourse with him, he being a perfect stranger to me. The Duke of Leeds told me yesterday that he had letters from England, that Admiral Baker is to be recalled, and his whole squadron with him in a little time, and another squadron sent to relieve him.

ABRAHAM (J. MENZIES) to THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE).

1716, Thursday, April 19[-30].—I wrote a long letter last post to your cousin Samuel (Inese). If it came safe it had a detail of the present state of the public affairs here. There is little material since, but that the new bill goes on to take away the old one. The Bishop of Rochester, who said nothing on the Saturday, made a strange speech on Monday, in which he complimented, bantered, and lashed the Ministry to a wonderful degree, so that indeed both Whig and Tory wondered at it, and all agreed it was with an infinite deal of wit. An essential part of it was to admire the happiness of this free nation that was now to be governed by a standing Parliament and a standing army, &c. It has much increased the hatred of the Court to him. The bill may be this day in the House of Commons. The prints enclosed give you the public voice.

The desolations and deplorations in Scotland are unexpressible. France has served them finely, and indeed the Regent's answer to Lord Stair is not to be answered, tho' it has the misfortune not to be in the least regarded where it was designed to satisfy.

6 at night.—Now the Commons are up. The bill was in, and tho' there was some opposition it was read the first time, and committed to Tuesday next. Noes 150 odds, Yeas 260 odds.

[J. MENZIES] to M. MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Thursday, April 19[-30].—The enclosed is one of the best of the pamphlets for the Court upon this subject, and, however it is done you will see by it the state of the matter. Nobody has writ on the other side for fear of Newgate.

We are told that everything is still disjointed in my uncle Sir John's (James') family; which makes everybody in town here shy to propose anything there. The little divine that went lately, I gave him all he had of material, but I have heard nothing of him.

JAMES III. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1716, April. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating William Villiers, Baron of Hoo, Viscount of Dartford, and Earl of Jersey, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, with a clause granting to Barbara Villiers, his mother, the rank and quality of a countess for her life. *Entry Book 5, p. 7.*

JAMES III. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1716, April. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating Francis Cottington, Baron Cottington of Fonthill Giffard, Wiltshire, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, with a special remainder to his brother, John Cottington, and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid. p.* 8.

The DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, April.]—"A letter from an officer in the King's army, after it had marched northward from Aberdeen, to his friend at London. February, $17\frac{15}{16}$." (Printed in Tindal, *History of England, Vol. II., pp.* 467-474.) This is the letter alluded to in Mar's letter to Inese of 22 April, calendared *ante, p.* 106, apparently a proof of it. *At the end,*

The DUKE OF MAR to ————.

1716, *April. Avignon.—The inclosed relation having come to my hands since I came to this country, and having upon perusal found it very exact in relating matters of fact, I thought you would be glad to see it, which makes me send it you, and, if you think fit, you may show it to your friends where you are. With draft by L. Inese of this letter, corrected by Mar.*

C. FARCARSONE (FARQUHARSON) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 1. St. Malo.—I no sooner heard of your noble undertaking for the King in Scotland but I went several times to Sir T. Higgons begging I might be sent to your Grace with such instructions as it should please his Majesty. I being the only Highlander that had followed the King then in France, it would be an encouragement to my friends and relations to see me, yet I was never employed till last November, when I was sent here, and embarked in the ship wherein his Majesty was to go to Dunstafnage, but he having changed resolutions I was forgot in that ship without any orders, which made me resolve to go with the Duke of Ormonde, and after our return I and Mr. Sheridan were designed to be sent to you with arms and ammunition from the Duke, but, just as we were ready to sail, two English men-of-war coming into the same harbour rendered that voyage impracticable. Several other designs were on foot, and at last, just as I was ready to sail from Brest, the unfortunate news of the King's return put a stop to all. I had then gone to Paris to wait on you, but my ill circumstances would not allow me then or since to do it, for for several years we have been so ill paid our small pensions that I am forced to stay here, though no cheap place, upon credit. Whenever it shall please God to give a fair occasion, I beg your Grace not to let your poor servant be forgot, for, though years and the fatigue I suffered in the hills

the first years of the revolution have much impaired my health, yet I shall ever be ready to hazard the last drop of my blood in so good a cause. I shall therefore entirely rely on your protection and remembrance, and shall stay here till you honour me with your commands. I know not if my nephew and other relations in Braemar behaved as they ought in this last occasion. If they have not, they degenerate much from the loyalty of their predecessors. For what is past there is no remedy, but it is my humble opinion, had the King gone a twelvemonth ago to Scotland before George either suspected or had taken measures against him, his affairs must have succeeded much better; but God reward them as they deserve whoever they be, who were the occasion of such delays.

Postscript.—I am forced to write my name as it may be pronounced. A gentleman told me he had from an Englishman just landed from England that Mr. Forester (Forster) and Brigadier Mackintosh that were taken at Preston had made their escape, and that the gaoler was secured and to be hanged for them. I am very glad of the change.

——— to ———

1716, Saturday, April 21[-May 2].—"There are in the town Tolbooth, Cannongate Tolbooth, and Wintoun House, a great many gentlemen, five clergymen, four Frenchmen and others, some of whom surrendered themselves and others were taken prisoners. On Thursday last by an order from the Court, the Lord Justice Clerk and Brigadier General Preston went down to Wintoun House in the Canno[n]gate and examined Dr. Wood, the Pretender's physician, and one Mr. Ramsay, an episcopal minister's son, but they either could not nor would not answer to the questions proposed to them. Dr. Wood said he was the Pretender's physician and that he came into Scotland after his master and that was all. There are yet more prisoners to be brought hither and to be lodged in Linlithgow Castle as it's said, all the other prisons in this country being already full.

Glengarry was allowed upon his parole to go and visit the Duke of Athole. He has been since at Blair and Hu[n]tingtower, and is now at Perth till further orders. It's said he is expected here in a few days, and that he is going to London. They talk variously of the reasons that induced him to surrender; some say that he did it upon a promise of the King's mercy, others say that he is commissioned and delegated by the rest of the clans to treat about and negotiate the terms upon which they are to make their submission, and others say that he surrendered at discretion; so that it's uncertain which of these conjectures is most to be depended upon.

The detachment gone out from Inverlochie towards the Isles consists of 600 men, and is commanded by Col. Clayton and Lieut.-col. Cholmondley of Irvin's regiment, besides which another detachment is gone out from Inverness into the shire of Ross consisting of 400. It's reported that Sir Donald Macdonald,

who is at home (lame of one of his legs) in the Isle of Skye, has writ to the Government that he is willing to submit. But we hear nothing of the Earl of Seaforth who is in the Lewis, and as for Marischal, Southesk, Gordon, &c., it's uncertain where they are at present. Cadogan, with the troops, will continue about Inverness . . . . till most of the chiefs, &c., be reduced or come in voluntarily, after which he will return southwards hither and order the troops back again into their respective quarters.

It's reported that Lochiel, Appin, and Keppoch have surrendered themselves at Inverlochy."

Postscript.—"I hear that General Cadogan reckons that most of his business will be over, and he himself will come hither in ten or twelve days. Lovat is not arrived here as yet."

Barbara, Countess of Jersey, to James III.

1716, May 3.—Thanking him for the honour conferred on herself and her son and for the honour of his letter. Here has been lately a person who is now gone. The Duke of Ormonde can tell you who it is, being a great friend of his. They begged me to assure your Majesty of their humble duty and request. That person assured me friends increase and are in very good heart, hoping soon to be delivered of the governors they have now by the blessing they pray for may come to them. I am put off another week for an answer of that business, because one has been sick that is to do it. As soon as I have the answer I shall let you know.

Barbara, Countess of Jersey, to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 3.—Thanking him for his letter of 22 April with the King's warrant for herself and her son. I am sorry your old friend was gone before your letter came to give him the pleasure of knowing you remember him. He had the honour of seeing my Lady Duchess, whom he left in good health. . . .

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, May 3.—Concerning Capt. Macdonnell who is going to Italy by Turin, and to whom he has sent a letter of credit, and begging him to assist him, if he can.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Monday, May 4.—"After all the *moyen* I could make I find myself obliged to send back the paper to be printed in your parts, it being impossible to get it done here. Martel (Mar) will find with it both his own additional paragraphs, and also some that Dr. Abercromby hath made, for he being a sensible honest man, and knowing where the shoe pinches, and what objections are made by his coming so lately from the country, I thought

Martel would approve of my showing the paper in confidence to him. He likes it mightily, but thinks what he adds would make it more acceptable. Martel will please to order the paper to be printed in a small clear letter, and good paper, that it may be more easily sent by the post.

Mary (Duke of Berwick) told me yesterday that she knew not well what answer to make to Martel, that she knew nothing but what Patrick (James) knew of her uncle's intentions, and said she never received a letter from him but what she had given Anthony (Queen Mary) to send to Patrick, but that she would send me her answer to Martel, which when it comes shall be forwarded.

It was no small comfort and encouragement to me to find by what Patrick writes to me that he had communicated to Onslow (Duke of Ormonde) and Martel what I wrote to him upon the conversation I had with Mary, and that it was their opinion, as well as his own, that I should continue to do what little I used to do for his service, though my own inclinations are very contrary to meddling with anything of that kind, but I submit.

Whilst I am writing this I have the honour of Martel's letter of 28th past. He will, I hope, have received another letter to M. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) in mine of 29th past. Dutton (Dillon) hath also writ at length, as he assures me, both to Patrick and Martel. I think Martel's reasons very good for sending nobody at present to Scotland, where, if the English news be true, the matter will be soon at an end, Glengarry who is the chief man, having, as they say, submitted. But I am surprised to have nothing these three last posts from H. Str[aton] nor M. Hall. I send here what I had from England, with some prints; one of them hath pretty smart reflections upon the Government."

Postscript.—"The Duke of Berwick just now sends me the enclosed." *Enclosed,*

The Duke of Berwick to the Duke of Mar.

1716, *May* 4. *St. Germains.—I have received by Mr. Inese your letter of the 20th, and "after examining the contents of the Doctor's (Menzies') letter, which I return, I do as little understand it as your Grace. Mark (Marlborough) has been, it's true, for these many years in correspondence with his neveu, and has always given assurances of his zeal for Mr. Keith (James), but to this hour he has never explained in what manner he intends it. The King has seen all the original letters, and, I believe, has the last of all, so that I know nothing more than his Majesty.*

As to what your Grace is generously pleased to say, that you are ready to retire from business, if it be thought proper for the King's service, I cannot think anybody will ever propose such a thing, and, though the lawyer (Marlborough) has taken some things ill, I do not fancy he would deprive his Majesty of a person so capable of managing his affairs. If I hear anything more of his intentions I will let you know of it."

MARGARET MACKENZIE to [JOHN PATERSON].

1716, April 24[-May 5]. Balbedie.—"I regreat the trobling of you with this without being eable to give you a mor satisfactorie accunt of your frinds, thear sittuation att present being such that ther is noe posabiletay of hearing from them by reson of the great distance and the earmies laying betwixt use and them. Itt is now above a mounth since I heard from that countray att which tim I lerend that your frind whoe was indisposed had perfetlay recovered his health and the other two was weall, thoe you may be sour in verey indifrent sircumstances. I shall take particular cear to transmit yours to them if itt is posable, for I woud be unwiling to neglect anything that coud soften the rigour of thear featt. If any letters com from theam for you, I shall likways be very cearfull to send them or whatever accounts I have of them. . . . . *Endorsed*, "Lady Nuthill to Mr. Paterson."

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Wednesday, May 6.—I have little to add to what I wrote by the last post to Martel (Mar). This cómes only to cover the enclosed which I have just received for Mr. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar). The seal of the cover happened to be fixed to that of the letter, as I have left it. I send also what I received from Abram (Menzies) by the same post, but had nothing at all these three last posts from Scotland, which makes me apprehend that H. Str[aton] and Mr. Carn[egy] are taken up, or forced to abscond. The *Postboy* in Abram's letter gives the most distinct account I have seen of our friends in the Highlands, and it has all the appearance of being a true one.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 6.—I received this moment the two enclosed letters from David George, who insists on the necessity of paying out 12,000 *livres* at least. The Queen ordered me to send them to know the King's pleasure, for on the one hand it seems highly probable that this ship will come too late to be of any use to the Highlanders, and then the expense will be thrown away; but on the other she would not take upon her to supersede your orders therein, and therefore proposed this expedient, which will not occasion above three or four days' delay, to send the letters, and, if you persist in the opinion of sending out this ship and in laying out this 12,000 *livres*, then you will write to George accordingly straight to Bordeaux and order him to draw on me for the said sum, and I shall not fail to answer it, and so to put to sea out of hand, but, if it be thought proper to lay the project aside, you will give him orders accordingly, that the crew may be paid off, and all expenses cease.

You will see by a print Mr. Inese sends by this post the probability of the clans having laid down ere this, which is confirmed by other letters, but you are best judge of what is most fitting to be done, as the matter now stands, and whatever orders are sent shall be punctually observed as to payments, which is what properly belongs to me.

I can give no answer to your letter by the last post till I see Lord Bolingbroke, which the Queen thought not necessary or proper to do on purpose, but being to go to Paris in a day or two I will endeavour then to wait on him, and give your reasons why what he expects cannot be complied with as to his letters, and the occasion of the delay in reference to the returning those he gave to be copied.

I shall not fail to take what care I possibly can of those gentlemen you mentioned. Col. Forbes I am told is here, but I have not yet seen him, but I have orders from the Queen to give him a present relief, as I shall do to Major Hepburne and Capt. Nairne, when I can find them out. Mr. Dillon is also at Paris, who, I hope, has had your letter in reference to them.

Giving the address to which George is to be written to at Bordeaux. 3 *pages*.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, May 6. Paris.—Tell his Grace I have duly forwarded all the encloseds I got yesterday. Pray why don't you get all your letters franked? Some of them are, and others not. However, I understand by Sir John Erskine's last that what I address to Mr. Russell pay nothing. I have therefore addressed the enclosed for Mr. Kennedy with the newspapers for the Duke of Ormonde. I doubt if you'll be so exact in your correspondence as his Grace has been for some time. Pray tell Dr. Blair I have to-day forwarded his to Edinburgh and will write him shortly.

Account between Matthew Kennedy and Mr. Sheridan.

1716, May 6.—Showing the sums received and paid by Kennedy from 19 Oct., 1714 to that date, leaving a balance of 11 *livres* 17 *sols* and 6 *deniers* due to Kennedy.

W. Dicconson to [Capt. David George].

1716, May 6. St. Germains.—Informing him that he sent his letters to the Duke of Mar, whom he had asked to write directly to him.

The Duke of Melfort to John Paterson.

1716, May 7. Lussan.—Regretting he had left Paris so soon, and that he had hardly seen him, when he was there.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 7. Rouen.—I have ordered Mr. Robert Gordon, of Bordeaux, to send you to the port of Cette, in Languedoc, a piece of wine, and to recommend to some person to send it by land to Avignon addressed to you.

I believe Mr. George's drafts very much out of the way. I wrote him so and laid down a project that did not exceed 7,000 *livres* at most. I desired him to go with what he could get, for the design of sending his ship, a prime sailer, was rather to bring such off as would come, than to send large maintenance to those who must stay, but I absolutely ordered him, if possible, to get some powder.

We have no bad news of Tulloh or of the other ship, so I hope they are safe, tho' the English papers of the last post tell us that two English frigates are gone to the Lewis and the Northern Islands.

The wine will go from Bordeaux by the Canal de Languedoc, and may arrive, I suppose, soon, if the passage be free. If not, God knows when it can come, but, if there is any possibility of sending it to Marseilles, if this way fails, it shall be done . . . . .

CAPT. SIMON FRASER to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 7. Sens.—Capt. Nairne in his letter to the Duke of Mar made some mention of my arrival in this country and of my other circumstances. I was neither then, nor am I as yet, any way inclined to give him any trouble, being sufficiently sensible he has enough from other hands, but I think it not unreasonable he should know something about me, and I thought it better to do it by you. You will therefore be so kind as to take the properest opportunity to let him know that I was a half-pay officer, cousin german to Innerallachy, who, I hear, was killed at Sheriff Muir, who designed from the beginning to serve under his Grace, but was by the persuasion of some well-wishers advised to join Lord Kenmure, which accordingly I did, and at the fatal occasion of Preston endeavoured to do my king and country what service lay in my power, till I received a musket ball in the thigh, which sent me to such a bed as I could get, and by that means hindered me from being discovered and consequently saved me from the deplorable fate of the other worthy gentlemen who suffered at that time. They came afterwards to know what I was, and brought me to London with an intention to sacrifice me in the presence of the troops of the Household, but, as they were meditating my ruin, it pleased God to furnish me with an opportunity of making my escape, which accordingly I did about six weeks ago, and here I am, ready and willing and longing for a fit occasion to show my zeal for his Majesty's service, and in a particular manner entirely devoted to the Duke of Mar's interest. Though I left a small family behind me I shall be very easy, providing I may be useful. Let me have an answer as soon as you conveniently can under cover to Mr. Gordon.

I have writ to the Earl of Nithsdale, to whom I am well known and I desire you may speak to him about me. *At the foot,*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

This is from a very pretty gentleman, who merits all and much more as can be done for him. Col. Hay came here yesterday and will be with you shortly. 10 *May. Paris.*

[OLIVE TRANT] to M. DEBUSSY (JAMES III.)

1716, May 7.—"La lettre du 30 est arrivé a bon port. Elle seras ignorée de tout le monde sans éceptions. Il est necessaire que cela soit ainsy pour biens des raisons; vous les imaginéz de reste, vous seul pour temoins, et il me suffit, je réponds du confidens dont je suis forcé de me servir pour secretaire. J'espere que M. Debussy m'apprendra s'il reçoit mes lettres fidellemens, la sienne m'a fait ressentir tout ce que je ne puis exprimer, je n'ai q'un mot à dire, je le vois tel qu'il est. Je ne puis en donner d'autre preuve que l'attachemens que j'ai pour sa personne et pour sa fortune ou je ne suis pas autrement sujet si le méritte ne me déstermine, le reste de tout l'apanage ne va que biens loins apres. Ces sentimens ne vous déplairons point, vous aiméz mieux être homme parfait que tout autre chose.

Il n'y a rien affaire présentement de ce costés icy ainsy plus de tentative puisque vous me permettéz de dire ce que je pense, dormons, et dormons longtems, c'est le plus digne, et ce plus doit être observez en tous état, je ferai la guerre a l'oëuil, et M. Debussy sera averty; qu'il s'occupe de sa grande affaire, car mourir de faims est une bagatelle en comparaison. Vous avez un homme rare aupres de vous, il vous fera connoitre combien M. Southcot est utille a votre service. Je ne suis point surpris de ce que vous pensé sur cet homme rare, je n'en voit point qui luy ressemble; il pense dignement sur tout, et il est sur; vous et luy pouvez me tromper quand il vous plaira, mais je ne veux me commettre a l'être que par vous deux; je ne doutte point que vous n'ayés eû de tres bonnes raisons pour ne pas faire ce qu'on vous demandoit sur M. Ca. On a crû aparamment que cela vous convenoit, l'intention etoit bonne, et par le même principe on sera toujours soumis à vos volontés, un petit mot de votre mains sans en laisser le soins aux autres étoit plus capable de faire entendre raisoner. Ceux qui souffre pour vous ont besoin de consolations, on a pas encore reçû la lettre dont vous parléz; son sejour icy commence a faire grand bruits. Les indiscrets que vous avez esconduits l'ont rendus public aussi biens que les motifs, c'est un obstacle pour la garder, ignorés s'il vous plaist tout cecy jusques à ce qu'on vous le mande, si elle etoit un peu moins sensible, je souffrirois moins. Certainement elle a beaucoup de méritte remonter sur l'Olimpe ou nous périssons, celui qui fait les miracles me le promet, puisque vous le préferez à tout, avant de vous ecrire je voulois attendre une conversation

qui se prolonge un peu trop vous n'y perdréz rien. Si j'aprends qui celle cy soit arrivée à bon port je vous en rendrai compte. Nous sçavons que vous etes adoré dans votre pais, je n'en suis point surpris, je le suis beaucoup quand je vois quelq'un qui ne pense pas de même, mais je croi qu'il seroit difficile d'en trouver. Je n'ai pas besoin d'expliquer que ceux, avec qui je suis, ignore, et ignorerons la lettre que vous m'avéz ecritte, celui à qui vous l'avéz addresséz vous est bien attaché, il m'a prié de nous vous le dire, et je le fais, parceque les confidens ont toujours besoin d'un peu d'agrémens."

[J. Menzies] to M. Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Thursday, April 26[-May 7].—There has been a little opening of letters again of late, but not universal, and since ours, you know, never contain any contraband affairs, I hope you had all mine. Here's more of our prints with the most current news. We know no more of the Highlands than what is here, and that this is very near the truth. That country is entirely ruined unless Cadogan is merciful, for mercy must only come from him.

I send the protest of the House of Lords in case you have not yet seen it. The Tories on Tuesday and some Whigs spoke long and warm in the House of Commons, but the vote refuted all. The Court carried it by 130 or thereabouts of majority.

Mr. Stanhope's speech, I mean the Secretary, contained several things, about the Regent of France, the Duke of Berwick, the situation of Avignon, &c., which it would be too long to tell you here.

Lord Bolingbroke's answers to the objections against him, and contained in four letters as from Brinsdell (Brinsden), are now in everybody's hands here, and no doubt you have them where you are. They give strange ideas of things there. The Tories have ventured to print some things in relation to the Triennial Bill, but with so much fear and such hotch-potch mixture, that they are not worth your while.

[Hugh Thomas] to Jean Johnson (L. Inese).

1716, April 26[-May 7]. London.—"The bill for suspending the Triennial Act has been twice read in the House of Commons and carried by a vast majority, viz., 108. Addresses are coming up against it from all the boroughs of the kingdom, but, as we know that proceeds from the spirit of a party that are enemies to the Government, little regard will be had to them, but on the contrary it will hasten the passing to prevent them. A sharp dialogue happened lately about it between the Princess and my Lady Bristol upon my Lord's voting against it, upon which the Princess [said] to the lady that her husband had left the Court to join the Tories, and, since he had, he should leave them for ever. Upon which the lady replied: 'If your Highness calls voting for the ancient laws and liberties of England

a leaving the Court you may depend on it he has left the Court for ever,' a very bold answer to be given to a Princess. His Majesty when last at the opera seated himself between the two Turks and Nicholene the singer. A bill is past the Royal assent to prevent lawsuits against the persons that have acted zealously in the late rebellion against disaffected persons, upon which a violent cry is raised by the Tories that it absolves all rapines, violences and murders, and secures all thieves in the possessions of their robberies, plunders and spoils, a thing never heard of to be countenanced by public authority from the creation of the world before. A letter came to a friend of mine from one Captain Wats, formerly a page to my Lord Portland, to acquaint him of his good success in this nature, viz., that he was lodged in a good warm house of a doctor of physic in Lancashire, and had made himself heir to all his fortune, which he had sold and disposed of to the best advantage, except the kitchen grate, which he could get nobody to buy and was too big to carry away, and my friend being a zealous Grison Calvinist, said, you know all plunders are lawful, and pretends to be now a true naturalized Englishman, and came one day to say to me 'good-morrow, countryman.' This pleases us as well as the Normans did in William the Conqueror's days. This day twelve more of the Preston [prisoners] were to be arraigned at Westminster."

Our sick friend is still in his old lodgings, but his physicians give him daily more promises of favour than ever.

Postscript.—The mob were very insolent St. George's Day, and the City all in a flame with illuminations and bonfires.

Capt. David Nairne to John Paterson.

1716, May 8. Sens.—A few days after I wrote to the Duke of Mar I left Paris, and retired here in company with Sir George Sinclair, the two Freebairns, Hepburn, and several others. I delivered your letter to Mr. Hepburn, which was enclosed with mine from Mr. Gordon, and last night he went for Paris to wait on the gentlemen the Duke of Mar has recommended us to, but what they can propose to do for us in that brigade I do not as yet comprehend, there being a great many pretty fellows, whose misfortunes are of a longer date than ours, and at present unprovided, but we are much obliged to his Grace for the trouble he takes about us. I designed to have gone to Avignon when I came to Paris, but finding so many resorting to it daily I deferred that journey, inclining not to be troublesome. I know my father's circumstances are not very good, neither are they so bad, I hope, but he will be able to send me some small thing yearly, which will not do of itself, so if I can get any gentill post about that Court, tho' of a small income, I shall never prove ungrateful to any who shall contribute to it, for I don't care for serving any prince, while we have so fine a one of our own. Tho' I am unknown to Mr. Nairne, who is with the King, I took the freedom of writing to him much to this purpose.

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 9.—I have yours of the 28th, and, since his Majesty is pleased to give me leave I intend soon to leave Paris, but I should be very glad it were towards home. What little business I had I wrote to Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) because I had a key with him, and, though the post is very secure in France, yet it is more satisfactory to write in cipher, and I presume it is the same to which of your Graces I write. I think the Duke of L[ee]ds to blame for not acknowledging the receipt of your Grace's and the enclosure, but if you knew how difficult and uneasy it is to him to write it would mitigate it a little. He has been pretty much indisposed this last fortnight, but to me he expressed the greatest joy on receiving the paper.

I am glad the press is so free. I have not mentioned it to any person, but I could have done it in Paris. I printed the King's Declaration, the Letter to the Bishops and Clergy, that to the Two Universities and that to the Lord Mayor, &c., of London, as also the Duke of Ormonde's letter. Mr. Hamilton wrote to me that you wanted the *Present State of Great Britain* in the last edition. I saw it with Lord Tynemouth. I will get it from him, and send it by the first hand that goes.

CAPT. ALEXANDER MCDONALD to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716,] Saturday, [May 9]. St. Esprit.—I forgot to ask if I should direct my letters to your Grace or to any merchant in the town, because I am afraid they should be opened, if I direct them to you. Nothing shall pass at Paris but what you shall be apprised of and likewise what news comes from London.

The MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, [May] 9. Roscoff.—Referring him to Lord Southesk, with whom his brother goes, for a full and true account of everything concerning the King's affairs in Scotland, and regretting that his being not a little out of order hinders him from having the happiness of waiting on the King amongst the first.

WILLIAM ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 29-May 9 (*sic*). Roscoff.—When the King left Montrose, which the situation of his affairs undoubtedly made absolutely necessary, most people were quite confounded with it, for, as you know, few knew anything of the design, and very few had turned their thoughts upon the circumstances of the King's affairs. Many people without allowing themselves time to think condemned the thing in general, and you may believe you bore no small share in the blame. Others were more moderate in that, and laid the whole blame on your Grace, but at the same time a great many even in the first moment did not complain, and were far from blaming you, and that was no sooner over

than they avowedly stood in justification of the whole. Amongst these I must do Lord Southesk justice, and likewise Lord Tullibardine, although he complained of some particular things, as the other did indeed likewise, particularly of your partiality as they called it to Lord Marischal, to whom indeed I did at first particularly attach myself, believing him particularly engaged in friendship to you, but I soon found myself mistaken, and that he rather encouraged the general clamour, particularly against your Grace, but he soon found that a wonder does not last nine days, and it was surprising indeed how soon the humour changed, but, as I believe his Lordship's way of doing proceeded from some bad advice, so I hope he will soon be sensible of his mistake. I have not time to write more fully at present. We arrived here with Capt. Sheridan within these two hours. His letters from Clanranald and the enclosed from Glenderule will inform you of the situation of affairs in the Highlands, and Lord Southesk and other lords of all the circumstances. I hope you will pardon me for writing so freely, but I thought you would not be dissatisfied to have a small hint of the humours on the arrival of these lords. I would have waited on you with the first, but had the misfortune to sprain my ankle in Uist, so I am not able to make any long journey. *This and the last letter are endorsed as brought by Lord George Murray.*

Sir J. Forrester to David Nairne.

1716, May 10. Morlaix.—Whether this or our posting lords will give you the first account of our landing I know not, but what I am sure of is, that, if his Majesty does not impose silence, he will be as much troubled with their factions about his royal person as he has yet been by any, which I thought it my duty to acquaint him of by your channel. Unhappy people, who after ruining themselves and their country, cannot yet drive together! though his Majesty's natural penetration will not be exercised to find what they drive at. Never was misery greater than that we went through since Montrose; the King's going off struck everybody at first and the Duke of Mar's yet more, but time and the Marquis of Huntly's behaviour since (as well as before) his Majesty's departure convinced all the world, if he had missed the opportunity he had at Montrose, none other could have presented itself since. The clans marched and kept in a body to Ruthven in Badenoch, whence they separated, having neither means or possibility of staying any longer together in the rudest season I have ever seen, and in a country where men and horse were equally in danger of starving. Before they parted they drew up and signed a letter to Argyle, hoping for an amnesty for their lives and fortunes, but silence was all the answer it got. What has since passed the King has a full account of by Clanronald's letter, who has signalized himself beyond expression in regard of us all, as the King will at large know from our peers, who will all agree in that at least.

We are made believe here we are broke in France. I hope it is not true, but for fear of the worst, since I have not money enough to go post, I will make all the diligence I can by the next swiftest *voitures* I can get to join the regiment, where I shall wait till Heaven is pleased to open a happier scene for the King's appearing on and for his exiled subjects.

Postscript.—I shall not go to St. Germains, to make the more haste to the regiment, though I must pass by Rouen to join it.

[J. Menzies] to Thomas Bayard (Inese).

1716, April 30[-May 11].—Here's more of our most approved news. As to the affairs of Scotland these prints agree with the best of the private letters, one original whereof I send you also.

Here's two or three scraps of a new pamphlet that's one of the smartest and most authentic for the Court, so you need not doubt of its authority or of its knowledge of sentiments. By it you will see what weight is laid upon your Regent or his fawnings and compliments, what our notions are still of the peace so ignominious to this nation, what opinion there is at the fountain head of the inclination of the people of England, &c. Every authentic print or pamphlet or sentiment is to the same purpose. No stop in the Triennial Repeal, nor will be in anything that can rivet the majority or promote the public designs.

Hugh Thomas to Jean Johnson (L. Inese).

1716, April 30[-May 11]. London.—"Last week violent debates happened in the House about the Septennial Bill, no less than fifty speeches were made against it by the Tories to no purpose. Mr. Stanhope said the Pretender appeared publicly at Avignon with great numbers of his pretended subjects and was every day giving new honours to one or other of them, and that the Regent's making the Duke of Berwick Governor of Guienne and calling together an army of 30,000 men near Bayonne it was very visible another invasion was hourly expected, and that the Regent was in his interest; upon which one of the members said in the House, if he thought so, he would not say so. Stanhope further added it was therefore high time to look to their own security and that, unless this Bill passed, no foreign power would enter into alliance with us lest the next Parliament should annul what this had done. Mr. Snell stood up and said, that it was not in their power to part with the privileges of the people because the proclamation that called them together was a scandalous libel, their elections gotten by bribery and their proceedings arbitrary and illegal, upon which the House cried out, 'to the Bar, to the Bar,' upon that [that] member immediately begged pardon and cried out aloud, because it would not be a confinement for the Sessions only as in former Parliaments, but for seven years, which submission in those odd terms the House accepted of for fear of aggravating the whole

people. Afterwards a Scotch member speaking for the Bill, Mr. Snell again stood up and said it was no wonder those gentlemen should so easily give up the liberties of this kingdom who had already sold and enslaved their own. Upon which all the Scotch stood up and demanded justice, to which he immediately answered again with begging pardon, saying he did not mean any of those worthy gentlemen, but that whole nation, which submission was again accepted, for the former reasons, upon which Mr. Shippen stood up and seconded the motion with more bitter invectives, but in such terms as they could take no advantage of, as, I do not say that the Scots for 100,000*l.* privately and 700,000*l.* equivalent sold their kingdom, I do not say that the proclamation by which this honourable House was called, was a scandalous libel, I do not say their elections were secured by bribery, I do not say the House for that money were resolved to have a valuable consideration by selling the liberties of the people, yet I am much of the opinion of that worthy member. The two Lechmeres also voted against it, but to no purpose. Hereupon the Tories thought to clog the Bill with a clause that no member should sit in the House who had any pension or salary from the Court for any term of years, which the Court looking upon as an artifice only to gain time for the country to bring in their petitions against it so passed it without amends, and ordered another separate Bill upon that head. It is said above two hundred addresses upon that subject have been burnt at the Post Office as coming too late, so that now addresses are coming up from all parts to his Majesty against it, but this will only hasten its passing the Royal assent before they can come. Every penny of my Lord Widdrington's estate is seized by the Government and a pension of 400*l.* a year given him for this and his children's maintenance, but my Lady Derwentwater has had no disturbance yet."

Postscript.—" Here is a mighty talk that the Pope has given Dr. Leslie and the Protestants a public chapel in Avignon."

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, May 12. Paris.—Acknowledging the Duke of Mar's letter of the 5th, the enclosures in which he will carefully forward, adding that he supposes Col. Hay and Mr. Forster will soon leave Paris for Avignon and that the Duke of Perth died that morning.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Leeds.

1716, May 12.—Not hearing of your receiving the commission sent you by the King's orders, and your not writing to him on a letter he wrote you 12 April made me afraid they had not come to your hands.

The King had to-day a letter from the Queen, telling him of your being with her, and that you seem to have expected back before now the draft of your letter and project for A[dmiral]

B[ake]r. The King wrote to you the reason of the delay of giving any orders at that time, which have existed ever since, which made them not to be returned. We have as yet nothing from our friends in England, on which it was thought reasonable to found anything for putting your project in execution, but they were written to again after Mr. H[amilto]n's coming here, and I hope ere long we may have better answers from them. In the meantime I wrote by the King's orders to Paris to see if the K. of S[wede]n could be brought to enter into measures so far with him as to receive into his ports and entertain in his service any ships that should come over to the King, till he should have occasion for them himself, and I did all I could to make it appear for the K. of S[wede]n's interest, as I really think it is, to come into these measures. We have yet no return, and till we have, or such accounts from our friends in England as we wish, you may see it is impossible for the King to know what orders are advisable or necessary in the project you propose. That is the reason your papers are not yet returned, but as soon as we have answers to these two points, you shall have them and the King's orders, it being absolutely necessary to keep them till then.

You seem desirous to go somewhere on the coast rather than continue about Paris, which his Majesty agrees to, and desires you to let me know where to direct to you, when he has any orders or letters to send you, which he wishes he may have soon, being as unwilling as anybody that things should be delayed or lie still, and particularly what you propose so well.

We hear that A[dmiral] B[aker], to whom your letter was designed, is recalled and going home, but I hope we may have returns both from England and as to that of S[wede]n before he does. If not, it would be very unlucky, but none of your fault that the project did not take.

The King has a very great and just regard for you, and the service you are capable to do him, and longs for an opportunity when you may put something for it in execution. Till then he hopes you will let him know from time to time your opinion and advice on which you think fit for his service.

I fancy Mr. Robert Leslie may have left Paris by the time this reaches you, which makes me not write to him now. *Copy.* 3 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Capt. George.

1716, May 12. Avignon.—I received to-day from Mr. Dicconson two of yours of 28 April and 3 May. There having been so much occasion for money in the King's service for some time past, and occasions still continuing, that it is no small difficulty to find what is necessary to answer all the demands. I wish the other ships may have got to our friends, but by all our accounts of their condition in the Highlands all the service your ship can be of by the time it gets there will be giving some of them an opportunity of coming off; therefore there is the less occasion for your carrying a large or expensive cargo. The King has

ordered me to write to you to make all possible haste in fitting out the ship with what seems most necessary and least chargeable, and she begin her voyage forthwith. He leaves it to yourself what sum to draw for not exceeding 12,000 *livres*. It is expected you will save all you possibly can and order her to sail as soon as possible. The public letters say two men-of-war are cruising about the islands of Lewis and Skye, so who you give the charge of the ship to must look out sharp and be on his guard. *Copy*.

James III. to Cardinal Imperiali.

1716, May 12. Avignon.—"Quoique je n'aye jamais douté de l'affection paternelle de S.S. ni ballancé un moment de venir icy dans ses estats . . . . je n'ay pas laissé de sentir une augmentation de satisfaction en apprenant par vostre lettre du 18 du passé la maniere genereuse avec laquelle S.S. a agi dans cette occasion en m'offrant de si bon cœur non seulement Avignon, mais tel autre lieu de sejour que je voudrois dans tout l'estat Ecclesiastique et en m'assignant même de son propre mouvement un petit secours annuel. Comme je sçais que vos bons offices dans cette occasion ne m'ont pas esté inutiles je vous en demande la continuation et vous prie de m'aider a remercier S.S. de cette nouvelle marque de sa bonté pour moy. A l'egard de ma residence, puisque S.S. la laisse à mon choix, je vous dirai confidement qu'Avignon est le seul lieu de ses estats qui me convient pour le bien de mes affaires, Rome et l'Italie estant trop éloignés et nullement convenables aux mesures que j'ay à garder avec mes sujets Protestans. Aussi mes ennemis ne cherchent-ils à me forcer d'y aller que parcequ'ils regardent cette retraite comme un moien certain de ruiner toutes les esperances de mon restablissement. A l'ègard de la somme que S.S. a eu la bonté de m'assigner, comme on m'assure qu'elle a esté obligée de faire pour cela de grands efforts dans un temps où elle est environnée de tout costé de pressans besoins, qui bornent malgré lui la liberalité de son cœur, j'en ay une tres vive reconnoissance, et je me flatte quand elle sera plus en estat de suivre ses propres inclinations que j'en sentirai des effets plus abondans. Je me conformerai cependant à ses intentions en gardant le secret sur cet article." . . . . *Entry Book* 1, *p*. 168.

Memorandum.

1716, May 12.—That on that date I drew a warrant by the King's order for Bernard Howard to be Groom of the Bedchamber, but antedated Bar, 11 Dec., 1713, in order to be countersigned by the Earl of Middleton, then Secretary of State, which warrant was sent to the Queen. *Ibid. p*. 171.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Wednesday, May 13. St. Germains.—"I am now pretty deep in Martel's (Duke of Mar's) debt for his letters of 4 and 5 instant, but cannot acquit myself by any particular answer till

next post, being extremely embarassed at present with what relates to worthy Philips' (Duke of Perth's) burial, which is mostly turned over on me, so that I have only now time to assure Martel that all his orders are obeyed and the letters he sent are dispatched by this day's post to London and Edinburgh, with the necessary addresses on Abram's (Menzies') and Mr. Carnegy's letters. I have also sent these to Mr. Hooke, Mr. Lesly and Mr. Arbuthnot. Andrew (Queen Mary) hath the copy of the long letter to Abram, which shall be returned when he gives it me back." . . . .

Postscript.—" Just now Capt. Sheridan arrives with the news that he hath landed at Morlaix about 100 lords, gentlemen and officers. I have yet heard only named Lord Marshal and his brother, Lord Tullibardine and his brother, Lord Southesk, Lord Edward Drummond, Lord Kilsyth, Col. Cook and Col. Gaiden, and that Lord Talbot died at sea."

T. Forster to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 13. Paris.—Expressing his acknowledgement for the honour his Majesty has done him in sending his orders to Mr. Dicconson, and thanking the Duke for his congratulations on his escape.—Col. Hay goes from this on Sunday. I cannot speak one word of French, so shall stay here till he go, and will then make what haste we can to Avignon.

Owen O'Sheridan to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 14. St. Germains.—I had the good luck to execute your orders, tho' very hazardous and difficult. I passed through St. George's Channel and arrived amongst those isles, where I had the greatest difficulty in the world to inform myself where to meet with the King's friends. I first landed in the Isle of Skye, where I took a pilot that took me to the Isle of Uist, where I found at Clanranald's my Lord Marshal, my Lord Edward, Southesk, Tullibardine and his brother my Lord George, my Lord Littcott (Linlithgow) and Mr. Askins (Erskine) and great many other Scotch gentlemen and my Lord Talbot, who died at sea coming. After delivering the arms and powder and ball to Clanranald, all those lords and gentlemen embarked, and likewise Brigadier Cooke, Gayden and 43 Irish officers, and landed very safe at Morlaix, except my Lord Talbot, who died in the traverse. Clanranald has given me the state how the King's affairs is in, which he charged me to give into your hands, but a fever took me at sea, and a violent rume that fell on my breast. Notwithstanding I forced myself to run post from Morlaix hither. The Queen, seeing the desperate condition I was in, would not suffer me to go any further, so sent your Grace all the papers, as likewise a paper signed by all those lords, to testify their pressing me to come away, they having an account of two frigates that came as far as the Isle of Mull, who had an account of my being there, and would have certainly done what they could to catch me.—With protestations of his zeal for the King's service.

The Earl of Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 14. Paris.—"I shall begin with giving you a short account of what has passed, since the day that the King was obliged to leave us. We marched 5 Feb. to Stonehive (Stonehaven), and the 6th to Aberdeen, where there was a general meeting of everybody of note to concert what was to be done on this dismal occasion, and after reading the King's letter it was agreed unanimously that we could not keep any time together. However, upon General Gordon's producing a letter full of fair promises from my Lord Huntly, it was agreed that we should march next day to Old Meldrum and thence the day after my Lord Marischal was sent to Gordon Castle to know his Lordship's last resolution, and that night met us at Keith with an answer that, now, since the King was gone, he could do nothing, but that he had not yet fully made his peace, so we marched still in a body—save some few that left us to go and skulk, and some that gave up themselves—towards the Highlands, where nothing happened remarkable till the 15th at Ruthven of Badenoch a capitulation was proposed, and a letter for that end to the Duke of Argyle was drawn by George McKenzie, your Grace's aide-de-camp, and was full of acknowledgments that all the misfortunes of our country were chiefly owing to ourselves, and implored George's clemency. Before I came there—for I stayed two miles off—Marischal had gone away, saying he would never desire any capitulation. As soon as Gordon showed me the letter, I was extremely angry at these passages in it, and immediately got them put out, but still declined signing it, but at last, the clans making a great deal of noise and saying it seems we had other views of making our peace without them, and adding that, if we would not sign it, we could not expect their protection in the Highlands, Lithgow and I and all present signed it, but what most surprised me about that was to see Boyn and Struan the great promoters of it. There we separated and General Gordon, Boyn and several others stayed thereabouts and afterwards went towards Glengarry, and Struan went home, and the Earls Marischal, Lithgow, M[arquis] Tullibairn (Tullibardine), &c., went with Sir Donald McDonald and Clanronald, and not to detain your Grace too long, we arrived after incredible fatigues at Clanronald's house in Uist the 25th of March, where nothing happened remarkable, till the arrival of Captain Sheridan the 5th of April, concerning which I need only add that I was —and I'm sure all present will do me that justice—against going, till we knew what the clans would do and what commands they and General Gordon might have for the King, however I was overpowered and acquiesced, so we embarked accordingly the 13th, but were detained there till Wednesday the 18th, during which time there came an express from General Gordon ordering the ship, I must say in a very uncivil manner, to stay till his further orders, upon which we subscribed the second paper, Sheridan will no doubt show your Grace ere this comes to your hands. General Gordon indeed used us very uncivilly, for in sending that order he never so much as writ to one of us, and at

the same time he writ for volunteers to come up, as my Lord Marischal says, and join him, for that the Highlanders would still stand to the last man and never deliver up their arms, though we found that by that time several of them had done it, and the rest, (which Lord George will show you by a letter from Glengarry), were to do it immediately. But whether that deserves all the mischief designed him by some people I refer it to your Grace to determine, for I must own I believe the man still did what he thought best and most for the King's interest, however his judgment might have erred in the main. The day the King's letter was read at Aberdeen, when that paragraph concerning your Grace was read, my Lord Marischal could not contain himself from the most injurious expressions. However considering the heat people were then [in], I did not mind it much, but still his groundless prejudice to your Grace increased, and he took all manner of ways to lessen your character, even at the expense of the King's, and at last (for I contained myself till then) I from time to time informed your friends of it and of my entire regard for your Grace as having done more than ever any did, I say it without compliment, for the King and kingdom. One morning while we were abed he plainly told me he or you should fall, and that he hoped and did not doubt to effect it, and desired I would join in it. I told him I did not believe it would do, for I believed your Grace had done so much for the King's interest, and was by far the fittest man in the nation to be in the station you are in with a great deal more not worth writing to your Lordship. He begged me not to speak of it, and then I held my peace, but from that time his Lordship's malice was still more open against you. All this time I took all the pains imaginable to hinder any from joining him, particularly my Lord Tullibardine who, I don't know why, had some grudge at you, but he's now secure, and Lord George [Murray] came here with me and goes forward to you with the letters from your friends, which I believe are so full that I am afraid I have troubled you too much, though I hope you will believe it's only my zeal for your service."

Referring it to his Grace if he may desire the Garter vacant by the Duke of Perth's death, stating that had he not been fatigued by posting to Paris in four days he had come straight himself, and hoping to wait on the King by the beginning of June, and referring it to Lord George to give any further accounts of affairs he may have omitted.

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 14.—By the Queen's orders desiring to know the King's pleasure about the ship which is now returned, which she suggests should be given to Sir Mark Forrester instead of money which now grows scarce. Two or three ships of the King's are yet undisposed of which will be properer for any voyage, if it be thought necessary to send again, and therefore this one may the better be spared.—

Mr. Crainsborough from Morlaix and Mr. Flanagan from Rouen wrote two days ago they could have 11,000 *livres* for the *Mary Magdalen* from a Swedish officer.

The Queen was of opinion to take the money, and accordingly I wrote back, because haste was thought necessary, lest the officer should fly off, and Mr. Crainsborough thought it a very great price, and that, unless a war broke out, there was no likelihood of ever making so much of her hereafter.

I have taken a copy of the signals agreed on betwixt Clanronald and Sheridan. The original the Queen is sending to the King.

I have not yet had an answer from Lord Bolingbroke, whether he will expect the Journal or no. However I presume you will not need to be at the trouble of copying it unless he desires it. I acquainted him that the rest would be returned when copied and the occasion of the delay.

Capt. David George to John Paterson.

1716, May 14. Bordeaux.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to his Grace.

Enclosed,

Capt. George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, *May* 14. *Bordeaux.—I wrote to you the 28th ult. since I have no letters from Avignon. It's no small trouble to me that the ship is detained here. It's impossible for me to help it. Enclosed is the double of Mr. Dicconson's letter I got yesterday. I sent an abstract of all the accounts to let them see how narrowly we went to work to save money, and our charge is not half what they paid for freight of such ships and equipage. I laid debts on the ship, thinking always to get to the other side. There are some baskets of Burgundy and Champagne on board I thought to have delivered to our master's order in our own country. The Burgundy is spoiled. I believe there will be about* 140 *bottles of Champagne pretty good yet. If you think it proper, I shall send them to Montpellier to await orders, if the charge is not too great. If they had sent all I thought necessary the* 18,000 livres *formerly mentioned would hardly have done the business.*

John Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

[1716], May 3[-14.]—I have yours of the 1st and, I believe, safe. To-day I am hurried away to the Tower to see and serve some friends, but per next shall write more fully and to Mr. Nesmith (? Nairne), &c. News we have none, but what is here in the *Post Bag* from Scotland. Some people even of good sense are led to believe it. Others think these things are only stratagems to carry on the new bills more cleverly. There's a severe banter in a half sheet of print against the repeal of the

Triennial, but I have not a copy of it to-day. Mr. Stapleton's (Bolingbroke's) letters were carried by Mr. College (Colclough) who parted a few days ago, and will show that strange satire to Patrick (James). I beg your civility to my little patient, Mr. Blackwell (Ord).

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 15. Paris.—Lord Marischal and his brother, Lords Southesk and Lithgow, Marquis of Tullibardine and his brother, Lord George, Viscount of Kilsyth, Ch. Fleeming, Sir John Forester, Gen. Cook and his nephew, Lord Talbot died at sea, Lord Edward Drummond, Cassius Livingston and a great many Irish officers, in short most of those that would come, except Gen. Gordon and Boyn Ogilvie.—The above written lords and gentlemen came from the Isle of Uist in the same ship that brought over the King, and arrived near Morlaix in ten days after their embarkation, all in good health. Lord Southesk came here yesterday, and so did Lord George Murray, who parted yesternight post for Avignon, so he may possibly prevent this.

LEWIS INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716], Friday, May 15. St. Germains.—The hurry I have been in all this week upon the death and burial of my worthy friend M. Philips (the Duke of Perth) has hindered me from answering some particulars of Martel's (Duke of Mar's) letter of the 5th. I shewed it to Anastasia (Queen Mary), to whom I had shown mine of the 29th, which it answers. She was much more edified and satisfied with Martel's answer than she had before been with the freedom of mine to him in what related to Price (Lord Panmure) for, though more a great deal than what I there hinted had been said by some who are apt to carp and find fault with everything, yet Anastasia thought I had done better to say nothing of it. I was not of her mind, for, as on the one side I thought it my duty to Patrick (James) to pass over nothing I thought might contribute to the support of one in Martel's station, I flattered myself on the other, that I knew enough of Martel's character to be secure he would not take in evil part what I said, since he must see I could have no by-end, nor anything in my view but Patrick's service and consequently Martel's, and now I am heartily pleased to find by Martel's answer I was not mistaken. The offer Martel made was worthy of him and could not but raise the just esteem Anastasia and William (Inese) had of him, as they could not but extremely approve of Patrick's refusing to accept it, the justice of the one, who is so good a judge, being the natural consequence of the generosity of the other. I am now glad to hear that Price becomes more reasonable on the point, and consequently more easy. I doubt not Martel has seen my answer to him, which, with his letter to me, I gave Anastasia to send open to Patrick, that after perusal he might order it to be delivered or burnt, as he thought fit.

I have enquired about the Epsom salts, but cannot yet find any but what the apothecary I consulted thinks counterfeit and made at Paris. When I go thither myself, which will be soon, I shall endeavour to get of the best kind to send to Martel by some sure hand.

The late Duke of Perth, who had Clarendon's *History*, was never in a condition to be spoke to about it, after Mr. Lesly spoke to me, but now Lord Edward is come I am sure he will send it to Martel the first good occasion.

I am sending as fast as they come copies of the paper, as Martel directs, but I fear the bulk of it may bring the packet into suspicion.

I send a letter to Mr. Hacket (name to which Mar's letters were addressed) just arrived. Martel will please advise his friend to use coarser paper and a coarser seal for the first cover, and not always to use the same hand for the address. These cautions are but necessary in these hard times. This from Abram (Menzies) had been opened, and should have come two posts ago.

I doubt not but Martel will have heard from my Lord Marischal, who arrived here yesterday, as Lord Edward did last night, and I hear several others are come to Paris. They were 104 passengers from the Isle of Uist, and arrived at Morlaix the 11th day after they parted.

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 15. Paris.—I have been here several days, and shall set out next Monday to wait on you at Avignon. Lord George Murray will be with you before this, so you will hear more particularly from him what has passed of late in our country, and the humour that these gentlemen that came over with him are in, which, I believe, will surprise you not a little. The young politicians, as I take most of them to be, are soon set wrong and as soon put right again. You will find there are very strong plots against your Grace. For my part I enter into nothing that can prejudice any particular person that I think is truly in the King's interest, nor never will, for I think that is not our business now, but to submit willingly to whatever the King's pleasure is, and believe he will do nothing but what he has very good grounds for. I have seen Lord Bolingbroke here. You may believe he was very dry to me.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 15. Paris.—This is in answer to yours of 26 April and 1 May. "The Regent's continual promises to me about succouring our master with a sum of money in his most urgent necessity engaged me to defer writing until I had some comfortable news to send you . . . I was this morning with his Highness near an hour, and summonsed him with his reiterated promises on this account. I made use of all the arguments I could think

of in order to convince him of the sad and melancholy situation our master is in, having numbers of peers and noblemen about him who lost their estates and fortunes for their fidelity and adhering to his service, that he is indispensably obliged to share with them whatever he has, that his only resource and entire dependence was on his Highness's friendship and goodness to him, in fine, if he abandoned him in this occasion, I had just reasons to believe our master with the peers and noblemen about him would be reduced to the last extremity. He heard all this with attention, and seemed much concerned for the king's ill circumstances, he answered what follows which I think proper to repeat word by word.

'Je vous assure que je suis bien touché de la triste situation ou se trouve le Chevalier, son etat me fait grande pitié; aussytôt que la chambre de justice aura faite un arrangement pour taxer les gens d'affaire et fermiers generaux arrestes, je feray de mon mieux pour luy envoyer quelque secours d'argent, il n'est pas en mon pouvoir de le faire plustot, on m'en demande de tout côté et nous ne pouvons pas fournir le prêt aux troupes ny payer le courant de choses indispensable.'

The King will judge better than another what effect this last answer may produce, my humble opinion is, that the Regent is not unwilling to serve him on this score, but, as he consults in this occasion both the Duke of Noailles and Maréchal d'Uxelles, I have many reasons to believe neither of them are very favourable for what regards our master's interest in the present conjuncture; the first is very familiar and great with Lord Stair, 'tis publicly said both in court and town that he is whigishly inclined; the second is old and crazy, very unhealthy with many ailments, he always had the character of being timid in enterprises, 'tis the common opinion that he will advise what tends to present ease and tranquillity though it were contrary to the interest of the nation, 'tis most certain his memory begins to fail, and that he will be for managing in all respects the present government in England. Though it was never my inclination nor maxim to strive to characterise anybody, I think it incumbent on me to inform the King as near as I can of the ministers he has to deal with in this court. When all is said, I am persuaded both of them wish our master much better than they do his antagonist, but the present parliament in England that is to last seven years, scares them all here, and makes them very apprehensive of doing or giving any advice that may disoblige them. If the King thought fit to write a kind letter to the Duke of Noailles, who is the chief minister of finance, I believe it would produce effect, he knows his Majesty has written to several others here, and besides his being in great credit with the Regent he is high and may be jealous no notice was taken of him. I don't question but I should be able to make good use of this letter, being well acquainted with him since his youth, and I do really believe he expected a compliment of that kind. The Maréchal de Noailles, his father, was sincerely attached to the late King James and our present master's interest; if the letter in question

be thought convenient, notice may be taken of that. I am very far from wishing the King should make himself too cheap, or write but to such as may be able to render him service, I know whatever situation he is in, the dignity inseparable from his birth must always be preserved. As to my old comrade (Baron de Sparre), I can with safety assure he is in our master's interest, and by so much the more that 'tis at present in some respect if not in all inseparable from his own. He has not yet received any answer from the North, and attributes that delay to the several movements his master (the King of Sweden) was obliged to make, he expects daily a courier from those parts, and your Grace shall without loss of time be informed of what news he brings. Mr. Leissely (Leslie), who you know most zealous and well informed of the fact, was with me at my comrade's house, whom we convinced of the great use it would be to his master to have English ships and men-of-war come over to him, he will write at large on that head by a colonel of the same nation that will part hence in a few days for the North, and makes no question but the proposal will be accepted with satisfaction, but as going to that country and coming back requires much time, my comrade is of opinion after due reflection that 'tis very necessary our master should send a man of consequence and character to his, with full powers to agree upon the terms and conditions of a mutual assistance.

Your Grace knows well that one compliment pays another, and that sovereign princes cannot be obliged but by a reciprocal stipulation. This maxim allowed with submission to better judgment, I think my comrade's opinion merits the King's, yours and the Duke of Ormonde's serious consideration, which is all I will venture to say on this subject.

My comrade and the Ambassador of Sicily have both written to their masters to know if they will receive into their service the officers that served the King in Scotland ; I pressed this point all I could, but, in case they do, I foresee one difficulty, which is, that these princes will not grant them the same ranks they had in Scotland, nor can it be reasonably expected. I know it will not be in the King's power to subsist them all here, and that his Majesty will be obliged to recommend them to foreign service. I will do most willingly what depends on me for their satisfaction. 'Tis generally said here that George will go to his own country this summer, and name six Regents to govern in his absence, if so, will that voyage enable our friends in England to do anything for their own true interest?

I am assured by a good hand that there is a negotiation on foot for a private treaty 'twixt France, England and Holland, but am told by a true friend that the latter does not seem willing to enter into it, though Lord Stair undertakes the ministry and parliament of England will engage them in the matter, provided the preliminaries be to their satisfaction. This lord presses with more vigour than ever the King's removal from Avignon, and told the Regent, as I am credibly informed, that England would not confer about any treaty with France until the

Pretender were sent the other side of the Alps. I am also assured by a true friend that the Regent communicated Lord Stair's proposal and difficulty on this score to the council of Regency, and that 'tis actually in debate before the said council if it be fit, and in what manner the Regent should solicit the Pope for removing our master from Avignon. I will do all depends on me in order to be well informed of what the council of Regency will determine on this subject, and do hope I shall know the issue of it when decided. 'Tis to be presumed they will conclude what will appear to them most useful for their interest in the present conjuncture. Supposing they determine that the Regent should solicit the Pope for this purpose, if his Royal Highness has the principles either of honour, Christianity or gratitude, he may easily agree matters with the Pope in advertising him before hand, that he will be obliged to make a forced solicitation which requires only a civil refusal. This I insinuated to Abbé Thesut who, as a faithful, zealous domestic, may repeat it to the Regent in case it be necessary. Your Grace will find a key enclosed, and I hope you will think fit to make use of it hereafter in order to avoid all accidents, you may add to it what other names you will judge necessary. I don't question but the contents of this letter will be kept very secret, your Grace knowing better than any the ill consequence the contrary may produce." 14 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to Theophilus Oglethorpe.

1716, May 15. Avignon.—"I had yours of 25 March some time ago, but waited for some accounts I expected, by which I hoped to have been able to tell you of something in relation to the King's affairs, but I have not yet got them, and I would no longer delay letting you know how sensible I am of your endeavours to be useful to our master, which appears by your letters, which your sister, Madame Mezieres, showed me, when I was at Paris, which I am sorry were not more minded by some at the time you wrote them. However that was none of your fault, and I did not fail to give the King a particular account of your good inclinations and all your good endeavours for his service, of which he is very sensible. It was thought necessary to give the world some account of the affair in Scotland, and the reasons of the King's leaving that country at the time he did. I enclose a copy of what has been done in that, by which you will know more than you did. It is doing into French, which you shall have when printed. I have very good reason to hope that a time will yet come when the King will have better success, and that he will be restored to the throne of his ancestors, which for his personal merits as well as his undoubted right he so justly deserves. The discontents in England daily increase, and the present government drives things so hard that 'tis impossible the people can bear it longer than they can find an opportunity of shaking it off, but they want some assistance from abroad to enable them, and I hope that shall not be wanting long, and in

the meantime the King and his servants must have patience, they suffer for a good cause, and Heaven will not sure let unrighteousness, oppression and usurpation always prevail.

His Majesty is very much persuaded of the good disposition of the Court where you are towards him, and that they will effectually show it when there is occasion. I hope you are well there, and I shall be glad to hear from you sometimes."

Postscript.—"When you write to me address Mons^{r} Russel a Avignon, and it will come safe to me.

Since the King came into France from Scotland he has sent several ships with arms, ammunition and provisions to our friends there without any assistance from the French Court, which could have been done as easily before, had some minded their duty, and then things would not gone in Britain as they have, but these things now sent only show the King's goodwill to his people, and can only serve to enable them to make the best of a lost game, and get them, if possible, some terms for themselves, which, I'm afraid, will be but very indifferent at best. Mr. Forrester (Forster) you would certainly hear has made his escape, and is to be here in a few days." *Copy.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, May 16. Paris.—I had a cover with two encloseds, one for Robert Freebairne and another for Mr. Brinsden; the first is sent to Sens and the other delivered. I refer you to my last as to the arrival of our friends and to Lord George Murray, who will be with you. Tell me if letters so addressed (to Monsieur Russell) be free of post, or if I must address them otherwise, that honest men may save all they can.

Postscript.—Tell his Grace my friend at Edinburgh writes he can have no answer as yet what they'll do about his receipt of 150*l.* sterling, which he had sent to the country. Sir Henry Crafurde writes me from Bremen, 9 May, that the 1st he parted from Bergen where he left Lord Andrew Drummond and Mr. Charles Middleton very well, and had secured them their passage in a ship going to Rouen; he hopes their arrival will prevent this, but if not, asks it be notified to their friends. Col. Clephan is there with him, and they journey in company, being to leave soon and come straight to Paris. He asks that the Duke of Mar be let know so much, that, if there are any orders for either of them, they may be sent.

Alexander Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, May 16. Paris.—After a very troublesome and tedious voyage, and, what was yet more shocking, some months' lurking in England, I am at last arrived here. I heard from my father of your being in this country and of the honour you designed me in case I had joined you. I believe my friends on the other side are persuaded that it was not my fault I did not, and it vexed me very much I had not the honour to be a sharer of my country's

and my friends' fortunes. However, since it pleased God they should not succeed at this time, I am in hopes He will not suffer those murderers and parricides to go on long in their career and restore that Prince they have so barbarously treated.

Postscript by William Gordon.—I told you my son Sandy's story when here. Dr. Kennedy knows how he was sent and on what design. He has lost not only half but whole pay in Orkney's regiment. I should be sorry to be troublesome or chargeable to the King, as I have never been myself in a penny, but I have of late had many heavy losses, so I beg you to think what way to bestow or employ him to get his bread, till times prove better.

J. Brinsden to John Paterson.

1716, May 17. Paris.—I had yours, and am very much concerned I had not the good fortune to see you and Sir John [Erskine] before you parted hence.

I have spoke to my Lord about the papers you mention, and he should have been very glad to have seen you before you left Paris, had your time permitted, and would be very glad to receive copies of those letters and papers at your leisure. The only use he has for them or designs to make with them is (that he shall be willing to look back on those transactions) for his own private satisfaction.

Poor Morgan has indeed a good deal of the spleen, but is going to leave Paris to divert it.

By a letter this post from a very good hand I am informed it is impossible Walpole can recover, and that there is great uneasiness betwixt Townshend and Stanhope.

The baggage on the other side is packed up for the voyage to Hanover, but they now affect to give out that that resolution is changed, and a progress instead is designed through some part of England, but a German at Paris lately come from England, who is particularly acquainted with a friend of mine, tells him he has received orders to go to Hanover in a few days, having some employment at that Court. The Earl of Bristol has been publicly affronted in the Drawing Room by a certain lady for voting against the Septennial Bill. Lord Marischal is lately arrived here, I suppose some of his company were with you before he came here.

Tell Mr. Kenedy that Sir Clement Cotrel (I think he was his acquaintance) is dead, after having been married about ten or twelve days to Mrs. Sherburn, daughter to the late Queen's oilman, who had 10,000*l.* to her fortune. I wish she was among you young fellows, that would know how to dispose of both.

If any of my correspondence can be useful, you have but to command them.

M. de Magny to [James III.]

[1716,] May 17.—I put off writing in hopes of having something to tell you, but I have nothing new or positive to inform you off. I delivered your letter to the Abbé as soon as I received

it. He told me he had spoken strongly, but had not done much, and that he would send you an answer himself on that subject. Mr. D[ill]on, whom I have seen lately, neither hopes nor despairs. The C[omte] de T[oulouse] received your letter with every demonstration of gratitude and friendship and will do you all the services that shall depend on him. C[omte] de B. is travelling. The agent here of the person with whom you are staying (the Pope) told me some days ago he had orders to give 10,000 *crowns*. "Pour ce qui est de M. d'Epernay (Spain), il m'a promis d'envoyer chez lui votre lettre en original et de continuer de faire de son mieux." The letter, of which you sent me a copy, of him whose agent he is, appears reasonable to me and even full of friendship, and it seems to me you have no cause to complain of it.

"M. Nogaret est en campagne (? a negotiation is on foot) par le canal de M. Bellemont (Berwick) et de M. Marshal (Marlborough), du moins je le croy ainsi, avec M. Wallis (the Whigs), avec qui l'on espere faire incessament un marché raisonable. Le plus grand nombre, que l'objet present et souvent la peur determine, croient que c'est le bon parti. D'autres, qui croient voir plus loin et raisonnent sur d'autres principes, sont persuadés que c'est un leurre, et que la brebis ne doit jamais s'allier avec le loup, quoiqu'il en soit." You sufficiently understand the reasons of it, and that the present state of affairs is not favourable to M. Remonde (? James). This last is believed to be closely allied with M. Regnier (? King of Sicily) and M. Regnaut (King of Spain) and the latter are much feared. The retention of M. Prevost in his employment (? the prolongation of the Parliament) strengthens the speeches of M. Remonde's enemies, who pretend he has nothing more to expect from M. Trinchart (? the Tories), but those who know M. Ablincourt's (England) character better feel on the contrary that le renversement d'une personne respectable et sacrée telle que M. Parisot may produce quite the opposite effect, that it ought infallibly to unite M. Trinchart's family and divide the children of Mr. Wallis. (Reflections on the uncertainty of fortune and a quotation from Corneille.)

We are assured that he who at present occupies Mr. Anderson's (James') place has asked leave of his masters for some time to make a tour in his own country, and that he departs immediately. He is either very sure of his position or troubles himself little about consequences. The opportunity is a good one, but help can be expected only from distant countries. I have written lately to M. Oliver (? Ormonde) by orders of your cousin to ask him not to come here at present. The safe arrival of the last goods sent to M. Maynard (the Highlanders) redoubles my regret that the same thing was not done at first, and proves the possibility there was of doing it. *French.*

JAMES III. to M. DE BASVILLE, Intendant of Languedoc.

1716, May 17. Avignon.—On behalf of M. du Doyer, a good officer who has always served with distinction, the "*malheureuse affaire*" which has befallen him not having been his fault. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 169.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 18. St. Germains.—I send the enclosed from Lord Edward Drummond, and the other two just come together from Abram (Menzies). I know not who he means by College and Blackwell, these names not being in his cipher. I hear Mr. Butler is come to Paris and has brought some number of the prints, but being obliged to stay yet some days here, I have as yet seen neither him or them. Capt. Gardener, mentioned in Martel's (Mar's) letter, is paid all his demands by Mr. Dicconson, and the 600 *livres* are put in Mr. W. Gordon's hands for the use of Keir and Walkingshaw of Scotstown. There is also lodged in his hands for the use of the Lords lately come, I think 1,000 *livres* for each of them. *Enclosed,*

Lord Edward Drummond to James III.

Informing him, had it not been for the dismal situation he found his family in by his father's death, he would have come in all haste to Avignon to kiss his Majesty's hand, begging him to lay his commands on him and he shall be ready to come to Avignon or do whatever his Majesty shall order, and desiring the continuance of his protection and goodness.

Lord Edward Drummond to the Duke of Mar.

I hoped at my landing in a very short while to have had the happiness of kissing the King's hand and paying you my respects, but now I'm afraid I shall be detained here some time to settle our domestic affairs. My brother is come this morning to Paris; I have not yet seen him. I shall write no account of the situation of affairs in Scotland, you will have it from so many different and good hands. Mr. Inese told me you wanted Clarendon's History. *I have got it put up to be sent by the very first occasion. If there be anything you think I can serve you in here I shall be very proud to be employed in your commissions. I most heartily make my compliments on the honours the King has conferred on you.*

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 18.—I had yours of the 12th this moment, and doubt not that ere this you are satisfied by the account Lord Marischal brings that to send any more ammunition, &c., to Scotland is money thrown away. He only desires a small ship may be sent to the isle of Uist to fetch off Gen. Gordon, Clanranald and two or three more. Accordingly by the Queen's orders I wrote immediately to Mr. Arbuthnot to fit out a small ship of the King's yet undisposed of at Dieppe, which Mr. Sheridan says will be the fittest for such a service. Besides you know that the *Vendosme*, which had the same orders as Sheridan, and is extremely well provided, and is capable of bringing away more than probably will come, cannot in all likelihood but succeed

in what it was sent for; however, this little ship will be dispatched with all expedition imaginable. This being, the Queen gave orders before she went to Chaillot to stop David George's going, which I hope you will not disapprove of. I return, as ordered, the copy of your letter to him.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 18. Bordeaux.—I wrote to you the 14th, and am since honoured with yours of the 7th. All the orders shall be duly considered and necessary directions given thereanent. Your letter to Gen. Gordon shall be taken care of, the ship shall be soon dispatched. Till now we could do nothing for want of credit, and hardly get money enough to give the men daily bread. There's a great scarcity of money here. The wind has been long N.W., and the ship could have made but little progress for several weeks past. You will please send me orders to value on Mr. Dicconson for what will be necessarily due. I see by the printed paper the miscarriages of the great affair.

Sir Patrick Lawless to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 18. Aranjuez.—I have nothing to add to my former letters, relating to the affair recommended to my care in this Court. The person who determines all affairs of that nature here, and without whose concurrence nothing can be finished, continues shuffling with me, and pleads impossibility of complying at present with what is expected from hence by the King, for want of means to do it. He gives only some indirect hopes of doing something hereafter, but avoids coming to any fixed point with me. What I always apprehended will, I fear, at last prove true, which is, that he will not only forbear rendering us any good offices himself, but hinder others who are well inclined to act as generously by the King, our master, as they naturally would do, if he does not obstruct it. I must bear all with patience and continue my instances in the most feeling manner possible, and not seem to perceive a great many steps that he makes which are directly contrary to our interest, in hopes to bring him over by shewing him that policy, as well as generosity, ought to engage him to contribute towards the support of our master and his adherents. The Court of Rome may contribute in a great degree towards it, and in my opinion any insinuations made to him from thence would have a greater effect than any other whatsoever. I shall not be able to write to you as plainly as I would till I receive the cipher I desired you would send me, which I expect with impatience. I also wish you would send me some French address for my letters to you, an English name not being so proper to disguise our correspondence, especially where you are.

We have no news here worth your notice, but that all possible means are taking here to establish an entire good understanding

between this Court and England, to which intent all difficulties that obstruct it are levelling as fast as can be, and the Spanish Ambassador in London contributes very much towards it.

Postscript.—Col. Dennis O'Brien, the King's lieutenant of Malaga, has sent me bills for 1,500 *pistoles*, which he desires me to make our master a tender of, to help him in his present urgencies. He is a very loyal generous subject of his Majesty's, and will on all occasions be ready to sacrifice both his life and fortune for his service, and deserves to be encouraged. I will thank him in the King's name, and shall remit bills for the above sum to Mr. Dicconson in a post or two, the bills being payable only at 15 days' sight.

BILL of M. VIDAL of Avignon.

1716, May 18.—For 77 *livres*, 10 *sols* and 2 *deniers* for materials delivered for the Duke of Mar to his tailor, M. Ruland. *French.*

POPE CLEMENT XI. to JAMES III.

1716, May 19. Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome.—Granting him permission on account of his health to eat meat, eggs, &c. on fast days, with an exception as regards meat in Holy Week. *Latin. On parchment.*

The DUKE OF MAR to the DUKE OF PERTH.

1716, May 19. Avignon.—Condoling with him on his father's death, but expressing his satisfaction that he has such a worthy successor.

It is a great pleasure to his Majesty, as it is to us all here, that his endeavours for the preservation of his faithful servants since he came to France have succeeded so far at least as to bring so many of the considerable ones safe on this side. I hope you will "condole with me for having lost a friend, who I had placed great confidence in, and, though it be not by death, it is still the loss of a friend to me. You can bear me witness how little I deserved this usage (which all my accounts confirm) from that person since my coming to France, as well as since ever I knew him. Had my own brother or son rose up against me it could not have surprised me more, nor given me greater concern, for indeed my son was not dearer to me, nor could I have done more to serve any child of my own than I had done for him. What provoked him to it, God, I believe, only knows, but this is not a time to be quarrelling amongst ourselves. That may be without much hurt to our master, when he is restored, but neither for his honour nor interest now, and I would not have mentioned it . . . . if it had not been on the account of his near relation to you, and that you know particularly all that has ever been betwixt us."

I congratulate you on Lord Edward's safe arrival, and beg you to make my compliments to him. I hope we shall soon have the pleasure of both your companies here.

Postscript.—The King desires you to let Lord Edward in particular know the satisfaction he has at his being come safe, and

that he will be glad to see him here with his convenience. I wrote to Lord Southesk the King's commands for all those now come, he being the only one we know of certainly as being at Paris. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord Southesk.

1716, May 19. Avignon.—I have his Majesty's commands to let you know how sensible a pleasure and satisfaction it was to him to know yesterday by Lord George Murray that what he had done since his coming to France for the preservation of his faithful servants in Scotland has so far succeeded as to bring you and the rest of the lords and gentlemen with you safe to this side, and he desires you will let them know so, as soon as you have an opportunity.

It adds very much to the pain the King has at his present situation that he is so little able to reward or support those who have so bravely ventured and lost all to serve him and their country as their merits deserve or he inclines were it in his power; but all the little he has he is resolved to bestow amongst them, and that they shall not want bread as long as he has any to himself. The modesty and unwillingness of all who have suffered for him at this time, to be burthensome has shown itself so much that it adds a great deal to his just esteem for them, but at the same time makes it the greater mortification to him that he is not able to show his generosity on their commendable modesty. I hope the time will yet come when he will be in a condition to reward that as well as their faithful services, which I am sure no prince had ever more inclinations to do, and that no man should suffer on his account without a suitable reward. Since the situation of his affairs does not give an opportunity for their serving him at this time, he has done what he can to get such of them as are willing to serve in the wars into other service, till he have occasion for their service himself, though he does not yet know what effects his applications may have. He desires you to acquaint all the noblemen that came over with you, that they will be very welcome here with him, and the gentlemen that they should wait on the Queen, and receive her commands what to do, the King having written to her about them, and he is unwilling they should make a long needless journey till it be known if they can be better provided for elsewhere. We know not of any other of them being come to Paris but your lordship, which makes me only write to you, and give you the trouble of communicating it to the rest, which I hope you will do, and that both you and they will pardon it. I beg you to make them my compliments. I hope they will not doubt of the pleasure their safety gives me and the thoughts of seeing several of them soon. I wish it were in my power to be of service to them here or elsewhere, and, if ever it chance to be, with a great deal of satisfaction I will do it. Better days may yet come, and, as we suffer for a good cause, we may hope that we may yet survive our misfortunes and see our king and country restored to their just rights, and we to reap some fruits of our endeavours for their service. . . . . *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord Southesk.

1716, May 19.—It was a very great addition to the pleasure I had at hearing some of our friends were come over that you were of the number, for, beside the particular favours I owe you personally, the good part I had seen you act all along in our King's and country's service had given me a very great value and esteem for you.

The other letter being what you are to show, I could not omit returning you my hearty acknowledgements of my obligations to you since I came from Scotland in a more particular manner, which I not only know by yours but by all the accounts I have. You could have obliged nobody who would have had a more grateful sense of it, and you shall ever find me ready and desirous of requiting them. I must confess, had anybody told me of my brother or son behaving so towards me, it would not have surprised me more than the person you tell me of, nor would it have given me much more concern. It is a cruel thing to lose or be disappointed of a friend, and him I took to be a very sincere one to me. I did not, the world knows, deserve it at his hands, so he will not get much honour by it, but, if he tell but truth and all the truth, my reputation cannot suffer by it, which is all I trouble you with on that subject till meeting, which I hope will be soon.

As to the particular in your letter concerning yourself, I hope you will take what I say as it is meant really what I conceive for your good and real interest. It is a thing I know would not do at this time, not only as to you but anybody else, and that on a resolution laid down some time ago in general. What was given of that to one of late was without the asking or almost the knowledge of the person given to, and was done now because it was resolved to be done on the other side and for another very particular reason, so I must advise you as your friend, since you ask me, that it is better for you not to mention it. Our master has a very just opinion of your services and merits, and I am very sure, when it comes to be in his power and he is at liberty for the reasons that now tie him up, there's none he would more willingly confer his favours upon, as I hope you may yet live to find. At meeting I can fully convince you of what I have now said, for I know you are always willing to be determined by reason though it be in what concerns yourself. . . . If anything should keep you any time at Paris I'll be glad to hear from you. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, May 19.—"This morning I had yours of the 13th and yesterday Lord George Murray arrived also. I condole with you for the loss of our good friend Philip (the Duke of Perth) and I concluded before I had yours you would be taken up with his burying, which is a very good reason for your not writing more fully at that time. It is a great satisfaction to Patrick (James) as it is to Martel (Mar) that what was done a late has at least

saved so many of our friends as are now come, which you write of, but, poor people, what will become of them after this God knows, there is a great addition to the cruelty of Patrick's situation, that it will not be in his power to do for so many worthy people what their merits justly deserve, nay, I am afraid will not be able to give them bread. Martel has wrote to one of the principals of them by Patrick's order, who we know is come to Paris, inviting him and those of quality to come to him, but for the rest he thinks Andrew (Queen Mary) had best speak them fair, and so to prevent their coming so long a journey, which could be of no service but expense to them, and they would be obliged to return, for the best thing for them (and I may say the only thing, if it can be obtained) is for most of them to go into the service of some prince. Sweden is the only one like to take them, and Martel wrote to D[illo]n a good while ago by Patrick's order upon that subject, but neither to that nor a letter since, of no small importance as matters stand, has Martel had any return, though there was time a good many posts ago to have had it. This looks not a little odd of D[illo]n to us all here, and what can be his meaning I cannot imagine. Martel has had but one letter from him all this time, and in it there was not one word of his friend S[par]r[e], and that was the most important affair entrusted to him. Another has been with S[par]r[e] by D[illo]n's procuring, and wrote a long letter here upon that conversation, though not by any direction of D[illo]n, and I believe even without his knowledge. He might at least have acknowledged Martel's letters, and they being about Patrick's affairs, and his particular order, adds to the oddness of his not doing so, but it would seem that he has greater affairs to take him up. Not hearing from him makes people here at a loss how to answer the letter with an account of the conversation with S[par]r[e]. By Patrick's order Martel has again wrote to him, about getting those people into the Swedish service, and for pressing anew Edward (the Regent) for a supply upon the growing expense and charge Patrick is necessarily and unavoidably put to. I write you all this that Andrew and you may know the better how to speak to him, and act in it otherways.

There is one thing that gives Martel great concern, which I cannot forbear mentioning to you, and that is the part one now come over, and by this time I believe with you, has acted towards him, since Patrick and he left him. Had his own brother and son rose up against him, he could not have been more surprised at it, and what has provoked him to it, God only knows. I believe his friend, who is lately dead, knew the justice Martel did that young man, since Martel came to France, but there are living witnesses enough of it, as his uncle, yourself, and in short everybody he has spoke to, to whom he often took opportunities on purpose to talk of that person to do him honour, nay even in print he showed his kindness for him. It is fully known to Patrick the good offices he endeavoured all along to do him, and Andrew may remember the kind manner of his expressing himself of him. Besides all this he has, since ever he knew him, endeavoured as much to

serve him as if he had been his own son, and he may say it without vanity, that all the favours he had done him was by his procurement, though he never thought to have been obliged to have mentioned them; but these are known to the world, as is likewise the odium Martel drew on himself, when last in their own country, by his shewing a more than ordinary value for, and confidence in him. It is known too, to more than one, that before the late affair began Martel desired Patrick to put him in the same commission with him. When all these things come to be known to all, his carriage a late towards Martel will do himself more hurt than it will do to him he designed it, and by all the letters that are come it has already failed of the effects he designed against a man who has so remarkably been his friend. What Martel is most concerned for is his losing a friend who he had a good opinion of, and being so much mistaken of any of mankind, which he never found himself so far out in before. But we are an odd species of the creation, and the longer one lives he has the more to convince him of the low opinion of most of them, though that increases the esteem and value he ought to have of the few whom he finds men of true principles of honour, friendship and gratitude. This affair being no secret, Patrick could not but know and hear of it. It gave him more concern than there was occasion, and Martel told him that it was not now time for such folks to be quarrelling amongst themselves, so it should never give him trouble, in the way he now is. Martel knew that one who had been in his station must meet with and bear such things, he hopes the time may come when Patrick will be at home, when any differences of that kind can be of little hurt to him, and then Martel knows what is incumbent on him to do with regard to himself. Martel knows that all this was done by that person to put him from about Patrick, and he endeavoured to put it upon that foot, that they could not both be with him; perhaps he meant it well for Patrick's service, young people being commonly full of themselves, and their own abilities, for I cannot think but the service in general is the first thing in view with him. I am afraid indeed, it may be long before Martel has another opportunity of serving Patrick at home, and, did the person know Martel's real sentiments of his being about Patrick abroad, he would not give himself so much trouble about removing him. Martel is as sensible as any of the little service he can be of to Patrick abroad, as he or any can be; he is afraid that he has played out his game in the world, and desires nothing more than to go to some out of the way place, not to be heard of again. He is in hopes, and with some reason, that his nearest friend at home will get what justly belongs to her, and with that they will be able to make a shift to keep themselves from downright want, or giving cause of envy to any who has not that help, and who wants what they think Martel may keep from them of what Patrick has to bestow. This would never keep Martel from doing what he could to serve Patrick, if the time should ever come, wherein he could be of use to him, as perhaps it yet may, and it will be seen that he will never serve another interest. . . . .

My letter from Clanranauld coming to me closed, tho' it had been sealed with a flying seal, makes me apprehensive that Andrew had not seen it nor the letter to Patrick from some people there. I send them inclosed, that you may show them him, and that person need never scruple opening any letters for me."

Postscript.—Patrick forgot to write to Andrew of the gentlemen now come over being appointed to wait on him to receive his orders. His meaning is that they should be kept from coming here, and about Paris, till it be known if Dillon can get them into the Swedish service. I send you open in another cover my letters to E[arl] S[outhes]k and D[illo]n that you may shew them to Andrew. I'll write to Mr. Dicconson next post. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, May 19. Avignon.—The King is very much surprised at your saying nothing all this time in return to my letters of 28 April and 1 May. "It has very much embarrassed him on some of the subjects contained in them, which those who proposed these matters expected to have had answers to long ere now, and also to a letter from one who had, I believe by your procurement, a meeting and conversation with your friend S[par]r[e], which seems to be of very great weight. His Majesty is likewise very anxious to know what hopes there is of Sweden receiving into that service those poor brave gentlemen who have now been forced to leave their own country, which number daily increases and gives his Majesty a very sensible pain that he is not in a condition to do for them, even what will be bread, and sees no other way for most of them but this. To save a needless long journey to a great many of them as coming here would be, the King has wrote to the Queen on their subject, so you would speak to her Majesty of it, as well as give the King an account of what can be done for them that way, so that those people may know from her what to do or expect.

The King also thinks upon those people coming over, which to all the world must appear a necessary unavoidable additional charge to him, is a fit time for your insisting again with the great man with you for his further assisting his Majesty in the point of money. They had no choice but to stay and be hanged or come over, and, now that they are come, have no other earthly resource to give them bread but the King, who, as long as he has or can get it, cannot in honour see them starve, when they have so gallantly ventured and lost their all upon his account. They are very unwilling to be a burden to him if they could help it, and as few will be so as possible ; a great many of them are willing and desirous to serve anywhere in the wars till the King have occasion again for their services himself; some of them are men of estates and, though they be forfeited, have saved a little which may be some help to them; but this class is small, others are men of quality who had lived at their ease and too old to begin to be soldiers abroad so must

fall on the King for bread. One would think that it were but good policy in this great man I mention above to keep people of their rank and interest at home from perishing. It is what his country have often thought its interest in former days, when they at the same time endeavoured as much as now to keep measures with some he is at pains to do it with, and they have found the good of it. He is now in a way much more able to do it than his country has been in for some time past, and likely to be more and more so every day. It is uncertain how the world may yet go, and those he is endeavouring to keep well with will be the more afraid of him, and consequently the more desirous to be easy and complaisant to him, that they see he has numbers of their own people, who he can with so much more success play against him than any others, should he find a time for his interest to do so, but you can find out better and stronger arguments to use with him than I can suggest to you, and I doubt not but you will use all your interest and rhetoric with him on this point, and anything done immediately by him of that kind would very much heighten the obligation.

We are very impatient to hear from you of S[par]r[e] as to those points I wrote of in my last, and by the opinion we have heard he has of some of them, and as to his master and ours in general, we are very hopeful something good may come of it, therefore the King expects you will immediately write fully and particularly of them, that what is incumbent on our side may be set agoing, and we doubt not but he will do what is necessary on his. Those s[hi]ps who, we hope might be brought over must be tried and encouraged in time; else they will be lost, so all dispatch should be made in it." *Copy.*

The Marquis of Huntly to Lord [Lovat].

1716, May 8[-19]. Edinburgh Castle.—I am very sorry circumstances hindered me from waiting on you when in town. I had your kind assurances which second your friendly endeavours for me when in the North. I beg, now you are with the Duke of Argyle, you will present him my most humble duty, and send me notice if he received two of my letters, one from Inverness, and the other from here. I hope he will honour me with the continuance of his friendship and show his willingness to help me out of my difficulties and misfortunes by his endeavours at Court. I am almost assured you will do me the favour of ordering the giving back a pretty bay mare which Mr. Carstairs had, but which belonged to Mistress C. Carstairs, a very deserving, fine young lady, his daughter. She was pad and favourite to the young lady, and therefore I must earnestly desire the favour of getting her again, since otherwise, though a very good horsewoman, she must go afoot and not have the wonted pleasure of taking air and hunting on horseback. Till you return, there will be little use for the mare, and, when I see you again in the North, any horse or mare in my custody shall be at your service or anything else I am master of. The mare was taken from Thundertoun and is now in your stable.

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

1716, May 20.—"I have, muech a do, read over all these papers which, when you, Lord Middleton and Mr. Inese has perused, I must have again to send to the King by Saturday noon; if you three are of opinion that Boiuton's (Bolingbroke's) letters should be shewd to the Duke of Ber[wick] you may do it, but I think nothing should be sayd to Bointon, till we have a return from the King. I think it necessary that Farnham (Colclough) should com, as soon as he can, privatly to Paris without his health obliges him to go first to the Spau. I think it reasonable to allow him the 100 *livres* he mentions, and what els he may want to com up to Paris. I beleeve he has honestly discharged his trust, and he ought to be thanked and encouraged." *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 20. St. Germains.—"In one of my former letters I think I acquainted Martel (Mar) that some of our countrymen lately come over were pretty open in complaining of him. It was easy to foresee that, and next to impossible for one in the post and circumstances he was in on the other side to avoid it. But now I am sorry to find that some of the first rank who are last come are of the same grumbling humour, and, which surprises me the more, I am told from good hands that Musgrave (the Earl Marischal), as Abram (Menzies) calls him, is one of the chief. I have no particular acquaintance myself with that gentleman, nor has he or any of them spoke of the matter to me. I wish they had, for that had given me occasion to do my best to set them right, in showing them how much such factions and divisions are contrary to Patrick's (James') service, and consequently to their own interest. I have also heard that Mr. Smith of Meffen (Methven) makes a noise at home about some letters he has of Martel's, by which he pretends to shew that Martel employed him to use his credit to get terms from the enemy in favour of Martel, and this, as he says, even after Patrick came over. I think it necessary to inform Martel of all this that he may be on his guard, and, when he has discoursed with Patrick, such measures may be taken as may stifle all these seeds of division before they take root. In order to that I went yesterday, and proposed to Antony (Queen Mary) to send for Musgrave, and he will, I hope, in his own irresistible way of persuading, bring that gentleman to reason, he being otherwise, I find, a person esteemed by everybody. If I can find without affectation an occasion of bringing him upon the subject, I can tell him with truth that one man could not speak more to the advantage of another than Martel has done to his on all occasions. But, since Musgrave and those of his rank are to go to Patrick, I think the sooner they go the better, for you know there will not want *boutefeux* to blow the coals. I write the more freely all I hear of this that I flatter myself Martel will receive the information as 'tis meant, for Patrick's service and for his, which I look upon to be inseparable. But one favour I must desire of

Martel, that what I write with such freedom and so little reserve on this and the like subject may come into no hands but Patrick's and his own.

I have just received the bundle of prints which Mr. Butler brought up, which I shall send and distribute as fast as I can, for I find people generally well pleased with them and very desirous to have them."

The Earl of Southesk to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 20. Paris.—Since I wrote by Lord George I have nothing to add but to tell you that I find the same humour continues among these people. They have been, as Col. Hay would inform you, to visit Earl Bolingbroke, and are taking all the pains they can with the Queen to your prejudice, though, I am persuaded, to no effect. Our new Duke publicly expresses his dissatisfaction at the change of the ribbon and wearing the St. Andrew and ascribes it all to you. I wrote also concerning an honour I would beg of the King, and now tell you again that I refer it entirely to yourself to do in it as you please, and to assure you, that, though I neither get that nor any other mark of the King's favour or your kindness, it will make no alteration in me, for, as it never was out of hopes of reward that I was loyal, so nothing I can lose, nothing I can suffer, nor no slight I can meet with can ever make me have a repining thought, far less a dissatisfactory expression. I hope to be with you very soon.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, May 20. Avignon.—I wrote to-day by the King's order to Mr. Cook to congratulate his and the rest of the officers safe return, who went to serve in Scotland, which I was to have done last night, could I have overtaken it. The King is exceedingly concerned that they may not suffer in France on his account, and, as he recommended it to you himself to do all for them you can with the French Court, so he earnestly recommends the care of them again to you, and whatever appearances the Regent think fit to make above board as to them, yet it would be very hard and not very just to make them suffer in reality, which I hope he will not do. My own concern is not small on this point, so, though the King has written to the Queen to speak to you of it, I could not forbear giving you this trouble. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Major-General Cook.

1716, May 20. Avignon.—Expressing the King's great satisfaction at the safe return of so many brave gentlemen (particularly of himself and Mr. Gaydon).—His Majesty has done all he could to prevent any of them from suffering in France for endeavouring to serve him, and hopes he may succeed, and that he himself may be in a condition to reward their zeal. The King very much regrets the loss of good Lord Talbot, but hopes all the rest of those officers are come with you. I hope you

will take the trouble of communicating to those gentlemen and request you to make my compliments to them, and I wish it may be in my power to assist them as they intended to assist me in our master's service. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1716, May 20.—I wrote you a long letter of the 4th and two days after sent one under your cover, for Mr. Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury), both which I hope went safe to your hands, but the answering of some bills depending on it, I cannot be easy till I be sure they did, and have your answer to all the particulars in them.

"I told you in it that there had been a new application made to Sangster (King of Sweden) and a thing thrown into it that made us hope it would catch him, as I have more reason to hope now than I had then, though we have as yet had no return from himself but by what his factor with Fullertone (the Swedish Ambassador in France) who, as we heard some days ago, thinks Sangster and Richard (James) should enter into articles in writing for carrying on a joint trade. Now our partners' opinion with you as to the time of opening the trade in that case is desired and expected as soon as possible. We have some hopes of getting some of Baxter's (King George) salt (ships) which was sent abroad, into our possession at an easy rate, and there are projects about it on foot, though we are not yet sure of their success. One difficulty we had about encouraging those projects at this time, the want of a good warehouse (port) to put the salt in until we should have occasion to use it, for without that it would spoil, and the labour and expense would be lost, but, if Sangster join in the trade, his warehouses will do well and fully answer that difficulty, nay more, I believe he would be willing to use the salt himself and give us the same quantity back when we have occasion for it, and by that, all the waste or prejudice it would receive by lying would be saved. If our partners with you approve of this, could not they do something in getting more of that salt which is at home or going to other markets, by agreements with those particular people who have the charge of it, and they could easily carry it to some of Sangster's warehouses without any danger to themselves, and their doing so might encourage others to do the same? This seems to be of consequence to the right beginning of the trade again, therefore it is wished our partners would think seriously of it, and let us know their sentiments upon it. If they approve of it, there ought no time to be lost by them at home in endeavouring to get all of this salt they can, and it is unlucky there was not something of this kind done sooner when there were more people who had the trust of the salt who were more likely to be willing to trade with Richard than there are now, but 'tis better late than never. Perhaps there may be more of them still inclined to it than we know of, and, if Sangster and Richard come to agree to trade together, they will both certainly

anything of it, and he should be still teased to do something in that matter. Speaking of Freeman I cannot but mention something of his son to you, who John (James) did not think fit to carry to the country with him, but left him with some others of his servants. I do not know him at all but John hopes Freeman will not take anything of this amiss, for that he knows the young man to be of a pretty odd témper though he wants not wit, and he has so attached himself to Beatman and Wright that he thought it not advisable to have him about him at this time. He is not at all turned off, and being but young he hopes he will mend of those faults in time. I hope you got the printed paper I mentioned in my last, and took care to make no secret of it in the proper way. It was not correctly printed, which I suppose you would help.

We hear now that Baxter is still to keep his great shop this year himself, so that a long paragraph of my last is answered if it be true.

I will add no more now, this being all that John, Oneal (Ormonde) or Morris (Mar) have to say but their compliments to friends, particularly to the three who I wrote of in my last." *Draft.*

General George Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 20. Bordeaux.—I received yours of the 7th. R. Arbuthnot has written to Mr. Gordon here about a piece of claret, but he took it rather as a jest than earnest, and never thought of it further, till I received your letter. I have chosen a piece of Margouse, which I take to be as good as ever was drunk, and have ordered it to be bottled, and sent by water to Beaucaire, which is much nearer you than where you desired it. To-morrow I leave this, and have pressed Capt. George to make all the dispatch imaginable; though I am afraid she may come a little too late, yet it's all you can do to show you don't forget our distressed friends. I have been in some hopes of seeing the Viscount of Kilsyth here, for a merchant told Mr. Gordon he had received advice to pay him money on his arrival, but as I can learn no further news of him, it makes me believe he may be put in to some other port. Lord H. and H[arry] C[ameron] are both at Blois, and, I believe, will soon make a trip this way, if the ladies there have not engaged them too far to retreat without coming to some action.

James III. to Cardinals Acciajoli and Marescotti.

1716, May 20.—Replying to their compliments upon his arrival at Avignon. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 172.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, May 21. Paris.—Requesting him to tell the Duke of Mar that Alexander Maitland, Lord Lauderdale's son, came to town yesternight bringing a subscribed list of the army, which

the writer supposes will be very acceptable to his Grace, and that he will be at Avignon very shortly with his nephew, Lord Southesk.

Postscript.—Your old comrade, my son, departed some days ago with Col. Hay and Mr. Forster to see you.

COL. W. CLEPHANE to MONSIEUR RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, May 10-21. Amsterdam.—I shall not trouble you in a recital of the misfortune I had of losing the opportunity of attending my master, which has occasioned my straying through several countries since I sent you a letter through the hands of H. S[traton]. I then thought I might be perhaps of more use to my master by staying where I was than by following, and resolved to wait commands from you. But it began to be so warm, and particularly for me, that our friends advised me to take the first opportunity of getting off anywhére, which I did, and came from thence 19 March, and this is all the length I could yet come in company with Sir H. Crawford. I found Sir H. Paterson and Mr. H. Maule and several of our friends in this country, where they are in great safety, which is more than I expected. I can find none of them inclined to go immediately forward, till they have further advices, particularly Sir Hugh, from you, and it is very expensive to travel alone, so they advise me to stay some days here for them, and they think in that time I may have your commands in answer to this. But I am resolved to take the first opportunity of a company to Paris, so, if you will honour me with your commands to Mr. William Gordon at Paris, he will either forward them here, or I'll find them with him, for, if Sir Hugh get your advice, we will immediately come off together. I have been in abundance of perils among false brethren, &c., since parting . . .

T. WESCOMBE to JAMES III.

1716, May 22. Paris.—After expressing his acknowledgements for the marks of his Majesty's goodness experienced by him thro' the favour of the Duke of Ormonde, and protestations of zeal and loyalty it proceeds:— I was told, and it was confirmed to me two days ago by an old friend of mine, who I wish was also your Majesty's, and one whom I have never as yet found to deceive me, that Lord Galmoy is a pensioner of George's, and has been so for some time, and gives Lord Stair an account of all that passes in your affairs, so far as it comes to his knowledge. As 'tis fit you should discover the truth of this, so I am not to question but your wisdom will order it with that privacy which is requisite till you are fully satisfied in it, and, if it should be found to be real, which I very much fear, by reason of several probable circumstances, yet some policy must be used whereby his Lordship may not be thought to be suspected, for the person that gave me the intimation is one, whom I gather from most of what comes to Lord Stair's knowledge, who charged me never to

mention this thing, which, as he said, would be the ruin of Lord Galmoy. I hear his Lordship goes soon for Avignon. When he is there I conceive it may not be difficult for you by intercepting his letters by the postmaster or by any other sure means you may think proper to find out the truth. I humbly desire it may be done with such secrecy that he may never know it, for the least suspicion must make it appear that it was I who had disclosed the matter, which would utterly break into the friendship I am now improving with the person who gave me this notice (whom the Duke of Ormonde knows), the better to carry on your service.

SIR JOHN FORRESTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 22. Abbeville.—Expressing his joy at the honours bestowed by his Majesty on his Grace.—I am thus far in my way to rejoin at Cambray the regiment of Berwick, in which I have lost a good part of my blood in serving the King these four and twenty years as a captain, in which, or any other station I shall content myself rather than add to the so much greater burden his Majesty has than his present circumstances can bear, and shall there never cease wishing to run the third time the danger of the cord or any other danger whatever, when my doing it may contribute to the King's service, and with how small views of interest I covet that honour he can best judge by those he was graciously pleased to employ me in.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 23. Paris.—I hope you have ere now my long letter of the 15th. "I was yesterday with Jeoffry (Baron Sparre) about an hour, who has not yet received any answer from Humphry (King of Sweden) either about Arthur's (James') concerns or other material things he wrote to him, but daily expects a courier. Though it be Jeoffry's opinion that Arthur should send a man of character with full powers to Humphry for the reasons mentioned in my last, he says however no step must be made on that score, till he hears from him and has his approbation on that head.

Saunders (Queen Mary) gave me Arthur's letter of the 18th, and I delivered the enclosed to Gregory (Duc de Noailles) who appointed me to come to him this morning. . . . I had an hour's conference with him and am well pleased with the protestations and kind promises he made me. He will speak to Edgar (the Regent) about the matter to-morrow, and I hope to be informed of the result the day following. I have much reason to believe 'twill be favourable to Arthur and to his satisfaction considering the derangement of affairs at present. I defer writing to him until able to give a just and full account of this matter, about which Gregory recommended an inviolable secret, and in so pressing a manner that I did not think fit to say anything of it to Nahum (Magny) or Matthew (Abbé de Thesut). The reasons Gregory gave me for

this secret are of great weight. Arthur shall be informed of them by my first, I hope he will give me leave to write to him by this key in order to avoid all sorts of accidents. Matthew prayed me to tell Arthur that he would make no answer to his letter, till Edgar is fixed about Orlando (money); but that he may count on his zeal and attachment for his service. I really believe him sincere in this point. The news from Bernard (England) assures that Kenrick (King George) will not go to his own country this summer as 'twas said, and 'tis resolved he should make a progress to show himself to his people. Lord Peterborough arrived here five days ago and parted next morning for Italy. 'Tis said Kenrick gave him several commissions near the Italian princes. Matthew believes he saw Edgar in private the night he stayed in this town. Frederick (Marshal d'Uxelles) laid open Young's (Lord Stair's) proposal and difficulty before Peter (the Council of Regency) as mentioned in my last, but Matthew tells me it met with little or no approbation so dropped for this time. He believes however that Frederick will reassume this affair when he finds a favourable opportunity."

FANNY OGLETHORPE to M. RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, May 23. Paris.—"I hope by this time your cold is over. It's been almost a general distemper. You are mightily in the right to say you don't think the words of 'I declare' to be my own, my brain must have turned that minute if they had, and I beg you will be persuaded, though I am maggotty, it is not come to that excess. I was afraid to write plainly, because I did not know into whose hands it might fall, and I did not care that anybody else should see that I wrote anything of that nature, though I would write freely to you, because I know you will make a right use of it; that sometimes it is very proper one should be warned of some things which prevents ill consequences by being informed in time. This was the reason that induced, by the approbation of M[ezieres], my dealing so freely with you. The grounds upon which I did it is, all the friends of Lord B[olingbroke] reported it and said it was no wonder he was disgraced, since even the other was so discontented that he was a looking for a pretence to come away and to stay at Paris, that that was the recompense of all he had gone through, that you never agreed in your opinions, that you always carry it with a high hand, that the other chose to come away because he was resolved not to complain nor show he was discontented. I saw three letters from England that desired one would write them word the truth whether he was not minded nor never spoke to upon business, for that was very hard. A great many stories was daily spread about which I am very glad proves all false, for by your letter as well as [by what] Mr. Butler says and the new Duke [of Perth] you live in a perfect union. God continue it so, but the report of your being otherwise was so far spread and believed that the French talked all of it, and we was asked about it at Mme. Vantadour's at the Louvre. I believed writing to give you notice of it would prevent its continuing, if it was true, by your

taking measures, and, if it was only spread to injure you both by your enemies, that it would go no further. Though But[ler] says all letters are seen by one another, I flatter myself mine does not enter into the number or that I might know it to be more cautious in mine. I will write to you news, &c., when we have any, but for this and my last I should be very sorry they had been seen but by you. M[ezieres] is very glad you approve the paper he sent you, when he receives your letter you say you do him the honour to write to him, he will answer all your obstacles, he wishes it may be of use. As for the licence that you say is so difficult, he says, suppose that there can be none got from hence upon no pretence, yet, as the same man offers, if there is a necessity, to furnish the arms from Gottenberg, he thinks that a difficulty that can be easily got over. He answers for the man's serving our master when there is occasion, without some very extraordinary turn, but, if ever you have occasion for him, you must give him notice some time before hand, for, as you know, those sort of things are not done in a day. M. de M[ezieres] speaks often with our neighbour (Sparre) about the unhappy situation of our poor master. He told him yesterday that certainly, had he had news from S[wede]n, he would have let you hear from him before now, but that he has had no news. Mr. D[illo]n, that you have told him he may trust, M[ezieres] supposes, will have care to inform you when the other has any answers from his country. M[ezieres] according to custom offers you his service if he can be of use to you. Mr. D[illo]n carried your minister's son (Robert Leslie) and Mr. de Ma[g]ny to our neighbour to propose new projects to him. The other came and talked them over with M[ezieres], and M[ezieres] says that to deal with you with the sincerity that is required from an honest man and a friend, he will own to you that he is sorry that he found him disgusted to see that Ma[g]ny must be by at all the conferences, he looks upon the success of all affairs to depend upon the secrecy, and he cannot expect that, when they force upon him always a madman and a babbler that goes from house to house to brag that he is managing affairs of consequence, and the friendship he has with our great men; this is the opinion the people of this country has of that fellow which is very unhappy, since it is absolutely necessary for him to be trusted. Our neighbour told Mr. D[illo]n why they brought Ma[g]ny; that, though he was introductor of Ambassadors, that was no obligation that he must be brought as a witness of what could have been said without him. D[illo]n answered that he could answer for him as for himself and could trust him as such. Our neighbour is vexed to death for he cannot think the same. He told M[ezieres] that he thought the project proposed was not at all solid. M[ezieres] convinced our neighbour that the reason this man was so much in favour proceeded from the civilities he had had for the D[uke] of O[rmon]d, who has so much generosity in his temper he thinks that he can never make amends to people he imagines he is obliged to, he does not know how infinitely Ma[g]ny is despised in this country, for one is

very cautious to speak plainly to people when one does not know how it will be received, and upon the subject of Ma[g]ny I know he was always very warm. Our neighbour knows you was not acquainted with that fellow, but for God's sake endeavour to have less confidence put in him, for you cannot imagine the indifferent opinion it gives people of your affairs since D[illo]n seemed to be so enthusiasmed of him. Our neighbour says he finds himself, as if one flung cold water upon fire, and M[ezieres'] opinion is one ought to be very careful of a man that one has no reason to be convinced of his probity or the contrary, and that he fears serves perhaps as a spy to the person that in the world one must keep everything most secret from, and whom he expects his fortune from. In short take care that, if the[y] force Ma[g]ny upon our neighbour, he will find difficulties in everything which he would not have done else; for he despises him, as all the world here does, and mistrusts him. He says that there is a man here who has an eye upon his actions, would be glad to make anything he does miss, because he would ruin him in his master's spirit because he has taken his place, and therefore, should he get wind of this affair, he should be lost. You must though be very cautious how you break with Ma[g]ny, because I know he is very much beloved by the woman that you was carried to see, and I don't know how she is at that court. If she was as she deserves, she would be no how at all. I have not heard from Miss Molley since you have been gone. I am not surprised at it, for she often takes those freaks, for I dare say she had received the letters I have wrote to her. When I have an answer I will send you word. They say L[or]d B[olingbrok]e is writing his justification pretending he is attacked in the letter of a friend to friend."

. . . I have not the art when I write on serious things to use the laconick manner, and therefore you must excuse my tedious epistles, and, if you weary of them, tell me so.

. . . . M[ezieres] and his dear half assures you of their respect, their esteem, their friendship, and what is very rare, though he's a Frenchman, 'tis true. You would oblige us to let me know if our master has entirely abandoned Mackd[onnel]l, and if his crimes are of a nature not to be pardoned; if he is quite disgraced, he had better know his fate that he may go to Sweden or somewhere to be knocked at the head, since that's what he has to choose when he's ruined.

I beg you'll burn my letters, for I'll write to you but on that condition.

Robert Arbuthnot to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 24. Rouen.—Your Grace has had letters enough about our Scots affairs from sundry persons who are arrived at Morlaix. We have yet no news of Mr. Tulloch, but I hope we shall soon have himself and the rest of our friends, for we have no bad news of him.

I have a letter from my brother, the doctor, in answer to what I wrote him by your orders. He says your son is perfectly recovered, and is an excellent scholar. He bids me assure you of his having a particular care of him. This letter I showed Mr. Ereskine, Lord Buchan's brother, with whom I drank your health yesternight.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 24. Bordeaux.—I had yours of the 12th, and according to your orders the ship was to sail in a few days and everything was in readiness. Last post brought me a letter by the Queen's orders from Mr. Dicconson, that there was no need of sending the ship where designed, as Capt. Sheldon (Sheridan) of St. Malo had brought over the persons of quality and officers of distinction, and Lord Marischal had declared to her Majesty that it was needless to send any more ammunition, &c. I'm ordered to pay off the crew, and that his Majesty will leave the ship to my disposal. I propose to send her on freight somewhere in the West Indies, which will be a means to give the honest men bread who have served their master faithfully.

John Arnott to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 24. Paris.—Being informed that the King has no chirurgeon to attend him since St. Paul's misfortune, requesting him to inform his Majesty that he should think himself at the height of happiness, if his Majesty would allow him to serve him in his own station. Mr. Boylan, chief chirurgeon, who is infirm, has promised to address his Grace for him.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 25. St. Germains.—I have just had Martel's (Mar's) packet of the 19th and shall to-morrow communicate to Andrew (Queen Mary) the letters in it, as well as Martel's own letter to me. I am truly surprised at the silence of D[illo]n (whom we call Dutton), the man being otherwise hearty and zealous as ever I know any for Patrick's (James') service. I can only suspect he delayed answering till he had some positive answer from those he is dealing with, but at least he should have let Martel know as much, in case that be his reason. But I shall now see him in a few days, and shall then be able to give Martel an account of the matter.

As to the other, whom we call Musgrave (Lord Marischal), of whom Martel has so just reason to complain, I gave some short account of what I had heard of him in my last. Since then he has been two days here, and I followed and attended him as close as ever I could, but found him still so very shy of me (I know not for what reason) that it was not possible for me to get one word with him alone. All I could do was to get his uncle, Lord Edward, (who is sincerely Martel's humble servant) to speak home to him on the point, but I did not find he prevailed much,

though what he said must have made impression on one of so good sense. My main hopes are that Andrew, who promised to take him to task, will have set him right, for what Andrew will have said and his gracious way of saying it is not easy to be resisted. But I heartily wish he may be gone, as I hope he now is towards Patrick, for Paris, where both the Bs. (Berwick and Bolingbroke) and all their underlings now are, is a very infectious air for those of Musgrave's present disposition. When I go to Paris, which will be in two or three days, I shall from thence give Martel a further account of all I can learn.

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 25. Paris.—I have yours of the 19th, and shall notice all its contents as if particularly answered. Mr. William Erskine I expect to-day, and Lord Lyon's three sons have written me from Morlaix, and I have ordered them credit to come here, as I have also done Sir James Sharp. I told Lord Southesk of your writing him, and shall tell the others, who are all come except the Viscount of Kilsyth.

The Duke of Mar to Lord Edward Drummond.

1716, May 25. Avignon.—I had yours yesterday and one for the King. He has ordered me to let you know that you may take what time you think fit to settle your affairs, and as soon as that is over he will be glad to see you here.

I condole with you for the occasion of your being kept from waiting on the King, and our being without the pleasure of your company, but I hope that shall not be long.

I desired your brother, the Duke of Perth, to let you know my pleasure at your safe arrival, which I assure you, is as much as that of any other of your relations can be, and some of them can bear me witness of the concern the accident gave me, which prevented your coming over when the King did.

I shall long for an account from you of things in Scotland after the King's going away. I have had some account of them from others, but there are some things you'll be more able to inform me of than they. At meeting we will have time enough for that, and I wish we may not have but too much for talking over that story.

I beg you will make my compliments to the Duchess of Perth, Lady Betty and Lord John.

Postscript.—I trouble you with the enclosed for the Duke of Perth, which came under my cover, and pray make my compliments acceptable to Lord Middleton. I hope Charles is by this time safely arrived in France from Norway, where I had account of his being, and that he was coming in a ship directly from (*sic*) France. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Dicconson.

1716, May 25. Avignon.—Yesterday I had yours of the 18th, which I read to the King. Nobody here has yet had any accounts from Lord Marischal, but, by the other accounts we had, the King thought it was still necessary the ship from Bordeaux should proceed to the Isle of Uist, but, since Lord Marischal, who cannot but know better than any here, thinks otherwise, and that a less ship is fitter, the King approves of what the Queen has done. I had a letter yesterday from Capt. George, who was making all the haste he could to fit out the ship, so I wish your orders may come to him in time. *Copy.*

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 25. Bordeaux.—Since writing mine of the 24th, I have another letter from Mr. Dicconson to discharge the crew that the expense may be no longer on the King; which I have accordingly done. If I can let her out on freight for the good of the men I shall do it as he desires me. It is certain she can never touch in the British territories or Holland, being so remarkably known by some people's doings. The champagne I mentioned is quite spoiled, save 43 bottles, and I can't tell how that will keep either, considering what it has endured, being so long on board. There is not one bottle of Burgundy but what's spoiled. All these were carefully preserved, but no help. If Mr. Gordon can get a privilege to draw off your hogshead wine I should be very glad.

Capt. David George to John Paterson.

1716, May 25. Bordeaux.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed. I hear the Marquis of Drummond, now Duke of Perth, is at Paris. Please forward him my letter, and offer my respects to General Hamilton.

Capt. Robert Kay to John Paterson.

1716, May 26. Paris.—Informing him of his being there where living is very expensive and what his present circumstances cannot well afford, and begging him to let him know, if his Master has no service for him at that time, that he may fall on some way of living till that happy time come.

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—By the King's orders I send the enclosed for Mr. Dillon and Mr. Southcott, that you may peruse them before they be given them. I suppose Mr. Dillon informed you of what he wrote to me, to which the enclosed is an answer. What of it you do not understand, Mr. Dillon [can explain] having part of the key it is wrote by, and the other part of it is also enclosed and directed for him.

I would have written before now, had I had anything worth while, and I know the King gave you always accounts of what concerned him, and anything that occurred to me I wrote to Mr. Inese, who I knew would acquaint you with anything of it worth hearing. There can be nobody more sensible than I am of what they owe to your Majesty; I know from more than one that you express yourself of me with a great deal more regard than I deserve. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-Général Dillon.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—I had yours of the 15th on the 24th, "which was much longed for, and indeed is very full, and, as I did not doubt, so I see you have done your utmost in what concerns Arthur's (James') interest in the matters you write of. I laid your letters before Arthur in the presence of Fitz Patrick (Ormonde), and we could not all but be very well satisfied with your diligence. What Edgar (the Regent) said to you may be either good or bad as he has a mind to make it. I believe you have a right notion of him and we must hope for the best by your good management. I am very much of your opinion as to the two people you believe he will consult upon that subject, and, though I know Gregory's (the Duc de Noailles') intimacy with Young (Stair), yet I am apt to believe there is more to be expected from him than from Frederick (Marshal d'Uxelles). You will have received long ere now the letter you advise to Gregory and I wish it may have the effects you expect, as I, in a great measure, believe it may when you have occasion to see him. If you can bring it in without affectation, for a certain reason, I wish you would mention to him Johnson (Mar) that I may know what he says upon that chapter.

You was very much in the right to give the lights you did to Gregory and Frederick and you may be sure whatever you say to me shall never come about. I think you should take care to inform them and others that they apprehend, more than they have occasion, the continuance of Mons. Robert (the Parliament), as they may remember, in a case of the like nature about twenty years ago, the people that gentleman's family is composed of, will soon find themselves obliged, for preserving their own interest with those who recommend them to their stations, to fall into their sentiments and to act accordingly; but I am afraid that Edgar for designs of his own is endeavouring to have a more close correspondence with Kenrick (King George), and that what you write concerning a new agreement betwixt them proceeds from him, and not from Kenrick, and being so, Young will certainly set the dice upon him as to his endeavouring the removal of Arthur from his present post, and I apprehend every day hearing from you about it, but it is fit you should endeavour to discover what passed with Peter (the Council of Regency) upon that subject and what he advised. There is therefore the more reason of something being set on foot immediately betwixt

Arthur and Humphry (King of Sweden). I am very sorry Jeoffry (Baron Sparre) has been so long a hearing from Humphry, and we long with impatience for your letting us know what accounts he has from him in relation to Arthur. Falconer (R. Leslie) gave us a full account of what had passed 'twixt him and Jeofry, and Mr. Fitzpatrick wrote an answer to him some posts ago which I suppose you will see, and that will supply what I omit on that subject. As for such a man's going to Humphry, as you propose, it is thought it would make too great a noise, for it would not be possible to keep it long secret; and a man of so low a degree as would not give suspicion or make noise, would not be of weight enough for the business, therefore it is thought fittest and most advisable that Jeofry should write to Humphry for such powers as is necessary for him to meet and settle matters with any Arthur shall think fit at Thomas's house or somewhere near it. Fitzpatrick has written so to Falconer, and you would likewise press Jeofry to lose no time in writing for such powers, which if he do will be as quick a way of uniting Humphry and Arthur as any can be proposed.

We will long to know what answer you get from Humphry and Mons. Miremont (the King of Sicily) concerning those people you recommended to them, and what you say is just, that none of those gentlemen can expect the same rank they had with Christopher (Scotland), except such as had been of long service and understand their trade.

We have written to Bernard (England) to know if there can be any use made to advantage of Kenrick's voyage which you mention, of which we must wait a return before we can say anything. I am glad Mons. Milflour (Holland) does not seem so inclined to Botville (an alliance) as Edgar; but, if it be much insisted on, I am afraid he will comply. Could there be no way found to divert him from it? he has measures to keep with Mons. Rochford (the Emperor) who certainly will not approve of Botville, and it is to be hoped that will make Milleflour cautious. If the affair of Botville go on, there is little to be expected of Edgar in favour of Arthur, therefore Mons. Villeneuve (Dillon) would lose no fit time in pressing Edgar in relation to Orlando (money), and, should Edgar agree to what Young proposes as to Arthur, it must take some time before it can be brought about, and could not Villeneuve press Edgar in that case to send beforehand the message you propose to Samuel (the Pope) who would surely be glad to free himself from a thing which would justly bring so much reflection upon him, and Edgar must have very little regard to his own reputation in the world if he show much earnestness in this matter. I wish Matthew (Abbé de Thesut) may represent what you proposed to him, in relation to this, but Villeneuve's taking the liberty of doing it himself in case there be occasion, can do no hurt, but you are best judge of this.

Pray let us know what is like to become of the affair betwixt Mons. Rochford and Mons. Mophet (the Turks), and I hope there is no appearance of Mons. Belin (? a peace) being like to succeed with Humphry, Mons. Jackson (King of Denmark), Kenrick, &c. . . . *Draft.*

The Duke of Mar to T. Southcott.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—The Queen being to speak to you of the King's design of sending yeu to the Court of Vienna, I need say the less to you upon it. Your instructions are enclosed and a copy of the King's letter to the Duke of Lorraine. You are to get from Mr. Inese some of the printed accounts of the late affair in Scotland, one of which you may give to Mr. O'Rourke, that he may be able to give the Duke of Lorraine a right notion of all that affair and the reasons of its miscarriage, which it is necessary he should be fully apprised of, as likewise that the King by his advice has and is still taking all the ways he can to bring the King of Sweden into his interest. When Mr. Rourke knows you are entrusted by the King, he will give you all the assistance and lights he can both in relation to the Duke of Lorraine and the Court of Vienna.

The printed account is doing into French, and it will not be amiss that, when you come to Vienna, you get it likewise put into German. By this time, I believe, it is put into Dutch in Holland. It is necessary that any you give it to should know that after the King's coming to France he sent two ships with arms, ammunition and provisions to Scotland without any assistance of the French Court, which could as easily have been done before, had it not been neglected by those who had the direction on this side, and then it could have been of service and prevented the King's being obliged to leave, but now, though we already know that one of those ships got safe there, as I hope the other did, it came too late, and served for little else than to bring off several noblemen and gentlemen, who were not able to stand it out any longer, and who could not have failed of being taken and hanged, had they stayed.

In a post or two I'll send you a cipher, and, as soon as you come to Vienna, you will let me know how to direct for you, or, if you can contrive it, let me know this sooner in case of my having anything to say before I hear from you from thence.

I have been told by some of the English officers who served in Spain that Monsr. Staremberg has a warm side towards the King, which I mention on your going there, though I am afraid he has not great interest at that Court at present. The safest way of sending our letters would be by the Duke of Lorraine's canal, if he will allow of it, so you would do well to mention that to him, and let me know if it is to be done. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—By the King's commands informing him that Mr. Southcott is sent by him for Vienna, and to wait on the Duke of Lorraine by the way, for whom he has a letter from his Majesty, and that the King expects him to assist Mr. Southcott as far as he can both at the Court of Lorraine, and in recommending him to any of his acquaintance at Vienna, where he knows nobody, nor is anybody there at his first going to know he is employed by the King, and expressing the writer's regard for O'Rourke and his hopes of making his acquaintance. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—I have every day new proofs of your friendship and particularly to-day by yours of the 20th.

"I have already wrote to you so fully on that subject, that I need not say much now, only as to that story of Meffen's (Methven's) it affects me no more than all the rest, and the King knew it all long ago, when he was in Scotland, where he saw it fully in my journal, and gave the man a very good reception, after he knew it, when I introduced him to him.

I did not indeed think he would have spoke of that matter, as it seems he has done, but I am very indifferent about his doing so. I did not act a step in that matter (as I think I may say of all the rest there) without the participation, knowledge and approbation of this Duke of Perth and Earl Marischal; but in this matter, though they knew of the thing, they did not know of the person I employed, he himself having taken my promise not to let him appear in it; nor should it been known by me now, except to the King, had he not told it himself. The affair was to try the Duke of Argyle what powers he had got from Court, upon the message that had been sent him some time before by the King's army. This gentleman had by my allowance a private meeting with a friend of the Duke of Argyle and agreed with him, that, after he had made a report to me of what had passed between them, he should write to him. I told him what to say in the letter, and upon his showing it me after he had wrote it, there being something in it I did not like, and defective in others, I made the alterations and additions with my own hand, which I gave him to write out fair, and to send it. He was going home that night, which is three miles from Perth, from whence he said he would write and send the letter, as I believe he did. The next night I think, we had account of the King's being landed, and I went to wait on him. When he came to Scoon, the gentleman came to me. I told him of my having given the King an account of the affair, who was very well pleased with it, and I asked him if he had got any return to the letter, he told me no, but that he had had a message desiring another meeting with him, which he would not venture doing in my absence, but, if he heard any more of it, that he would give me an account, and I never heard more of it from that time till now. I asked him for the draft of the letter, which I had corrected, that I might show it, the King having no copy of it, and I think I wrote to him to the same purpose before we came to Scoon. He said it was at his house amongst other papers, and that he would bring it me the first time he went there, which he never did; whether that was occasioned by his forgetfulness, design, or his not being at home afterwards I cannot tell; but I was in very little anxiety about it, and I am still very indifferent who see it, though it be not very fair in him to speak of it, and I would much rather he should show it, than give an account of it, for it will answer for itself, and for me too, and, when it is seen, it will be found that I have no reason to be ashamed of it.

I have now told you the just matter of fact in this, as I think is always the best way of doing in such things, where there is no dirty work and where people had an honest fair intention, and I will be obliged to you for letting this be known to those you had the story from and who else you think fit.

I am surprised we are so long of hearing from our correspondents at Edinburgh. I wish no accident has befallen them. . . . ."

One very materal thing concerning this I had almost forgot, and, it being a private transaction, it is not fit it should go further, I being but the one side concerned and Lord Argyle the other, who though an enemy, I would not do him hurt in a thing he acted fairly in by me. The effect of Meffen's first meeting with Lord Argyle's friend was getting them in a manner engaged to advertise me of their march from Stirling before they should begin it, which was a very great point at that time, when the King's coming was almost despaired of, and we on the point of quitting Perth every day. I believe Lord Argyle had no bad view in this for those he served, but its being known might do him hurt, so you are to say nothing of this particular but to Andrew (Queen Mary). *Copy.*

L. Inese and Dr. J. Ingleton.

1716, May 26.—Opinion on the question whether the King can promise *to protect and maintain the Church of England as established by law.*

We are of opinion that he cannot with a safe conscience make any promise in those words. We ground our opinion on these principles, which seem to bear no dispute.

1. 'Tis lawful to permit and tolerate evil in some cases, but never to approve it.

2. All expressions which argue any more than a permission reach to an approbation; and all approbation or consent to evil is unlawful.

Now these words *protect*, or *defend and maintain* certainly express or imply more than a permission, and therefore are not warrantable, for how can any man promise to *protect* and *maintain* which in his conscience he condemns and abhors? Hence no man can promise to *protect* and *maintain* robbery, usury &c., because this would be to approve or consent to evil, and more especially heresy *established by law* is a far greater evil than these.

The question then is to find out such expressions as may keep within the bounds of a permission, and yet be sufficient to secure and satisfy all persons.

Since it has been signified to his Majesty that no more is expected of him than *an assurance that he will not molest them or alter anything*, we are of opinion this may be done in the following words:—"I promise on my royal word, that I will not *alter* the religion established by law, nor *change* the laws relating thereunto, nor will I *molest* the professors of it, but on the contrary *protect and maintain* them in all their just rights, dignities, privileges and possessions."

It will never be in the King's power to change these laws without a Parliament; consequently he may promise not to do it, for any man may promise not to do what he really cannot do. And, if ever it please God that his Majesty meets a Parliament inclined to so good a work, then the promise being made to the people of England, of which the Parliament is representative, if they yield on their side, the promise binds no more.

James III. to Cardinal Albani.

1716, May 26.—Expressing his sense of the paternal affection of his Holiness towards him on the occasion of his expedition to Scotland and since his return, and of the Cardinal's good offices with his Holiness on his behalf.—I cannot conceal my pain at being obliged to be a charge to his Holiness and my grief at being absolutely incapable out of the pension he gives me to support all these poor Scotchmen who arrive every day, and to whom I cannot without cruelty refuse bread, after they have lost their all for my service. Could not some expedient be suggested to his Holiness, which without being burdensome to him might supply me with a fund to prevent so many worthy subjects dying of hunger. Cardinal Gualterio will communicate with you more fully on this subject. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 172.

James III. to Cardinals Paulucci and Sacripanti.

1716, May 26.—Both on the same subject as the last, urging on Cardinal Sacripanti as an additional motive for zeal on behalf of the refugees that he is protector of Scotland. *French. Ibid. p.* 173.

James III. to T. Southcott.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—Instructions. He is to go forthwith to the Court of Vienna and reside there till further orders. He is to go by Lorraine and deliver to the Duke the letter from the King, and discourse with him on the subject thereof, and give the King an account of the conversation.

He is to carry any message the Duke gives him to his minister at Vienna relating to himself and the way of his being introduced to the Imperial ministers, and is to find out what other ways he can of being introduced to them, and getting into their acquaintance.

There being two factions at that Court, he is to endeavour to get acquainted with some of each, that he may know which of them is best affected to the King's interest.

He is to do all he can to get some of the ministers there to embrace the King's interest, so that they may influence the Emperor and the rest of that Court to do the same.

He is to use such arguments as seem most likely to induce them to espouse the King's cause, privately, if not above board, as the justice of his cause, the advantage of the Empire by his restoration and the House of Austria in particular, the great

probability of the Elector's, while in possession of the King's throne, engaging in the interests of those opposite to that of the Empire and House of Austria, and the likelihood of the King's being in the interest of his Imperial Majesty, and that from its being his own interest to do so.

He is to inform the ministers of the aversion the generality of the people of Great Britain and Ireland have to the Elector's person, family and government, and the little credit and interest those he employs have with the people there, that they are obliged to govern by force, which cannot long hold in countries so fond of their liberties, nor can their continuing this Parliament make it much otherwise, the members whereof for preserving their own interest in the country will be soon obliged to follow the sentiments of the people, as was seen in the long Parliament in the Prince of Orange's time. He is likewise to represent the love of the people towards the King's person, and of its being lately increased by his declaration, the daily new causes they have of aversion to the present government by their cruelties and alteration of the laws, and there being no way of getting free of these oppressions and preserving their liberties than a restoration.

He is to give these ministers assurances of the King's good inclinations towards the Emperor and his House, and, if he can be brought to incline to espouse the King's interest, that he is willing to enter into treaties with him for their mutual advantage.

He is to endeavour to get the Emperor to give the King protection and safe conduct in case of his having occasion to pass through or reside in any of the dominions of the Empire, or dependencies on it.

He is to endeavour to get acquainted with the Swedish minister at Vienna, who will probably assist him with, and give him lights as to, the ministers of the Imperial Court. He is also to endeavour to get acquainted with the minister of the King of Sicily and the ministers of other princes at Vienna.

He is to correspond with the Principal Secretary of State and give him what intelligence he can learn of the Imperial Court, both in relation to affairs there, and what concerns other courts. *Note*:—"That on Mr. Southcott's not going a copy of these instructions, (except the two articles relating to Lorraine) was sent to Mr. O'Rourk for his going to Vienna. But that was afterwards found inconvenient, so Mr. Walkingshaw of Barrowfield was sent thither." *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 9.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, May 28. Paris.—I had the Duke of Mar's letter of the 19th, and delivered his enclosure to Mr. W. Erskine, and will obey the contents as to him and Lord Lyon's sons, who are three. Lord Southesk left this two days ago, after staying two days searching for that letter, which the Duke of Mar wrote him, but it did not come to his hands. You'll probably know how it

was addressed that we may find out the miscarriage, for according to his Grace's orders I told Lords Marischal, Linlithgow, &c., that such a letter was sent, and the Queen asked Lord Southesk about it, so that confirmed him that such a letter was sent as his Grace advised me of, but we could not find it.

Postscript.—I had Mr. Forster's from Lyons and forwarded the enclosed. It surprises me that he had not my letter of credit at Lyons, for I wrote him and sent a letter at the same time for Col. Hay, with an enclosed from Amsterdam and a bill, which pray tell Col. Hay and desire him to inquire about the said letter. For Godsake give your old camerade, my son, your best advice and don't let him spend money. I have paid much for him and have had many sad losses.

LIEUT.-COL. NATHANIEL FORBES to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 28. Paris.—I had yours of 29 April. Mr. Arbuthnot sent me the Duke of Mar's letter. I am singularly obliged to him for his great kindness to me. General Dillon told me he had spoke to the ministers of Sweden and Savoy to write to their masters anent such as the King should recommend which they have done, but it will be long before their answers return. I waited also on Mr. Dicconson who gave me 100 *livres*. You know what small way that will go in this country. I hardly know what course to take, for my case differs from those lately come from Scotland, for, had I come from thence, I would have brought some money and clothes, but coming as I did, I had little of either. But so many are coming daily, that it will, I'm afraid, be impossible to serve them all, and entirely puts me out of countenance to ask any more. I never can get any word from my relations in the North, though I have often written, which makes me think of going to Calais or Dunkirk, and wait if any of our north country ships will come there, for, if I could light on an honest man, who would land me benorth the Tay, I think in spite of the devil I would lurk a month or the like and settle my small estate some way on my wife and children, having unwisely done nothing thereof before I came away, and afterwards return. I presume to ask the Duke's advice in this who understands the state of the country well enough. I told Gen. Dillon that perhaps I would not be at hand when the princes' answers might come and entreated him to have me in mind, so that, if any provision were made, I might not be disappointed, which he promised to do. I hope the Duke will likewise think on me in that case.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 28. Leyden.—I had yours of the 10th last night, and it was a very great satisfaction to us here to know of our master's being well. We are very sensible of his goodness to us and his concern for our safety. The other two gentlemen here you mention and myself think ourselves under the greatest obligations to him for the notice he takes of us, and return our most humble thanks. We cannot but know the difficulties he must

be in to supply those that are in straits and we will be very loth to give him any trouble that way while we can possibly do other ways, and we hope for a while to make some other shift without troubling him. We had not continued so long here did we not think ourselves in perfect safety, and my friends on the other side pressed very much my staying here for a while till we saw what measures those in power were to take, but I think now there seems little hopes of favour that way. A good many of our friends are now here. "Mr. Harry Maule with Tom Bruce, Drumkilbo and two or three others came here some days ago and think to s[t]ay in this country some time if they can be safe. Upon their coming here, we sent a gentleman to the chief magistrate and to the rector of the University, and told them that there were some of our countrymen, that had been obliged to leave their country upon this occasion, inclined to stay in this place providing they thought themselves safe, and desired to know if they could have their protection. They very civilly told [him] that they would be very ready to do us all the service in their power, that their town had suffered formerly very much, for delivering up one of our countrymen when demanded, they acknowledged at the same time that they were overreached in the late treaty betwixt England and their State, by which among other things they are obliged to deliver up all persons attainted, on twenty days if insisted on by England, but they assured us, if such a demand was made about any of us, we should all have such advertisement before anything was done upon it that we might have time to be at Rome, if we pleased, before any harm could happen us, that they did not believe it would be insisted on, for their country would all be very adverse to it, and were very sensible how much it was contrary to their privileges, and their forms here are such that we cannot miss to have timeous notice before it should be complied with. The managers on the other side have likewise so many people in their hands already, that it is thought they will not incline to have any more. I confess those that are attainted are in different circumstances from others, and perhaps their resentment may go further against those, so that we must be the more upon our guard. The chief reason makes us incline to stay here is that we are nearer hearing from our friends and to know what is doing, and, if there should happen to be an indemnity which some talk of, many of our people are in hopes to get home, though some of us entertain little hopes that way till it please God to send us better days. Colonel Clephen and Sir Harie Crawford came here some days ago from Norway, I believe they will both go to France soon, at least Clephen will, and only waits company, he tells me he has written to you. Robin Erskine, Balgounie's brother, with two or three others are likewise come to Amsterdam by the way of Norway, and I believe they are all gone for France. Many more of our friends are gone by Norway, I wish they may be safe that way, for Clephen and those with him had a very near escape there. Lord Andrew Drummond and Mr. Charles Middleton came to Norway with them, and are gone straight from thence to France,

where I hope they are arrived before this time. We hear of Marshal, Linlithgow, Kilsyth, and many others of our friends being arrived safe at Rouen. I wish it may be true, for I believe all is over now in S[cotland], and, if they are still there, they will be hard put to it. I have a letter of the second from Scotland that says Glengarie was then at Perth, and had the liberty of the town, but they did not know whether he had surrendered, or was sent there by the rest. Several gentlemen that were not heritors have surrendered and got their liberty. Since we would not trouble the King to make use of the credit he was pleased to send us, I have taken the liberty to tell Clephen that, if he wants it, he may make use of what will be necessary to carry him to Paris, which I doubt not the King will be satisfied with, considering Clephen's circumstances.

I received the paper you sent me enclosed, which we are all very well pleased with, and several here can safely vouch for the facts of a good part of it. I will endeavour to get it reprinted and shall make the best use of it I can. I had occasion to see some English gentlemen here the other day who came lately from Paris, and I discoursed that affair with them, but I found some things had been misrepresented to them; they told me of a certain person at Paris submitting all their conduct and management in that affair to the Duke of B[erwic]k's judgment, but at the same time they could not but own there had been mismanagement; however they said that person had told them he would still continue firm to the King's interest. We were much afraid that these differences should have had an ill effect at home, which made all our friends very concerned about it, but I hope all that is set right. These gentlemen with whom I were with in discoursing of the King's affairs told me his friends in England heartily wished that a fit clergyman of the Church of England were allowed to be with him, since now he will have many about him of that persuasion. I told them I should take the liberty to mention this to you. They said they had left Mr. Leslie at Paris, who, I fear, is now very infirm, I doubt not but there are some others to be found on this side or might be easy got over. I was lately with Lord North at the Hague who likewise spoke of this to me, he talks of going to England, though I believe he will once see what they do about the *habeas corpus* act, which they again talk of suspending anew.

There is a great sputter betwixt our countrymen and the others in the House of Commons just now on account of a bill that is brought in to appoint commissioners to enquire into the value of all the forfeited estates in Scotland which will effectually cut off all tailzies and legal creditors, which will not make a little confusion among them. The whole five and forty of our country in the House of Commons opposed it, but to no purpose, and it has got a second reading. I saw a letter from black Colonel Erskine who is now at London to one here, and he says such a bill is brought in with the title above, but he thinks it should rather be called a bill to ruin all the people in Scotland, which it will effectually do if it pass; our members threaten hard if it is

pushed, but they are such a pack of scoun[drels] that I do not believe they will have the courage to stand it. The number of Commissioners in the bill are to be thirteen, nine English, four Scotch, it is a good employment. It is said a commission is to be sent down to Scotland to the Lords of Justiciary and Barons of Exchequer to try the prisoners there, and Lord Islay, they say, is gone there in order to manage the trials. They talk likewise that the troops are to march south and to encamp somewhere near Edinburgh till the trials and executions they design are over. I pray God preserve our friends, and otherwise I think they are doing their own business pretty well. These proceedings seem not to be liked here by their friends in this country, who think they are going too fast. They are likewise under some uneasiness at present in this country at the new project that is talked of for carrying on a commerce betwixt England and Bremen, which, if it take effect, must very much contribute to the ruin of this country. I hope all this may have a good effect. In talking with some of the chief men here who are better inclined to us than one would expect, the chief argument they make use of against our King's succeeding is that, if he should, all those that have money in the public funds would be ruined, and many of themselves have money there. They were told that the King had given assurance by his declaration when he came over to make good all the funds, which he would most certainly do, but this they will hardly believe, but we have done what we can to undeceive them of that mistake.

Tom Bruce went to Brussels to see Lord Ailesbury some days ago. I gave him your direction and he said he would write to you from that. I expect him back here in a day or two. I send you a list of those contained in the attainder bill which was sent me. Our friend, Sir John [?Erskine], is obliged to his friends, though I owe these people no favour. Colonel Hay, I believe, is still at Dunkirk, though none here has heard from him of late, but in his last he said he would be there some time. If you please to write to Mr. Harie Maule, put it under my cover. Though I would incline to stay here a while longer if I find it is safe, yet, if the King has any service for me elsewhere or any of us that are here, we shall be very ready to comply with his commands. . . . ." 6½ *pages.*

LORD ANDREW DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 29. Paris.—Requesting him to ask a commission of brigadier for him, he having been the only colonel that went over from France without a promotion; he had the honour to follow his Majesty in all his undertakings both in Scotland and in Flanders, had served in the French service 14 years without reproach, and had never been of any cost or charge to the King. He found himself broke when he came back, and, if he should be forced to serve another prince than the King of France, the King's commission would show the post he had in his master's service, whereas it would be a reflection on him were it known that the commission of brigadier had been refused.

[M. DE MAGNY] to MONSR. ROBERT DUBOIS [JAMES III.]

[1716], May 29.—The reason I do not write oftener is that I have little to tell you that is new and agreable. Some days ago I had a conversation with Mr. Tulli's (? de Torcy's) successor of which it is well you should be informed. I told him I had had a letter from you, telling me you were informed that the agent of Mr. Wallis (the Whigs, *i.e.* the English Ambassador) was renewing his demands on the heir of Mr. Rolland (the Regent) to engage him to remove you, or at least to do all in his power towards it. I added that you had been informed that at the time of the former demands on that subject that successor of M. Tulli had opposed them and given a suitable and worthy answer, for which you had desired me to thank him and beg him not to give way. He began his answer with profuse compliments, and then assured me that consent would never be given to that, at least unless they were compelled by extremities, from which they were, thank God, far removed, so you could be convinced that would never happen, after which "I wonder," said he, "he has such an aversion to taking a more distant post, for it seems to me that in his place in the present condition of his affairs I should think only of avoiding everything that might cause suspicion." "That assumes," said I, "a choice, which does not exist." You can easily understand in what spirit I entered into that conversation and what my object was. People here are always flattering themselves with a partnership with M. Wallis (the Whigs), and for that everything will be sacrificed. "Les malheureux ont toujours tort." M. de Bellemont (Berwick) is loaded with favours. Everyone seeks to discover if that is for past or future services.

The Turk has accepted the mediation of England to settle his differences with Venice, in order to carry on the war with the Emperor, which gives cause for reflection. The English, it is said, have taken two ships of St. Malo, or others from the French coasts, which were carrying arms and powder to the Highlanders. This gives the Government an excuse for redoubling their instances to King George to prevent his going to Hanover. However, it is not yet certain that he will not go, for the Hanoverians in his household are homesick, and perhaps he is too. *French.*

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 29. Turin.—I wrote to you last post under cover to the Archbishop of Avignon. This goes the same way.

The Earl of Peterborough arrived here yesterday under the name of Mordant. He said he had been but eleven days from London. He came here alone on horseback, having a green taffata over one side of his face (the better to prevent his being known by the postilions, for most of them are very well acquainted with him). He said he had received a blow by the overturning and breaking of his chaise. He desired a billet from the governor here, but, not telling what route he would take, was

refused. This the governor told me, on which he sent to Marquis St. Thomas, first minister and Secretary of State here, and immediately after went himself, and told him Mr. Mordant was his old friend, Lord Peterborough. He was desired to wait on the King at the Venery, which he excused under pretence of the bruise in his face. He was with the minister some time, where nothing passed of moment, he went to his banker, and took away his chaise, and at 3 in the afternoon away he went without telling what road he would take, but he was dogged and found to take that of Genoa. As his actions are incomprehensible, none here are surprised at this proceeding of his.

It is now known that the same morning a chaise with two persons and one on horseback passed by here by another name, though his servants, and took the route of Milan. The 2nd his Venetian secretary and his Lordship's mistress with some of his servants passed by here in their way to Venice; one of his servants told me they were all turned off.

What new scheme he has in his head you can better judge than me; I wish his designs may be either really to assist our master, or to live quietly in Italy, as he said he would, being tired of the fatigues of this world, for you know him a dangerous enemy. I had not the opportunity of finding him, he being gone as soon as I had notice of his arrival, and this time he did not do me the favour to come to my house. It is said here that, if the Turks refuse to make peace with the Emperor, the English have declared that they are obliged to assist him with a strong fleet in these seas, the truth of which I very much doubt because of our commerce.

Postscript.—Requesting that letters for him be directed to Madame la Marquise Cavillac, who is the King's advocate here amongst the ladies, and sister-in-law to the Archbishop of Avignon.

Pope Clement XI. to James III.

1716, May 30. Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome.—It was not till last Tuesday, the 26th, that we received from Card. Gualterio your Majesty's letter of 22 March written from near Chalons, which prevented us from sooner sending an answer, which, however, can only be a repetition of the sentiments we caused to be expressed both to your mother the Queen and to yourself, when we received the news of your arrival in Avignon, since, proceeding from the bottom of our heart, they will never be subject to any change. Referring ourselves therefore to what you already know of them, we dispense for the present with a more minute repetition of them, in order not to double the blush we should experience in being obliged to express anew the scantiness of what can be done by us under present circumstances, which indeed we are the more sensible of, the more vividly we realise what ought to be done by us. We only add that, when we inform you that you would have found in any other city or province in our Italian States the same cordial reception that you did where

you are, we do not intend to restrict but rather to enlarge our affections. Yet your Majesty having decided, as we understand, to prefer to fix your abode at Avignon, we are fully satisfied therewith, our intention never having been or being other than that you should choose the place you considered the most convenient. . . . *Italian. Original and copy.*

W. Dicconson.

1716, May 30.—The Proposers have been these four or five years examining the Jointure, and think themselves perfectly informed of the whole matter.

They have sent me a list of the lands and sums to be paid out of the Excise and Post Office, which is the most exact one I have yet seen.

They assure me some of the tenants have never paid anything since the Revolution, and that all the grants made by the usurpers of any part of the jointure, particularly that to Admiral Herbert, have a reserve for the term of the Queen's life.

Their demands are :—1. That the Queen enable them and such other trustees as she shall choose to agree for making leases for 21 years or such less time as she please, the leases being all out.

2. That they be empowered to sue and compound for all arrears.

3. That they be enabled to receive all rents for the future, giving security to pay them to such as her Majesty shall appoint her receivers, on the foot the lands were let for, when the jointure was settled.

4. That all profits on leases above that said foot be for them, and above the fourth part of the rents of lands not then in lease, according to the letters patent.

On these conditions they offer to undertake the recovery of the jointure at their own charges.

The Proposers were desired to answer the following queries :—
1. How they would manage, so that the Queen should not be desired to do anything inconsistent with her honour and prudence, either in the grant or in the receipts to be given in her name?

2. What security will be given for the payment of the rents in future, and at what terms?

3. What part of the arrears to be recovered should be for her Majesty? Whether they would offer a sum or pay so much in the pound of what they recover?

4. What security should be given for the payment of that part?

There is no distinct answer yet to all these queries. The first seems in part answered by a letter of 10 May, o.s. "If the Queen thinks fit to convey her right by deed to the trustees proposed, so that they may act and sue in their own name, she will avoid the inconveniency of having her name used in judicial proceedings. On this footing she reserves a rent in proportion to the

rent of the estate when settled on her. That rent may be made payable to any of her friends, and the conveyances may be drawn under such trusts, and then there will be a surplus for the parties who are to act, but regard must be had that no rent is to be reserved, but out of such lands as shall be recovered, when they are recovered. Thus the estate itself may be made a security by declaring the trust thereof so far as concerns the rent payable to the Queen to such substantial persons as she shall approve of."

In another letter they offer to give satisfactory security.

It was likewise desired that her Majesty be acquainted with the names of the persons who make the proposition. The answer is not come.

Postscript, dated 1 June.—An answer has since come in general terms that the Queen shall soon be acquainted with the names and estates of the proposers. *Original in Dicconson's hand and copy.*

Remarks on the PROPOSAL concerning the QUEEN'S JOINTURE.

1716, June.—It is worded in such general terms that no determinate answer can be given till they distinctly answer the 2nd, 3rd and 4th queries.

They have mentioned the conditions on which they will undertake the recovery of the jointure at their own charges without making any proposal concerning the arrears, and one part of the conditions is obscure, viz., a demand of all profits *above the fourth of the rents of the lands not then in lease according to the letters patent.*

There is a considerable difference between the part arising from lands and that payable out of the Excise and Post Office. In recovering the former the Queen's assignees have to deal with private persons, who will find it their interest without compulsion to compound for the arrears and take new advantageous leases, in the possession of which they will be secured by the law, even as it now stands, and the agreements both for arrears and accepting new leases (which will be made with most safety in an interval of Parliament) may be finished before the Government get notice of the Queen's conveyance, at least before they can prevent its effects, whereas the part payable out of the Excise and Post Office can't be recovered without a legal process against the Government, who have it in their power to deny or at least delay payment.

The conveying the Queen's right by deed is certainly the most proper way both to secure her honour and to prevent inconveniences from Acts of Parliament, which might reasonably be feared, if any step were made before the Queen were entirely divested of her right for a valuable consideration.

If such a deed were made the characters of the Proposers must be strictly inquired into, and a separate security given, that, if they neglect the proper methods of recovering the jointure, they shall divest themselves of all right thereto, in favour of such persons as her Majesty shall appoint.

It would be most for the Queen's interest to sell the whole arrears, jointure and power of making leases for an agreed sum, and let the Proposers make the best of their bargain. If that will not be complied with, sufficient security is to given for the payment of the several sums according to the agreement; and, though it may seem reasonable, that the jointure in future, as well as the arrears of the part payable out of the Excise and Post Office, be made payable conditionally on their recovery, and allowing them a proportion for their pains, risk and charges, yet for the arrears on the rents and the liberty of granting new leases, a sum ought to be agreed on as their value, and security given for it, otherwise the Proposers might immediately take all the advantages to be picked that way, and never proceed further. The security to be given ought to be in foreign parts to avoid the trouble of suing in England, and the danger of their being sheltered by the Government now in possession.

The reserve for the *term of the Queen's life* in the grants made by the Usurpers is an acknowledgement of her right, and may be urged in any suit to recover it in Westminster Hall.

Queries:—1. If the Queen made such a conveyance as before mentioned to persons on whom she could entirely depend, and who were not obnoxious to the Usurper, whether they might not afford a sum greater than these Proposers will probably give, by selling out shares of it to such as would be concerned in the project, either on the prospect of the advantages (which might perchance include several stock-jobbing Whigs) or from affection to the cause, since these last might thereby serve his Majesty effectually without being obnoxious to the present Government, and have at the same time a security for their advances?

2. If such a deed might not be a good fund for raising money by way of loan? or at least might not supplies from faithful subjects be conveyed under cover of rents or arrears?

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, May 31. Paris.—Till you answer me, all letters I send to Avignon shall be under your cover as a punishment for not sending me a direction how to address to save the postage. Enclosed are one for Sir John [Erskine], one for Col. Hay, [one for] Ez. Hamilton and one for yourself, so, if you pay postage, collect it as you deliver them. I shall write to Sir John and order his money or send it by the first that comes. Desire Col. Hay to send back the bill that came short of him at Lyons, where it seems he and his company did not stay long.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 31. Bordeaux.—When there's any occasion for making a new attempt, a friend of mine offers to supply arms, &c., necessary for any expedition. It can always be concealed by him, he being a dealer in these commodities to Guinea and the West Indies. I hope shortly to be so recovered as to render

what service is in my power, and, if you think it convenient, to come to Avignon. The 8,000 *livres* Mr. Gordon advanced was his part of the collection made by the British and Irish nations and no ways relative to the ship I now have, for he knew nothing of it till I was a long time in Spain.

Sir Mark Forister to the Duke of Mar.

[1716, May?]—I received yours of 21 May, enclosed to Mr. Dicconson, and crave leave to make my dutiful acknowledgement to the King for his gift to me of the *Forerunner*, which brought him from Scotland, more by the peculiar care Heaven has of his sacred person than any skill of mine. It is a main comfort to me that in that most important occasion I had so distinguished a witness as your Grace of my zeal and care. The joy I was in when I anchored before Gravelines that his Majesty escaped the danger of the sea and season, and, what I apprehended yet more, the malice of his unnatural enemies, provoked by the great price put upon his head, made me misapprehend what he might then have communicated to me about the ship. I have been on my master's affairs since last February twelvemonth, and now am [a]bandoned by all that employed me before, [having] kept their ship and my own with the crew for 5 months at 1,500 *livres* a month in Havre. Now, finding that the government is informed I imprisoned Dr. Lauderdale in Havre, they wrote me it is no more safe for me to tread that way, and that they do not find it convenient to correspond with me. Thus I become proscribed from a profession I betook myself to at the age of 12, and that I continued the last seven years out of England, Ireland and France. Another additional charge is of a brother, who was first mate with Sherlock in the ship that was taken out of Dunkirk Road, which left the money with Lord Seaforth. Till the restoration of King Charles very few gentry in our parts went to sea. Had the encouragement given by that wise prince been duly observed by all commanders as by Sir Roger Strickland, more gentlemen had gone to sea, in which case it is to be presumed the Royal family had not found so great a defection in the Navy. Oliver Cromwell carried his usurpation in Ireland to so barbarous and unheard-of a tyranny that the ancient gentry there were confounded with the meanest ranks, but I could make it out that I am as well born and allied as any private gentleman in county Kilkenny. My relations indulged my early inclination to the sea, and, when I was in a way of subsisting by it, I quitted [it], as I would my whole family's fortune, were I in possession of it, the minute I was called to contribute to the King's restoration. Till that should be, I shall not doubt, but under your Grace's ministry, who knows how to value those who were called and quitted all to follow, I shall be preserved from absolute want. While it is possible for me to subsist without adding to the burthen already on his Majesty, I promise I will. If necessity drive me to implore his aid, I dare rely on your protection. Consider how few you have to command of honest men that go

to sea, and they ought to be looked after for the King's service, for I hope he will have occasion soon of them. If so, I hope you will consult with those you will find capable for transportation. If the King has no further commands for me, I hope you will obtain for me a letter of recommendation to the Comte de Toulouse, where you would have me always at a call, or else to the King of Spain, for I cannot go to sea without apprehension, unless I have a commission from a foreign prince. Under foreign colours the English cannot touch me. If his Majesty will not grant me that, I must go to the East or West Indies, and remain there the rest of my days. Stair's spies, I hear, are going to see your Grace, for most of them are parted this town. Some of them were paid off well in the coffee house. *Endorsed*, as received at Avignon 11 June.

HUGH THOMAS to JEAN JOHNSON (L. INESE).

1716, Whitsun Monday, May 21[-June 1]. London.—"Last Saturday a bill of high treason was found against my Lord Lansdown in the House of Commons by six evidences. This took up so much time that they adjourned bringing in bills against Sir William Wyndham and Mr. Harvey till next Friday. Here is a hot discourse that the Court designs the morning before they go to Poles (St. Paul's) to pass an Act for a General Pardon except such as shall be excepted against in it, that the Tories may rejoice with them. What ground there is for this discourse a little time must discover, the Thanksgiving Day being the 7th of next month, about seven days after which his Majesty designs for Hanover, and is resolved to leave the Government entirely to the Prince. If so, Argyle will certainly ruin Marlborough, to prevent which Marlborough has advised his Majesty to appoint the Prince a council for his guide, and has hastened up Cadogan from Scotland to blacken Argyle, that it may not be said to be Marlborough. In the meantime the bill against the Papists is sent up to the Lords for taking away two thirds of their estates. This is done totally to ruin and extirpate the church out of this kingdom for ever. The Act is to execute itself, for, if they do not come to register the whole themselves upon oath by a day prefixed, they are to forfeit the whole, one half of the third to be given to the informer. Another Bill is following it to appoint Commissioners in every country to examine into their estates. All this mischief they lay directly to the Emperor of Germany's door, and not to King William or King George. First, to Leopold who for worldly ends sent the Prince of Orange over to dethrone King James and afterwards supported him in the robbery, to share with him in the theft, whom (as God's minister of justice) he was bound in conscience to punish for the crime; and secondly, to the present Emperor who by advice of pack of bribed knaves in his council has sold the church of God to Turks and usurpers, so that the words of the Royal Prophet may be applied to him, 'when thou didst see a thief thou didst run in with him, and with the adulterer thou didst

take thy share,' and as a Christian pray God his portion be not eternally with them, and that he may escape the fate of Ochozias, King of Judea, who was slain by the tyrant Jehu for his league with the heretic King Joram. He has now a son given him by heaven as King James II. had, but I may be feared they may both drink that cup they have made that blessed king and his son to drink. All Europe is devolved in the blood and sacrilege, so that nothing can be expected but a sea of blood should overflow all till the altar of God is taken from them or they from the altar."

[J. MENZIES] to M. MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Monday, May 21[-June 1].—"You will hear more of the state of the Scotch Highlands now than we do, since so many are arrived in France from thence. Our notion here of them is dismal.

In this country trials and executions are renewed and redoubled. Informers and evidences multiply and prosper. Yet the generality shew signs of pity, but it is an impotent pity. Some little stirs and mobbings there have been; but the soldiers for their pay knock all down; and will do, unless somebody could pay them better.

Our squadron for the Baltic will be there now very soon, and we laugh at the French squadron that has been going to sail these six months. When we are in the Baltick, there will be an end of the wild and weak and misplaced efforts of the Swedes. That poor short-sighted Hero pushes always *mal à propos*, and must always be knocked down, whenever he sets up his head in that part of the world, since his enemies have ten men to his one, and a thousand pounds where he has half-a-crown. *Enfin, Quos Jupiter, &c.* And if he cannot find the way to do his business with a jerk, he must be ruined. He has a poor finical minister here, that creeps and bows.

Severe laws go on here against Papists and Jacobites, who have lost the Hog for the halfpenny. His Majesty's voyage to Hanover is one day certain, another day doubtful. At present it seems certain. He was to go to the race at Guildford to-morrow, but that is altered by some strange suggestions. The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* ends on Thursday next, and cannot well be renewed (as the talk of some is) because we are to have a thanksgiving for the crushing and suppressing of the rebellion. But when that fast is over we may fancy new dangers. In the meantime some prisoners may sue for their *Habeas Corpus*, and seem resolved to do it.

New efforts have been within these few days to find Bills of Indictment in the Grand Jury of Middlesex against Lord Lansdown, Sir William Wyndham, &c., but these proceedings are not yet finished.

So much for the news and the public.

As to our private concerns, Mr. Coventry (? Colclough) carried the essential substance of what it was possible then to say. And

Will. Murray (Menzies) is diligent every day since, in town or out of town, to consult the best friends, in regard to Mr. Morris's (Mar's) long letter. And in a few days he will sum up the sentiments and send it to Patrick's (James') hands by the conveyance of Mr. Shaw's (Spain's) factor.

In the meantime Will. begs you to excuse him to Mr. Morris.

I told you before, who had carried a clean authentic copy of Stapleton's (Bolingbroke's) letters, Mr. C o k e l y (Colclough).

12 Thmrzx

JAMES ROBERTSON to MR. GRAY.

1716, June 1. Rotterdam.—Requesting him to inform Mr. Marduc (? Duke of Mar) that he is the writer's debtor for 12 dozen and two bottles of claret and 3 dozen and 5 bottles of sherry, amounting to 18*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and requesting payment.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 2. Paris.—I have yours of the 26th, and the enclosed for the Duchess will be forwarded to-morrow. I give you ten thousand thanks for the favour and protection you promise my son. Lord Kilsyth, Sir James Sharp and his two brothers, Col. John Livingston, Col. Cockburn and several others came here yesterday, and I understand Gen. Ecklin and Col. Owen part to-morrow for Avignon.

JAMES GRÆME of Braco to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 2. Liége.—Major David Areskin and I were in the ship landed in Sweden at Gottenburg, induced there by the skipper's unwillingness to venture the Channel and Lord Duffus' inclinations. She was the *Peace* of Calais, whose master had your instructions to carry from Scotland those who had a mind to leave, where they thought fit. The ship not returning so soon as need were was occasioned by an embargo on all ships in the Swedish dominions which lasted till 20 April. Till then none could come from that country and necessity, not choice, kept us. Areskin and I travelled to Ustad, where the Court of Sweden remains since the King retired from Stralsund. There we were civilly interviewed by great men of the Court, and the King's and our misfortunes sincerely regretted. We had a pass as English merchants going for Lübeck, whence we travelled hither by land and arrived 26 May, where I wait to know if his Majesty or your Grace has any commands for me. I shall be proud to know if I may follow my inclinations, which are either to stay here or go where his Majesty thinks fit, or rather be with him and your Grace.

CAPT. ALEXANDER YOUNG to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 2. Bordeaux.—Enclosing a letter for the Duke of Mar, and requesting him to give his respects to Gen. Hamilton,

and to write to him or Capt. George whether the Earl of Southesk is with him and in health, which will be very refreshing to himself and the rest of the gentlemen of Angus. *Enclosed,*

CAPT. YOUNG to the DUKE OF MAR.

Praying that his name may be mentioned to his Majesty whom he is still and ever ready to serve, and adding that when he has the honour to speak freely with his Grace, he will tell much not proper to be written.—2 June, Bordeaux.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June [3]. Paris.—Stating that he had written yesterday to acknowledge his letter of the 26th with its enclosure, which is forwarded this morning to the Duchess, and sending the enclosed which came yesternight. *Postscript.*—I am afraid Sir James Sharp and his two brothers that are come here are in want of subsistence. I will assist them in the meantime. *Dated June 2, but see Gordon's last letter.*

ROBERT FREEBAIRN to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 3. Sens.—Thanking his Grace for his good opinion of him, and assuring him that his offer of service is sincere and disinterested.—My brother gave his Grace an account by Dr. Abercromby of the names of those entrusted with the public money when the army left Perth. Those I named were such as consisted with my own proper knowledge only, that had paid in their money to Gen. Gordon before the army left Aberdeen, far from reflecting on those who either wanted an opportunity or them who might have afterwards discharged themselves. They who have come latest from Scotland can best inform his Grace of both. Will you, if you have anything good, let one share it with you. But, whether or not, be so kind as to write, tho' you had nothing to say but that Avignon is a fine place, the ladies handsome and obliging, and the wine good. You need not speak of the company, I know it is the best in France. I beg you to give my most humble and hearty duty to the Duke and all the rest of our worthy nobility with you and my service and respects to Col. Hay, Sir J. Areskine, &c. and to make my compliments to Dr. Leslie.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 3. Rouen.—Enclosing a letter from Col. Innes (Cockston's brother), who with Major Leslie of Lord Panmure's regiment came there two days before, and adding that by the English papers it would seem the *Vendosme* had been taken at anchor at the Long Island, so he believes Mr. Tulloch has been ashore. *Enclosed,*

Col. James Innes to the Duke of Mar.

I had the good luck to escape from Scotland to Bergen, and thence to Holland, and so hither. Had I seen any likelihood of being able to do any service to my King and country, I should have stayed. I beg your Grace's protection, who knows I abandoned all to do my duty, and that, as soon as I knew your resolution of declaring, and, though I served with those who had some difference with you, I can appeal to your justice and goodness, if I joined in any cabal. I hope you will impute nothing to me of what was not right, and that you will represent my case to the King, and, if he or your Grace has any commands for me, I will wait at St. Germains. 3 June, Rouen.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 3. Bordeaux.—I wrote I had orders to discharge the men, which I did, and yesterday brought me a letter of the 28th with orders to fit out the ship, which shall be done. I have likewise the signals brought by Capt. Sheridan. I'll cause her to take what bread and other things are ready, and let her stay for nothing.

Major D. Ereskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 4. Liége.—After a ten weeks' stop by reason of an embargo I am at last come hither overland from Sweden, where I came in one of the two ships you sent back to Scotland on your landing on the other side. I must entreat you to let me know your commands, and, if I can be serviceable in Flanders or Holland, you may employ me as you think fit, because I have a French pass which can carry me anywhere on this side.

[J. Menzies] to Thomas Bayard [L. Inese].

1716, Thursday, May 24[-June 4].—You may judge a little still of our public situation by the public voice. The Tory paper has sometimes some brisk sallies of thought, and, though his observations are not always the most solid or just, yet they give great offence and the man is in Newgate.

The bill of indictment has been found in the Grand Jury of Middlesex against Lord Lansdown. All the witnesses were in relation to a letter that Col. Hurst and the messenger found in Sir W. Wyndham's pocket when he was taken up, which has all along been supposed to be from Lord Lansdown. Sir Francis Ware carried it, and is mentioned in it as the bearer, and was then also taken up but discharged in some months, and has now been brought up again. The morning Sir Francis left town for Somersetshire, a footman of his came in to him whilst abed, and told him of a letter sent to his care for Sir W. Wyndham. Sir Francis bid him put it in the pocket of his coat, and let him alone to sleep a little more. The footman did not know the servant that brought it, but that he said it was from Lord Lansdown.

This footman is not now found. Sir Francis says he was a very idle, drunken fellow, and he turned him away. Three clerks that were in the War Office in Lansdown's time have been sworn as to the similitude of hand, Arnold, Molyneux, and Vision, a Frenchman. The two last swear they think it is his hand. Arnold swears it is very like it, but that Molyneux, who used to frank Lord Lansdown's letters, could imitate his hand so well, that he, Arnold, could not know the difference. The colonel and the messenger swear that they found it in Sir W. Wyndham's pocket. This is the substance, and on this the indictment is found. The foreman of the jury is one Nicolson in the Strand that keeps a tinshop. We hear little positive as to the contents of the letter, but it was not signed, and is supposed to mean something that is against law, and the most mysterious thing is that the fair lady was very soon to be brought to bed. This is fancied to mean that the Pretender was acoming. You see the strictness there is about letters.

The Grand Jury adjourned to Friday, to-morrow, and it is expected they will find indictments against Sir W. Wyndham, Harvey, &c.

The talk is more and more positive that his Majesty goes, and about the middle or 20th of June. The Regency is not yet settled, and there have been debates about it. Argyle spoke zealously in council that it should be the Prince alone.

I wrote you a pretty long letter the other day and in that and another referred much to worthy Coventry (? Colclough), but shall write still more as I told you. Your cousin, young Hannes's wife (the Princess of Wales) said positively to one the other day that Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) was disgusted where he is, and was to come away. It was Mistress Oldfield (Oglethorpe) had this, but as a very great secret, but very fit to be told to O'Neal.

Thomas Southcott to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 5.—Her Majesty delivered me the packet from your Grace with your letter, and at the same time commanded me to send my answer by to-day with my own observations. I am infinitely obliged to his Majesty and yourself for thinking me capable of serving him, and shall endeavour to make myself worthy of the honour. Last night, I am told, Baron Sparre had a large packet from his master after long expectation, and the person of quality that came accidentally from him reports that his master had got a considerable advantage over the Danes, and that his affairs were in a very good condition. By to-morrow's post, I believe, you will have a good account of this. I have written to her Majesty a very full account of the circumstances I am in, which goes to Chaillot along with this letter, so I need not trouble you with repetition.

Thomas Southcott to Queen Mary.

1716, June 5.—As your Majesty gave me room till to-day to reflect on the packet you put into my hands, and to return my

real thoughts on it, I acknowledge my obligation to you and such others as may have given his Majesty so favourable an impression of me, as makes him think me capable of serving him in the post he has allotted me. In that, or whatever else he or your Majesty thinks me of any use, he may depend on my complying with his orders when and where he pleases. With entire deference to his judgement and pleasure, my own thoughts are, that, as by long and extensive acquaintance with a pretty fair character I was admitted into a general confidence in England and by pursuing the same measures here have improved the same, by making myself in some measure master of the avenues to business in this place, I apprehend that some immediate good effects may be lost by my removal to where I shall have all to begin anew under the disadvantage of want of language, and being utterly ignorant of the springs, views and interests of the Court I am designed for, so that, even with the help of the Court of Lorraine's recommendations, it must be a business of time before I can bring myself to be of any weight or influence, and get insight enough into affairs to make just reports. What may press the most in my instructions is the obtaining the safe conduct, which the Lorraine minister may move in sooner and more effectually, if occasion be. On the other side, foreseeing the use of his Majesty's having instruments of his own in several courts, I have done, most part of my own hand, what I am going to say. I have set on foot an expedient to raise sufficient money to supply the whole expense, supposing everyone's being to act in the dark and without figure. The bottom I go upon is so far good that the person who undertakes this at my instance will contribute her own quota. 'Tis a lady of weight, every way qualified, going to-morrow to the Spa, where there will meet ten or a dozen families of good estates and inclinations, and the money by piecemeal, as it comes in, will be returned to me for immediate use. To make this the more secure, whatever I get by a certain bond your Majesty was so kind as to return into my own hand shall be forthcoming to answer any bills for the same end. As to persons fit to be sent on this occasion, your Majesty knows I have written for Mr. Stafford, and of my own head, for fear the affairs of his family should make his coming impossible, I have proposed a business to Lord Castlehaven that will certainly bring him out of England to have him in a readiness for any such purpose, for which he is every way qualified, and may very well fill the place designed for Will. Stafford and will be able to bear his own expenses. From these two I expect answers every post. Mr. Colclough is in the neighbourhood of several German courts, and a Mr. Everard is with him, who has language, and is very capable of being a help to him. Here is a son of Mr. St. Amand, who has an allowance of 400*l.* a year, whom I believe you would willingly employ for his father's services, and whose head is very well disposed for business of such a nature at such a place, perhaps at the Elector Palatine's Court, where I hear the lady inherits the Grand Duke's good disposition towards us. Mr. Kast is a native of Germany, has lived long at Vienna, knows that Court very

well, has these ten years I have known him intimately been very zealously affected to the King's service, and has ever given me all the proof a man can give of his being a man of integrity. Him, I should think, by his long experience in business infinitely more capable than myself in that place. If he has lately done anything that does not appear quite right in regard to myself I really think it ought not to weigh as to his character in relation to the King's service, which I take to be entire, and even in regard to myself I have more reason by long acquaintance to judge well of his intention than by one action, which he has concealed from me, to think he could forfeit his character. . . .

Postscript.—Sir John Areskine's suit about the ship at Calais is on my hands, and I have several other irons in the fire about money, some of which may possibly take effect. If I am sent away I must at least beg time to settle correspondences and other things, which are necessary to make my going if any use.

[M. de Magny] to [James III.]

1716, June 5.—It seems an age to me since I have received any news from you. I can easily imagine you have not much to tell me in the present state of affairs . . . In default of your letters I have had the pleasure of receiving news of you by the Abbé de St. And[ré] who has assured me both of your health and of the continuance of your kindnesses for us. I beg you to inform me whether, in case some money can be supplied, one may reckon on finding the necessary helps in the distant countries where you should have written or sent. I believe you understand me sufficiently. I have ideas on that subject which I cannot at present explain more at length. Perhaps they are chimerical, but one could not be in a worse condition than it seems to me one is. If you have had any favourable answer from down there (*là bas*) be kind enough to inform me of it as soon as possible.

The Chevalier d'Orleans, the son of Madame d'Argenton, has just bought from Marshal de Tessé the post of general of the galleys for 200,000 *crowns*. Crozat advances the money and will receive the emoluments, which are worth 50,000 *livres* a year, till he is repaid. *French.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 6. Chaillot.—"I hope the King has told you how glad I was the other day to receive a letter from you; all the packetts you sent me were delivered, and here I send you Mr. Southcott's answer to your letter, and his to me with the difficultys and objections he makes to the employment the King designes for him. I think som of them are reasonable enough, however, when the King has considerd of it, he will lett me know his resolution, and send by you his last orders to Mr. Southcott, which I dare say will be punctually obeyd, whatever they are, to the best of his capacity. Mr. Dillon, I suppos, will write to you,

I saw him last night, and he was so far from confirming to me, what Mr. Southcott writts to you, that he told me he had seen Baron de Spar in the morning who assured him he had not heard a word from his master these three months, for which he was much concerned, and that he did not so much as know wher he was, but that he did not brag of his ignorance to others and desired him particularly not to tell it the French. You owe me no thanks for the justice I have don you at all times, and in all companys, for justice is due to everybody, but I am sure I owe it to you in a most particular manner, after the eminent services you have rendered the King, to which I am as incapable to give a wrong turn, as I am to forgett them. I wish everybody was of this mind, for then you would all be easy toguether, and make the King so. I have and shall ever do towards it what little lies in my power, as I shall always seek all occasions of shewing to you, and to all the world the trew esteem and friendship I have for you." *Holograph.*

James Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 6. Rome.—At my arrival at Florence I met not with all the success I expected. I only procured a letter from the Duke of Salviati to Cardinal Gualterio, but have not yet found the effect thereof, so as yet I remain but in faint hopes, notwithstanding the recommendations of our King. However the Cardinal has promised to do what he can, and I must even expect what Providence will do for me, but am afraid I may stay long here, and you know my purse is not plentiful, so that, if his Majesty would renew his instances with the Cardinal, it would be a greater favour than I deserve.

James III. to Cardinal Gualterio.

1716, June 6.—At the request of the Rector of the College of St. Nicholas recommending Monsieur Couty, Assistant General of the Congregation of the Mission, who is charged to solicit at Rome the beatification of Father Vincent de Paul, the founder of that congregation, and requesting his good offices therein. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 174.

W. Dicconson to ————.

1716, June 7.—Madame, I received yours just now and the list I sent you yesterday, and must now trouble you to speak to the Queen of another business, which the enclosed from Mr. Nihell will explain. I know she is difficult in such matters, but I am told the King used to give such attestations, so, in his absence, I presume the Queen may perhaps do it. I spoke to Mr. Dempster, because it is properly his business to propose such matters, but he having left it to Mr. Monnot I have desired him to wait on you to know her Majesty's answer, and to endeavour

to remove any difficulties. I have sent also a draft of what is proposed to be signed by her. *At the foot in Queen Mary's hand:—*

"I have mor difficultys then one in this affair, first, I never did, as I remember, signe any suech paper, and, if I once begin ther will be no end; 2d I must have the attestations of mor and bigger persons then Nihell for to be able to signe my own attestation, and 3d, the King being so near us, I dont see why he may not signe the paper himself, if he thinks it proper. Besides all this I have heard it sayd that this O'Brian is no relation at all to Lord Clare's family, that is Thomand. Mr. Bagott will speak to you about Mr. Oxbury's children; it is a very particular crying case and I dont see how I can refuse to give them som present help, I doubt less then 3 *or* 400 livres *will do them no good. I keep Monot's paper in case I should find good reasons to change my mind and signe it.*

Pray aske Lord Middleton's advice in this affair.

These two letters for the Duke of Perth may be given to Mr. Inese."

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 8.—This comes only to cover the enclosed prints of which some were in Abram's (Menzies') letter, and others came by another conveyance. The *Shift shifted* makes pretty bold with their proceedings on the other side, but they seem yet to go on with their cruelties, which cannot but exasperate the generality. What will become of the great numbers that flock hither daily in great want I cannot imagine, for it seems next to impossible to get them all subsisted.

I hope now soon to have the comfortable news from Martel (Mar) of his having come to an *eclaircissement* with Musgrave (Earl Marischal), and that all that family is in a right understanding amongst themselves.

I am told that 3 or 4 Sarsfields (? spies) known to be employed by Selby (Stair) are of a sudden disappeared, and are thought to be gone to Patrick's (James') quarters, where I hope care will be taken of them.

I was glad to hear that Holton (Hooke) had sent down his translation some time ago, so I hope we shall soon see it in print, it being at least as necessary to have it in French as in English, for people here are wonderfully ignorant of that whole matter, and some make very malicious reflections on what has happened.

Postscript.—I have since received another packet from Abram by to-day's post, which is just come, and one for Mr. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar), which being of a different size, I have put under a cover apart directed to Martel.

Brigadier General Cook to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 8. St. Germains.—I would have answered your letter sooner, did my health permit. I am very sensible of the most gracious satisfaction his Majesty shows for the delivery of

the officers that went into Scotland, who unfortunately met with no occasion to show new proofs of the zeal they always had for his service. I have communicated your commands to them, who are all penetrated with the deepest sense of gratitude, and myself in particular. We went through many hardships and unheard-of difficulties to avoid falling into the hands of our enemies, from whom we were to expect no quarter, but our sufferings were soon forgot on the happy news of the King's being out of all danger of falling into the hands of those unmerciful monsters, that would not spare dipping their hands in his royal blood, as they daily do in that of his poor friends in England. I am persuaded the merit of so sudden a resolution is due to your Grace, being so well timed, having none to lose, and all his faithful subjects are bound to render you their everlasting thanks for his safety. I shall be always at his call ready to expose myself for his service, notwithstanding my past sufferings and my mortifications here, having landed only with what I had on my back, all from top to toe not worth a crown, having abboned (? abandoned) all I had in the lowlands, and, which is more disagreeable to me, incumbered all my little income, before I parted, besides being broke since 20 April last, and knowing not as yet what I have to trust to. My situation does not make me forget assuring you that we are most sensibly obliged for the friendly satisfaction you show for our delivery. I send you the state of 200 *louis d'ors* I had in my hands. *Enclosed,*

Account showing the distribution of the 200 louis d'ors *Cook had in his hands out of the* 325 *paid by Mr. Arskine to Col. Gaydon. The largest item is* 106 louis *given to Lieut. Fannin in the presence of Col. Gaydon to be distributed to the horse and foot officers then present at Banff.*

Queen Mary to [W. Dicconson].

1716, June 9. Chaillot.—"Since I find Lord Middleton and you are of opinion I should signe the enclosed paper, I will preferr your judgements to my own, and do it, but still I must first have the words of Mr. Dillon and one or two mor suech persons, or els I should signe what is not trew; I keep the second paper to signe, and send you back the first with the words marked which makes it necessary I should have the attestations of two or three considerable persons, befor I can give my own. I forgott iesterday to tell you Capt. Sheridan was with me. I find he must absent himself for som time. If he wants a little money lett him have it, the man has don a good piece of service, and deserves consideration, if it be but for once 2 or 300 *livres* will not be to muech." *Holograph.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, June 9. Paris.—I had yours of the 1st and 2nd. The letter for Col. Clephane shall be carefully delivered. He wrote me from Antwerp to keep any letters for him till he came. The

copy of Lord Mar's letter to Lord Southesk I have read to Viscount Kilsyth, and shall to-day communicate it to the Marquis of Tullibardine, and shall tell all the gentlemen I see to apply to the Queen before they resolve on coming to Avignon. The Duke's last letter I sent under cover to your brother Thomas and the former addressed to George Midelton. I hope they are gone safe. William Erskine parted Sunday with the diligence, and has a bottle of snuff for his Grace, which I wish may please, for it's cursedly dear. I am glad you are so far recovered.

T. Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 9.—As I am in the country I cannot to a day name when I wrote to you, not having my list here, but I can assure you I immediately answered your first letter sent with the printed letter which you promised to send me in French.

I received yours of the 29th. I believe by my last I sufficiently satisfied your demands in regard of the late general in Spain, plenipo. and ambassador extraordinary in Italy, but I shall add that he sent to know how I did, when he was parted, and the same messenger carried the same compliment to the French and Spanish ambassadors. I formerly wrote he had a green silk and patch that covered half his face; at the first post from hence he flung it off, as the postilion says that carried him. He has been at Alexandria, as the governor writes. I believe he is gone to Genoa and so by sea to Leghorn.

He has done no mighty business here, for this court was prepared for his reception, and are now in a great fury against him for not waiting on the King, when desired by the Secretary of State.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, June 9.—I believe I am now in your debt for four letters besides what you wrote on the affair of Musgrave (Earl Marischal) to Patrick (James), which he communicated to me. We have been every day expecting Musgrave, which made me put off writing till he come, having little else to write of at present, "and, he not being come as yet, I will still delay it, that I may give you but one trouble more upon all that affair. I cannot though but at this time return you my kind acknowledgments for the part you have acted in this matter. If they have nothing more to say than I have yet heard, it is very easily answered to their shame, and I am sure they can have nothing to say further, but of a piece with what I have already heard. People sometimes, when they think it for their interest, resolve to be angry with a man and run him down, then endeavour to find reasons to give the world for being so, being ashamed to own the true one. There is but one way in his power to make a reparation for what he has said already, and that perhaps he will be unwilling to do, but Martel (Mar) is firmly resolved at this time to do nothing that can give Patrick uneasiness, nor to add to the misfortunes of his present situation. I am glad Lord E[dwar]d pretends

at least to be Martel's friend, but, if the information I have from several hands be true, he was no more so than the other, and I am surprised to hear that his eldest brother since he came to Paris seems not in good humour with Martel either, and you know what we heard of the second brother, when I was with you, so it seems to be a formed family quarrel. I would often fain hope that those and other things, which I fear I have but too good ground to believe, are misinformations and so endeavour to persuade myself not to believe them, but some things are too evident and cannot but be seen. I wrote a compliment to the eldest brother upon his father's death, in which I likewise said a little of Musgrave, but I have as yet no answer, though I must not take that amiss, since he has given no answer to Patrick to one he wrote him at the same time. Had I not every post expected to have had some kind of return from him, I would not have failed ere now to congratulate him upon what Andrew (Queen Mary) has been pleased to do for him, of which I was very glad, and thought it very right. Upon the whole affair of Martel I am still the more of the opinion I once mentioned to you, that it will be for Patrick's ease and his too, that he should retire from him, since I see that there is a combination of some sort of people to be uneasy at his being about him; when that is done, they will get some new object to be angry with, being then as far from their point as now. But here is more of this than I intended at this time.

I return you yours from H. S[trato]n, and, though mine be a long letter, there is nothing in it worth the while of explaining it to you. I will write to him soon, when I can say all I have to say on what has been said against Martel. By his it does not appear that the sensible people there are so apt to blame Patrick or Martel as the wise folks on this side, though I know there are not wanting there to do it too. I assure you I am very sensible of your kind way of expressing yourself in your letters to that country of Martel which I know from several.

I had a letter to-day from a namesake of yours and I believe a cousin, Colonel Innes, brother to Innes of Coxtoun, who says he would be with you before this time, he is a very honest man, and behaved himself well. I mentioned him to Patrick, and gave him the best character I could. You can advise him better than I what is fit for him to do, so I do not write to him, but I beg you may make him my compliments and I wish I could serve him or Major Leslie, who came with him and is an honest man and a good officer. Sir James Sharp and two of his brothers are likewise, I hear, come to Paris, and will certainly wait on Andrew. I am told they have nothing but what poor Will. Gordon gives them. I doubt not but several people will be angry that they are not invited here, particularly those of my country will be angry with me upon that account, but how can it be helped, the expense of the journey is not small, and, should they all come here and get nothing, as I am afraid would be the case with most of them, their disappointment would be greater and

they more angry than they are now, as they would have reason after having spent in travelling any little money they had. Sir James Sharp indeed deserves to be taken notice of above several others, upon his father's and grandfather's account as well as his own. There are two people I pity more in all this affair than any others, and these are Patrick and Andrew. Lord provide what is necessary for them upon this occasion, and give them spirit and resolution to bear their hard fortune. Patrick's affairs require more than ever that people should write home to their friends in good humour, and that they should not think themselves neglected, which would be of the worst consequence if people there thought that they were, and how to get them provided for and kept in good humour is more than I, or I am afraid anybody, can tell." *Copy.*

ROGERS (the DUKE OF MAR) to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, June 9.—I have only to acknowledge yours of the 23rd and 31st, which are as full and particular as can be expected. I hope you had mine of the 26th. I can add little to what I said in that and my former as to Humphrey (King of Sweden). I am still afraid his own affairs are so embarrassed that he will not be brought at this time to enter into any immediate relief for Arthur (James). Fitzpatrick's (Ormonde's) going there would be very well worth the while could it bring him to anything of that kind, but, without more ground to believe it would, it is hard to put him to do it, and he, believing of it as we do, seems not very much inclined to the journey, though, if he thought it could be of any use, I'm sure he would most willingly undertake it. It would be no small charge and liable to many dangers, which in the present situation were hard to venture without great probability of success. To send a little man there to prepare his way would not in my opinion be so good as Jeoffry's (Baron Sparre's) writing for full powers upon many accounts, and I find Mr. Falconer (Robert Leslie) himself is not for this. I hope Jeoffry has wrote for those powers already, and that need be no stop to Fitzpatrick's going, in case we should afterwards, before the powers be sent, alter our opinion, which will in great measure depend on the accounts we have from Bernard (England) on what we have wrote there. Our letters, we know, are received, and we expect a return to them every day. Falconer, too, we suppose, will be with us soon, so, till he come, who has talked with you and Geoffry of the thing at large, I will say no more. Geoffry may depend on his not being seen in anything of this affair by us here, and I know you will take care of it with you, at least as to yourself. Falconer has not yet sent a copy of the memorial here, so I can say nothing of it.

We daily hear of more people's coming over. I pray God your endeavours to get them into foreign service may succeed, for otherwise I know not what will become of them, and it grieves one's heart to think of it.

Arthur showed me what you wrote concerning Orlando (money). I believe he has wrote of it to Sanders (Queen Mary), so I need say the less. What Gregory (Duc de Noailles) spoke of is not so much as could be wished, yet it is good 'tis no worse. When they come to know there's nothing to be expected of Mr. Denison (King of Spain) and little or nothing from Samuel (the Pope), and that Saunders cannot possibly furnish more than he does already, I would fain hope that both Gregory and Edgar (the Regent) will think of doing more, but, whatever it may be, being done in time is a great point, and I know you will press it in all the discreet ways you can.

I want another address to you than by your own name, in case of any occasion for that precaution. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Nathaniel Hooke.

1716, June 9. Avignon.—I have had three of yours within these few days with the translation of the paper recommended to you. "I am a bad judge myself of any language, particularly of the French, but I showed it to the King, who, with altering a few things, is mighty well pleased with it, and has ordered me in a particular manner to return you his thanks for the pains and trouble you have taken about it, and his expectations are fully answered in thinking you was the man most capable of doing it as it ought to be. It is now a printing, and when done I shall be sure to send you one of the copies, and some more by the first occasion I find to carry them.

As for the unkind alteration you mention I believe you think there was more in it than really was. The King says he is very sensible of your capacity, zeal and ability to serve him, and, when there is an opportunity, he will be very glad to employ you, being perfectly convinced of your good will, whatever you may have suspected of his coldness to you sometime ago, and he doubts not but, if you know anything in his affairs, or concerning them, which he is ignorant of, and can be of use to him, that you will freely communicate it to him, which he cannot fail of esteeming very good service. I must set you right in one thing as to myself, Doctor Abercrombie tells me that you thought my way towards you was different the second time I had the good fortune to see you, from what it was the time before. Now I assure you there was nothing in it, and that you was mistaken, I might perhaps have had something in my head, that made me thoughtful, as it often happened when I was at Paris, and that has been the reason of your thinking so, were it otherwise, I would freely own it to you, that being in my opinion the best way of setting things right with men of your good sense.

I assure you by the character I have formed to myself of you, from the best information I could get, I have a very great value for you, and esteem your friendship very much, and you shall always find me deal sincerely by you, and not at all disguise my sentiments.

You are pleased to do me more honour in yours than I deserve, I am very sensible of my own inability to serve the King as a minister especially on this side the water, all that I can promise is, that I will be faithful and serve him with disinterested zeal, though even that will not, I find, keep me from being pulled in pieces by some people, and even those I have least deserved it of, but that is common to those who have the honour to be about princes, and more particularly such of them who are under misfortunes, so it must be bore with, and my master shall never be made uneasy upon the account of my being about him. I am persuaded things cannot hold long as they are now, and that the King will yet succeed, and be a blessing to his poor oppressed kingdoms, whom they want but to know personally to make them fonder of him for his own sake, as well as that of their own and their country's, than they ever were, of any of his family, and, when you are so happy to know him personally and well yourself, you will be convinced of what I have said and find him quite another thing than perhaps you imagine, and what some people have industriously endeavoured to make the world believe of him. I never met with a man of any figure in the world, whose character is less known, or more mistaken by a great many people, and I can assure you the more he is known, the more he will be esteemed. I long much for our hearing from Sweden, but, when we do, I am afraid, we shall see that affairs there are so embarrassed that we have little to expect from that corner at this time, though to my view I see not another way that prince has left of retrieving his affairs, but by his joining interests heartily with our King, and they might enable one another to recover and maintain their own." I shall be glad to hear sometimes from you, and wish you would send me a cipher. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS CONTI and PAMPHILIO.

1716, June 9.—Replying to their letters of compliment on his arrival in the States of his Holiness. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 175.

MAJOR JAMES WALKINSHAW to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 10. Sens.—I would have written before, but was afraid my letter would have miscarried till I came this side of Paris, and I believe his Grace will not take it ill that I have not written to him, for I dare swear he is pestered enough with letters, and, I believe, your speaking to him will do as much good as my writing, which I hope for old cameradship you will not neglect, for the only thing I have to depend on is his Majesty's favour and his Grace's countenance. When I came to St. Germains I had not one groat in my pocket, but by her Majesty's bounty I received from Mr. Dicconson 150 *livres* with which, when I came to Paris, I clothed myself and with the remainder I am subsisting here, so I beg you will let me hear from you as soon as possible and what is to be done with us. You will perhaps be desirous [to know] what is become of David Areskin.

He came along with me to the middle of Ketnes (Caithness), and I desired him to take his fate with me, but by the many reports of the country people that the militia was got in arms there against us, he was afraid and sculked about Sir James Sinclair's house, and there I left him.

MAJOR PATRICK SMYTH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 10. Sens.—Hoping his Grace whose commission he had at Perth will pardon his troubling him, and stating he had from Mr. Dicconson 150 *livres*, who told him he would give what more his Grace would order him, which as well as his being otherwise disposed he leaves entirely to his Grace.

The DUKE OF MAR to HARRY MAULE.

1716, June 10.—We had not the agreeable news of your being safe on this side the sea till some days ago that Col. Clephane told me of it in a letter, and now " Sir H. Paterson tells me he is with you, and that I may send any letter for you under his cover. The King has ordered me to let you know the pleasure and satisfaction he has in your being got out of harm's way. He knows you will do what is most proper for you in your present circumstances, but he bids me assure you that you shall be always welcome where he is, and, though it be not much that he in his present unlucky situation has to bestow, when he has more occasion for it than ever he had, yet, if you want, he expects that you will freely let me know it, and he will do what he can to supply you, so . . . I hope you will be free with me, and let me hear from you soon.

I wrote to Scotland to know what was become of you, but heard nothing but by Dr. Abercrombie, who wrote to me from Paris before he came here, that you was as he heard coming to Edinburgh when he left it, to lurk there, which gave me no small concern and apprehension for you. You have missed being in the bill of attainder, so I would fain hope that your estate may be yet saved, but I am afraid there is little mercy or compassion with those folks, and that those of them who have any, have not much power. I hope at least they will give our wives their jointures which will be bread to them and our children, and we must make the best shift for ourselves that we can. I hope things will not always continue as they are, though I confess there is little immediate prospect of relief.

There are a great many of us here, and more coming every day. Old Mr. Leslie reads prayers to us in the King's house, but in this country we must not make a noise about it. We all agree very well, not always the fate of those in our circumstances, but I do not know how long this good agreement will last, for we are told of some lately come over, who have no mind to agree with some of us, and are resolved to have your humble servant from about the King. It is hard that folks in

our unlucky situation cannot agree when we have little or nothing, I think, to contend about. They do not know me aright, else they would not give themselves much trouble about this. The King shall never be made uneasy upon that account. It is my honour as well as inclination to be about him, but at this time it is in my opinion neither for his interest nor our reputation to be contending about that nor anything else. Upon their continuing in this way, if he will take my advice, he will let me retire some way from him, and, as that kind of life would be most suitable to my own inclinations at this time, so it shall not hinder me from doing all in my power to serve him if ever it come in my way. I have hopes of getting bread for myself, and when I have that the more I am out of the way, until our country be happy by the King's restoration, the better would I like it. I would not though have expected that I should been so served by the man who is the principal in it, and I was far from deserving it at his hands. If you have not already heard who it is, I believe you will be surprised when I tell you 'tis Lord M[arischa]l, but he has not, I know already, gained much by it at home, and perhaps he will get as little reputation by it with those that know our story on this side the water, and I am not the first who has been mistaken of a man. I know very well that it was scarce possible for one in the station I was to be without enemies, even had we succeeded and much more as things happened, and I could not but foresee upon our coming away I would be for some time pulled in pieces by a great many at home; what gave me some comfort in this was my being sure that in time I could fully vindicate myself, as I still am, so I am pretty easy about it." (A long account of the negotiation through Smith of Methven to the same effect as that in his letter to Inese of 26 May calendared *ante*, *p.* 186.)

I suppose Sir Hugh showed you the printed letter. It is now done into French and a printing. In a few posts I will send him a copy of it, which I wish may be reprinted in Holland, and, were it in Dutch too, I believe it might do good. On what Sir Hugh writes it seems necessary you should get from England a copy of the King's declaration, that the Dutch may see it, which may do good in time.

I hope you are in no danger now in Holland, but I fancy you will weary there, if you stay long.

Sir Hugh tells me Tom Bruce is with you. I shall be glad to hear from him; if it be in my power any way to serve him, he may be sure of it. I delay writing to Sir Hugh till I send him the print, but my kind service to him and the rest of our countrymen with you . . . .

Lord George Murray has been here sometime, Lord Southesk near eight days, and we have been expecting Lords Marischal and Linlithgow these three or four days. Lords Tullibardine and Kilsyth are at Paris, and will, I believe, come here soon, as some others who came over with them may. Several of those come over are living at Sens, and the King is

endeavouring to get such as incline to serve as soldiers into foreign service till he has occasion for them.

Lord B[olingbro]ke is with D[uke] B[erwic]k at his country house, and they endeavour to pick up as many of our countrymen to join with them as they can. If Scotsmen fall in with them, it will be odd enough after the part they have acted. Lord B[olingbro]ke has wrote several letters into England as malicious against the King as can be, but his credit is not now great there, and there's care taken they shall not do much hurt.

I wish Sir Hugh would let me know how long a lord he mentions is to continue in Holland. . . . .

Lord Perth went from this on his father's illness, and since his death the Queen at his desire has made him Master of her Horse and Lord Middleton Lord Chamberlain. 7 *pages*. *Copy*.

R. Arbuthnot to John Paterson.

1716, June 11. Rouen.—I have yours of the 4th and am very glad to enter into correspondence with you. Please send me an address that I may write directly from here.

I'm very glad the Duke of Mar has ordered David George's ship for Scotland. Get the Duke to reiterate his orders twice or thrice; else I fear they'll not meet with such ready execution as they ought. To-day I sent Mr. George my advice how to cause his ship to do if she arrives, and a mark how to know the *Lively*, which took the *Vendosme* and is to stay all the summer in these seas. We have no account yet how she was taken, and if Tulloch was taken in her or not.

By what Col. James Innes and Major Leslie told me Mr. Ogilvie of Boyne's lady had a ship ready for General and for her husband and his son, when they came off, which was to carry them to Norway, and Brigadier Campbell's being taken at Alloa makes me hope they are parted. However, though our ship miss them, she may bring off others that have not submitted.

I have a letter to-day from Mr. Dicconson, desiring me to fit out our barque at Dieppe and send her thither also, but I ordered her to be sold, and for that end ordered her master to go along the coast the length of Rochelle, and get small freights to keep himself and the seamen till he could sell her. She should now be coming back, and, as soon as I hear where she is, I shall propose this voyage to him, but I know beforehand he will not get a single seaman to go with him, and I am assured by all that know anything of that matter that there is no safety in sending barques of her make and sails (which are a fisher boat's) to those places, so I would not have us trust to that, for I'm sure it will not be done. George's ship, that is a prime sailer, is the fittest that can be for this.

I hear one Macdonald is taken up. He is a shag-faced, thin fellow, if it be he I suspect, and is a very great rogue. He was a clerk or underclerk to Hammond. I think he has served as an officer. The 9 Feb. last he came here to my door as I was on horseback going to Dieppe, and, as soon as he told me his name

and asked about Mr. Hammond, I gave him but a bad reception. He fell in company at the comedy with Mr. Cammock, Mr. Wight, and some others of our people, and they counterfeiting to be Whigs, he like a puppy believed them, and told them he was a trusted man, but unluckily one of the company blundering out Cammock's name he took himself up and told them he belonged to the Duke of Ormonde, and had been with him in all his dangerous expedition, and a hundred other lies. They did not then think it worth their while to beat him. He has since been one of Stair's constant spies upon pay. You may easily learn out of him whatever he knows. Be so kind as to give the enclosed to Mr. Fleeming, with my humble service and to all other our friends, particularly to David Kennedy. Tell him I saw his letter to Cammock and that I am no letter in his debt.

The Duke's wine is parted from Bordeaux ere now, I hope. My service to Dr. Abercrombie, if with you. Tell him Mr. Gardiner has got justice done him. If Mr. Charles MacMahon be with you, please tell him I got his letter from Sens.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Elphinstone.

1716, June 11. Avignon.—We are informed to-day by Mr. Gordon of your being come safe to Paris. I have the King's orders to let you know his satisfaction in knowing you are out of harm's way. What adds much to his misfortunes is his not being in a condition to supply and support according to his inclinations those who have so zealously served him and you in particular. In the meantime he has done all in his power to get such of them as are desirous to serve as soldiers into foreign service, till he have occasion for them himself, but he has not yet any returns to his applications.

I doubt not but you have waited on the Queen to receive her commands. The King has written to her to-night of you, and that you should have some money given you, which I suppose you want pretty much.

You should wait on Gen. Dillon, and let him know your story, that, if you have a mind to go into foreign service, as I fancy you will rather than be idle, he may get you provided, if the King's applications succeed. He leaves it to yourself either to stay somewhere about Paris, till it be seen if such service can be got for you, or to come here.

If you write to your friends in Scotland, I mean your father and brother, I would be very glad you would make them my compliments, but it must be without naming me for fear of doing them hurt, should any cross accident happen to the letter. I should be glad to know which way you came over, and which of our friends came with you and what is become of them. *Copy.*

Surin de Tillecourt to Capt. O'Brien.

1716, June 13.—Receipt for 1,000 *livres* received from him for "son droit de passage" in the order of Notre Dame du Mont Carmel et de St. Lazare de Hierusalem.

[M. de Magny] to [Queen Mary].

1716, June 14.—Informing her of the following conversation between Mr. Magdanel (? Macdonald) and Mr. Gernon. The former said he had been told on Thursday, the 11th, by a man who, he said, was a great confidant of the Regent, as follows. During a conversation, said the confidant, with the Regent, he confided to me the trouble caused him by the instances of England for the removal of the King from Avignon, and all that France had to fear, if the English were not satisfied on this point. I replied that they were troubling him without reason on that point, since he was not master of that place. I know it, answered the Regent, but I shall not be left in peace till I have made the King leave Avignon. How will you make him? said the confidant, as you have no means of doing so. Yes I have, said the Regent, namely by means of starvation.

The rest of the conversation having turned a little on that subject, without saying anything more precise than that mention of starvation, which under present circumstances is deserving of reflection, the name of that confidant was asked, in order to judge what importance there was in the conversation, and what precautions should be taken against in future conversations with the Regent giving him so positive a refusal as to make him have recourse to this expedient of starvation. Mr. Magdanel made great difficulties in giving the name, but did so at last under a strict pledge of secrecy. It is that of a gentleman not unknown to me, whom I know to be very much in a capacity to have very confidential conversations on all matters with the Regent. *French.*

The Duke of Mar to Nathaniel Hooke.

1716, June 14.—Since I wrote a few days ago, I am told you have heard of two certain lords having taken a great deal of pains to vindicate their own conduct and blame the K[ing]'s and those about him, and, as much as they can, endeavouring to discredit him and that you think they gain ground. Our master has also been informed of this, and has ordered me to tell you that your giving an account here of what you have heard particularly of this kind and what you shall hear will be doing him very good service, for, without he know what they say and to whom they principally make their applications, it is impossible to cure or help the mischief they may do, but, if we know it, in my opinion 'tis as easy to answer all they can say on this side the water and prevent its being of ill consequence as what they have wrote to the other side, where their reputation is now pretty low. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to T. Southcott.

1716, June 14. Avignon.—Having read to his Majesty yours of the 5th and also yours to the Queen, he thinks your reasons against going to Vienna sufficient to make him think of another for that journey.

I am afraid what you heard of S[par]r receiving letters from his master was not so, but I wish heartily he may soon and such as may be to our liking. I shall be glad to hear from you, and, if you are like to have anything to write unfit to be wrote in plain terms, it were not amiss you send me a cipher beforehand. We expect Mr. Leslie soon, who, we hear, is on the road, and I wish he may bring us good news from S[par]r. *Copy.*

MAJOR NATHANIEL FORBES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 15. Paris.—The bearer, Mr. Ker, frankly ventured his life to have relieved those of the King's subjects that were prisoners in the Marshalsea, and, tho' none had the fortune to escape but myself, the fault was none of his, for he played his part well enough. He intends to serve in the wars, so I beg you will procure him recommendations from the King to what prince's service he pleases to send him.

The DUKE OF MAR to OWEN O'ROURKE.

1716, June 15. Avignon.—Informing him that the King thinks him the fittest person to reside for him at the Court of Vienna, if the Duke of Lorraine has no objection to it, to whom he has written and sent this with the instructions to be delivered to him if the Duke approves. On his going, for the expense of the journey he may draw on Mr. Dicconson for 3,000 *livres*. The King in his letter to the Duke has proposed his going by Inchburgh (? Innsbruck), which might be without observation as passing only that way about his own concerns to Vienna. He is to send a key and cipher. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, June 15.—"Musgrave (Earl Marischal) is now with us, and I do not hear that he has anything to add to what he said against Martel (Mar), all which I have fully answered to you already save one part which is new indeed, and was never heard of till he came on this side the water, so, as I said to you in my last, he being resolved to be angry, a pretended reason must be found for it, being unfit to own the true one, and I suppose having found by his friends, on his coming over, that what he had said on the other side would not do, this new thing is found out for a pretext of his being out of humour with Martel, which that I may shew you there is nothing in, I will set down what he says of it in his own words. That when Martel came to Scotland he sent him a message by Lord Jo[hn] D[rummon]d to tell him that Patrick (James) had sent orders, that Musgrave and Martel should act jointly in what related to Patrick's service, and yet that after this Martel took no notice of him, nor advised any more with him than with others of his rank.

It is true that Martel sent him word by Lord J[oh]n that Patrick had ordered that the chief direction of his affairs should

be offered to Duke At[ho]le and, if he accepted, that he was to act in everything by the advice of Musgrave and Martel. Whether this message by Lord J[oh]n was sent before or after Duke At[ho]le's refusal it matters not much, but allow it was after it.

Patrick knows very well that he never intended to join Musgrave with Martel, if Duke At[ho]le refused, nor would he perhaps have thought of Musgrave for an adviser to Duke A[tho]le, had not Martel recommended him for it to him some time before.

After this message by Lord J[oh]n, Martel did nothing openly in Patrick's affairs, till he met with Musgrave and others at Aboin, having delayed it even the night before, when he met with Lord H[untl]y, Lord S[outhes]k, and several others, who all agreed about what was then proposed, till the next day that they should meet with Musgrave.

When they met at Aboin, no man was more forward for what was agreed on there than Musgrave, and he was by all the time of advising, writing out and signing the orders, then signed and given by Martel, and without any reluctance received the first of them himself. To be the giver of these orders was no very desirable thing at that time, when it was uncertain at least, if they would be obeyed, and, had they not, the giver would have passed his time but indifferently; and did any one there but Martel offer, or in the least insinuate, that they either ought or would give them ?

Could Musgrave at that time have thought himself injured or neglected, and said nothing of it? Had he thought so then, would he have said nothing of it to Martel by Lord J[oh]n, who came to Martel from his house immediately after the meeting at Aboin?

Had he thought so, would he have sent no account of it by Lord J[oh]n, to Patrick, when Martel sent him to him, with an account of what had been done at Aboin, and when in his way there he saw Musgrave, after he parted from Martel?

Had he thought so, would he have said nothing of it in all the messages that passed betwixt him and Martel, from the meeting at Aboin to the setting up the Standard, or would he have asked and received orders in writing from Martel to several in his country for their appearing?

Did not Musgrave live in perfect friendship with Martel all along, which 'tis not likely he would have done with a man that had injured him, though for the good of the service he might have gone along in it, and not let his resentment much appear?

Did not Martel advise with him and consult him in everything more than any other man in the army and did not several people take exception at Martel for doing so, as distinguishing him too particularly? I am sure he cannot give the negative to any of these questions, so I leave you or any man to judge if there be anything in what he says, or if Martel be in the least to blame towards him.

I might ask too, if, supposing Martel had given wrong advice to Patrick, was it a fit part for Musgrave to be the greatest accuser of him, from whom he had received so remarkable services as he had from Martel, or was it his business to speak against him in so harsh terms as he did, or to propose the securing his papers?

Patrick consulted Musgrave as well as Martel about his going away, both desired to be left behind, so they are in the same case as to that. Patrick was positive in ordering both to go, and Musgrave came actually to the water side to go with some others, and would have gone, had he not missed of a boat, so it was not very fair in him to say afterwards that he would not go, and accuse others for going.

Patrick and others too know that Martel advised his telling the principal people there of his going, but that another, who was thought to be the proper judge in that, was against his doing so, and upon which it was not done.

Musgrave has been ill almost ever since he came here, Patrick desired that he and Martel might live in outward civility together, till he spoke further of it, which they have done, and Martel has sent to enquire after his health every day he has been ill, and went last night and waited on him, but Musgrave has not yet come to enquire after him, though he be now abroad, and upon the whole I do not see that Musgrave has a mind to have the thing taken away or made up.

Patrick desired they might have no private talking about it betwixt themselves, which made Martel desire that Patrick might hear them together before him, and that Duke O[rmon]d or anybody else he pleased to be by, and after he has heard both, to think of it, and determine it, as he should think fit.

The way Musgrave takes is in a manner to deny all, but that article of the message by Lord J[oh]n, in saying he remembers no particular thing he had said against Martel. Martel has vouchers for several things without his asking after them, who will own them in the face of the other, but Patrick sees an inconvenience in that, so thinks it not fit to be done. Martel sees a loss to Patrick's service, by anybody's going away at this time or being sent away in bad humour, which would surely be the case with Musgrave if he went, so Martel still thinks, that, since it is not fit for him, out of regard to what concerns Patrick, to push this affair at this time, and since there is no appearance of the affair being made up, that the best thing for Patrick's service in relation to this is for Martel to go some way from Patrick for sometime at least, for which some pretext may be found as his desire of travelling or so, till an opportunity offer for Patrick undertaking some design again, and Martel assures Patrick that he shall not be out of humour at it, and shall take some way to let the world know so much. This Patrick seems not to approve of, yet sees not what he can do. I have desired he might take a little time to think of it, and whatever he thinks reasonable shall satisfy Martel, but it will be impossible in nature for him and Musgrave to live long together in the way they now are.

I have given you too much trouble about this, and I believe I shall give you no more upon the head. It is not worth Andrew's (Queen Mary's) while, but if he has any curiosity about it, you may shew him what I have wrote you. I had yours of the 8th yesterday morning, for all which I thank you, particularly for the packet for Mr. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) and we long for what Abraham (Menzies) promises.' *Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 16. Paris.—I had yours of the 9th and sent Mr. Hooke's letter carefully and that to Mr. Arnot. The writing in my last that there was a letter for the Duke may be a mistake, but there are no letters for him or anybody but are put up by my hand. I send the knight some money by Col. Owen, and he shall have the remainder by the first occasion. I can get none in Avignon to pay money and take it here. Pray inquire about this, and tell Mr. Bagnall I received his and forwarded the enclosed.

OLIVE TRANT to MR. CHEVALIER (JAMES III.)

1716, June 17.—"Soyés persuadé . . . qui je ne perds pas une occasion. Je vous fezois un destail tres étandû dans trois de mes lettres, je voudrois savoir si vous les avez recüe. L'on me promet toujours, et je ne laisserai aucun repos, que l'on execute. En voila assez pour quelqu'un qui ignore si ma lettre sera rendüe."

ROBERT GORDON to GENERAL HAMILTON.

1716, June 18. Bordeaux.—Last post brought me yours of the 8th from Avignon with the good news the King was in perfect health. Please give my service to Dr. Leslie. I think we have found a man here that will do the business. The Duke of Berwick, I am informed, is on his road here. I am very well acquainted with his secretary, and am made hope his Grace will be my friend. I observe what you say of Lord B[olingbroke] his going to live in the country. I had a hogshead of the same wine I sent to Lords Bingley and Dupplin bottled in 23 doz. English quart bottles, and shipped it for Toulouse with directions to my correspondent to send it the safest and shortest way to Avignon addressed to Mr. Paterson, and, if I can find bottles, shall send you another. I gave your service to Capt. George and Capt. Young. Capt. Young entreats you to let me know if Lord Southesk and Young of Oldbare are with you. Please give my most dutiful respects to the Duke of Mar and the Earl Marischal. If they would have anything from home the ships will be coming off for this two or three months hence for the vintage. I almost forgot to tell you your whip was found in the vineyard where you went to walk.

GEORGE I. to LORD LOVAT.

1716, June 8[-19]. St. James'.—Two commissions to be governor of the Castle and Fort of Inverness, and to be captain of an independent company of foot in the Highlands in the room of Capt. Robert Munro. *On parchment. Seals. Sign Manual. Countersigned*, "James Stanhope."

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 21. Paris.—Acknowledging letters and stating he had forwarded enclosures to various people.

M. DE MIREPOIX (MAGNY) to [JAMES III.]

1716, June 22. Paris.—I have received your two letters of the 9th and 13th, and am equally touched with gratitude for your remembrance, and with grief for your condition. You must not flatter yourself; you are to expect no money from this country, at least without a great change in their present dispositions. It would be useless to enter into details thereupon, because nothing can be done. As for the present the treaty of defence (or pretended to be so) between the Emperor and England, completes the destruction of the views your servants might have had. They have at present their foot on our neck, and believe themselves in a position to impose whatever condition they please on us. The Regency is always eagerly desirous for union with England. The latter requires three conditions for it, your removal, the destruction of the Canal of Mardike, and an advantageous arrangement for trade. I do not know if, when these three points should be granted, some other pretext may not be sought for, for the most sensible people understand that this has been always only a bait, and no lasting alliance with England can be reckoned on during the present government, and that the treaty with the Emperor is a new obstacle to what is desired, as it can have no other object but us. I shall take the necessary measures to learn what shall take place with regard to the first article which concerns you, in order to give you information. However it appears to me that one of the chief powers has been a little neglected, which had more interest in assisting you, and which is almost the only one in a condition to supply you with money, I mean the King of Sicily. This appears to me to be almost the only good resource that can be discerned. At present the Emperor is what is most to be dreaded by that King, and the latter being incapable by himself to resist open force, and being unable to expect assistance from France, has only two things to do, as far as can be judged, one to foment the Turkish war as far as he can, and the other to detach England from the Emperor's side, that the latter may not assist him with ships to get at him, an object attainable only by a change in the Government of England. It seems that the declaration of the alliance between that State and the Emperor ought to be a still keener spur to that King, for there is every appearance that by that treaty

England will have abandoned him to the Emperor, at least unless that Prince, who doubtless has seen the storm coming and who is an expert politician, has not taken his measures beforehand, and made a secret arrangement with the Emperor, not seeing how to avoid it, perhaps even by the mediation of England, who by the treaty of peace is obliged to support the King of Sicily, it being well understood that on that supposition the indemnity for him could fall only upon France. This is the only thing to be feared therein, of which however there is not much appearance. You will remember and Monsr. le D. D. [?Ormonde] can bear me witness that I have urged long since that some one should be sent to the King of Sicily. Perhaps it is too late to do so, but I see nothing else to try, for, in believing one can judge his real thoughts either by his silence on the letters written to him, or by the canal of his ministers, there is a risk of being deceived. In the humour that prince is in, his only confidant will be himself and the person you send him. I had the honour some days ago of telling my thoughts to the Queen and of explaining to her all this plan, and she promised to write to you about it. To hope for success it would be necessary to be in a position to assure the King of Sicily and to demonstrate clearly that, if he supplied the necessary money, the King of Sweden would supply ships, troops and arms sufficient to effect the revolution, without which it is not to be presumed that prudent and politic prince would give ear to any proposal.

As regards the King of Sweden his interest seems to me no less substantial than that of the King of Sicily, and now more than ever, for he can well believe he has been abandoned and delivered by the Emperor to England by the treaty just concluded, as the King of Sicily has been by England to the Emperor. I have interviewed these last few days the man you saw in the Bois [de Boulogne] during your eight days' retirement there, who told me he had had no answer on his side, as you had had none on yours. He agreed on the principles, but the extremity in which that Prince himself is, and the difficulty of getting news from him, prevented him from saying anything positive. Mr. Di[llon], whom I have also seen in the last few days, has spoken to me in the same tone.

I shall see the Spaniard of whom you spoke to me, and shall urge him as much as possible to pledge his master to follow these first footsteps. The last time I saw him he seemed much puzzled at the Emperor's treaty with England. It seems to me that Spain like France is also seeking an alliance with England. Perhaps both will be eventually compelled to avail themselves of you and your party when they have nothing more to hope from the present government, but till then nothing is to be hoped for.

The Nuncio has retired to the country, in much discontent with this nation. We are on the eve of a rupture with the Court of Rome. Marshal Berwick, who was to go to command in Guienne, is delayed by a condition in his commission that he shall command under the Comte d'Eu's authority whether absent or present, which the Marshal does not believe he can

conscientiously do. Some ascribe that clause to the credit alone of the Duc de Maine, who is at present on very good terms with the Regent, others pretend, that, as the command was given him only in consideration of the hopes he had given of having an alliance concluded with England by Marlborough's means, now they have lost these hopes plans are changed, and that this clause has been inserted on purpose to get rid of him. These last few days we have seen Marlborough dead of apoplexy, but the last news has brought him to life again. *French.* 6 *pages.*

HUGH THOMAS to THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE).

1716, June 11[-22]. London.—"Last Wednesday Mr. Harvey, of Coombe, was carried from Newgate to Westminster to be bailed, but the Court, having sent him to Newgate in order to take him out of the world, sent him back again, and ordered him to appear again at Westminster last Saturday, which he accordingly did, but, instead of bail, they read to him some depositions of his attempting to murder himself, and then all the judges baited him upon it, like so many, of the horror of the crime and the guilt of his conscience, and so commanded him back to Newgate, till they try what they can do with Fantio, the Jew, to force him to bear evidence against him for fear of death, as they did Gascoine, since he has been proof against a bait of 500*l.* a year to him and his heirs for ever.

The town is now become like a garrison; 3,000 foot guard it day and night, besides the horse dragoons. Three people were killed yesterday, being the Pretender's birthday, in the streets for wearing white roses, and a multitude sent to prison, besides many abuses, the soldiers having orders to fire upon the Tories, who are 20 to one of the people, and to support the Whig mob or my Lord Pelham's, who distinguished themselves yesterday by wearing farthing warming-pans, his Grace's cunning contrivance, which aggravated the people like fire, so that the cry of the whole kingdom is nothing but Help, Help, and the whole nation through all the towns yesterday distinguished themselves with white roses, especially where they were not dragooned."

[J. MENZIES] to MICHAEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Monday, June 11[-22].—Having reason now to doubt of the safety of letters, since I have nothing from you later than 15 May, I cannot write of any particular concerns, nor to any other of our partners, but only venture the enclosed prints with a few of our public news and stories.

Dr. Hewit's composition of prayers and devotions in the time of King Charles' exile is reprinted lately, and mightily bought, so that a sixpenny pamphlet gives a shilling and exceedingly sought after. The whole is too big for one letter, but I send you a part, by which you may judge of the rest. You may be sure the Jacobites are suspected for the reprinting, but the law cannot well reach it.

In the *Daily Courant* you will see how our treaties now advance apace. What is here is authentic, but (to be sure) not the tenth part of the truth, and wise people do not make alliances for nothing or with an eye to nobody, as people meet by chance to drink a bottle of wine or to play at ombre. In another part of this paper the Emperor speaks of assisting his enemies though we are all in peace and state friends. Sure he does not mean the Man in the Moon.

There is a proclamation this week forbidding all officers and seamen to enter into the marine service of any foreign prince or state under severe penalties, &c. The squadron the Czar bought here was sailed before this was issued, and therefore it is not doubted but that this regards the King of Sicily, who has been buying and fitting out some ships here. He had leave in the Queen's time, but why he fancied it would turn to account or be effectual now was my wonder, and I said so to the friends of his Minister here, but those refiners rarely see right.

These are little preliminary lights to the Grand Alliance, but it will break forth as noon when the Venetian peace is made, which the Emperor keeps under this (? his) thumb, and will either persuade or soon bang the Turks into it, and then the curtain will draw up. One needs be no conjurer to foresee such natural events. And this Emperor seems to act with solid judgement, as he has an army really better than ever the House of Austria had in proportion to France, since Charles V.'s time, nor will the Dutch come into this alliance (though they are in it already), till the Emperor have elbow room and be ready.

It is particular to see how the Pretender is used by those great Roman Catholic princes. The Emperor makes an alliance in defence of the Hanover succession in England, and at the same time France abandons and suffers him to perish. We talk here of having him removed to Rome, and then we will not let him stay there, and of having all the British or Irish troops disbanded in France. They are too good troops to have in being, either for his or the French service.

It is very happy for us that your Regent nor his ministry do not understand English.

The King sets out for Hanover this day fortnight, that is, so it is now declared, and all ordered for that day; the Regency, as I am confidently told, to be in the Prince of Wales. And Argyle is not yet knocked down, nor Roxburgh actually secretary, which mortifies both the Squadrone and all the Marlborough interest.

The D[uke] of M[arlborough] himself is said by his friends to be much better, except by his physicians, who do not like him yet.

If I should tell you how people wondered at a scene yesterday, all the horse and foot guards patrolling, marching with their swords drawn, and posted through all the streets of London, Westminster, and Southwark, in jealousy and imagination of white roses on the Pretender's birthday, though few and as good as none appeared, so wise were the Jacobites; if I should tell you of men killed that had them without asking them a question, and if I

should tell you of the terrible clamours of the people against those things, you might perhaps think me one of the malcontents, and therefore I shall leave those matters to be told you by others.

Gassemin (d'Iberville) has anew declined sending anything to Patrick (James) and his brother Shaw (Spanish ambassador) puts off. We have good weather and our fruits ripen apace for you.

P i t t s P r e t r e
Col. 13 H o d d e 996 is gone to bring 12 G e r c e r, if money
M o r e
will do it. 9 G, e, 6, 0. 59 went with him.

DURAS (SIR PATRICK LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 22. Madrid.—I received your Grace's letter without a date, enclosing a cipher and a printed letter. "The latter has given me a greater insight, though a very melancholy one, into all the affairs it treats of, than I had before. I will get it translated into this country language, and disperse copies of it amongst the chiefs of the nobility and clergy, which will produce a good effect for Mr. Le Vasseur's (the King's) cause, for which the generality of this nation is very well inclined. If anything, but self-interest, is capable to bring Mr. Janson (Alberoni) into Mr. Le Vasseur's interest, it will be the honour he has done him in writing to him about his affairs here. Vanity and ambition are his predominating passions, and I believe him capable of undertaking anything that may gratify either. I have already given your Grace an account how great a concern he always endeavoured to make me believe he had for Mr. Le Vasseur's interest, and how sensible he was of many favours he pretends to have received from him, when he had the honour of being known to him in Flanders. He also told me more than once, that he had vanity enough, and courage likewise, to undertake to restore Mr. Le Vasseur to his birthright, but that such matters are not to be carried on by halves, and that Mr. Brisson's (the Regent) not entering heartily into the late attempt made to that end, and his acting with so much precaution as he did in the matter, was the occasion of Mr. Alin's (King of Spain's) not contributing to his power, towards the effectuating of it on his part, and obliged him to take the measures he did for his own security in which Mr. Janson, at the same time was, and has always since been the principal instrument to bring matters to the pass they now are in between Mr. Alin and Mr. le Grand (England), and has found his own account considerably by so doing. This last circumstance, and his doing nothing for Mr. Le Vasseur, since he left Mr. Lambert (Scotland), makes me suspect mightily the sincerity of his former protestations, though I never gave him the least room to suspect that I had any such thoughts of him, but to the contrary always gave him to understand that all my hopes consisted in his generous sentiments for him. I have not seen Mr. Janson these ten days past, he being with Mr. Alin in the country, who has been somewhat indisposed of an ague and vomiting fits this week past,

which hindered his coming hither as he intended. There is a very hot rumour here this day that Mr. Janson has, or will soon have, orders not to meddle himself any more with Mr. Alin's affairs, which I give no credit unto, because I do not believe the latter will ever come to any *éclat* of the kind with Mr. du Clos (Queen of Spain) whom Mr. Janson governs entirely, and who neither sees nor converses with anybody but with Mr. Alin, and with him. If there be any grounds for this report that is spread about here, I will not fail to give your Grace an account of it by the next post, that Mr. Le Vasseur may take his measures accordingly. I will endeavour to see Mr. Janson to-morrow in order to know the truth of this matter, though I am morally persuaded before hand, that there is nothing of reality in what is reported. I gave Mr. Blanchard (Sheldon) a hint by the last post that it would be of consequence for Mr. Le Vasseur's affairs in this country, that Mr. Drüot (the Pope) or some of his chief servants, or people depending on him, should recommend them to Pere D'Aubenton, the King of Spain's confessor, and thank him for all the steps he has already made for his service. He is a sincere well wisher of Mr. Le Vasseur's, and can influence a great deal in his favour, which I am confident he will always do with pleasure, whenever he has need of his interposition."

I shall return M. Laval (Col. D. O'Brien) his money, as you direct, and let him know the reasons M. Le Vasseur does not accept it at present, and how sensible he is of that mark of his generous zeal. I will also acquit myself of his orders relating to M. Lespron (Redmond), who is no less zealous.

I beg you to assure M. Le Vasseur that nothing shall be neglected on my part that may tend to his service here. I have been forming projects here towards easing him of part of those now depending on him, by getting them employed in this country, and some of those who lost their employments by following him exchanged for others of equal rank in this country, whereby both may have bread, but I shall not be able to give you an account of my thoughts on this head, till I sound the sentiments of this Court on the matter, which, I fear, will be thought impracticable.

James III. to Pope Clement XI.

1716, June 22. Avignon.—Thanking him for the indulgence permitting him to eat meat, &c., on fast days. *Latin. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 175.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, June 23. Paris.—I have yours of the 16th and delivered the enclosed to Lord Kilsyth. The Marquis of Tullibardine is parted and Cockburn and Cassius are out of town. I am glad my son pleases you, but I can't maintain him idle, and 'twixt you and me it's not reasonable I should be a slave in my old age to

afford him to live doing nothing which I have been doing from his childhood.

GEORGE KEIR to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 23.—I came here yesterday with Capt. Erskine, and it being long since I came from Scotland, where I could not stay, to wait on his Grace and give him what service I can, but my money running short I am unable to make my way further. I know not what to do or to whom I can apply but the Duke, and hope you will speak to him how to dispose of me.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 23. Leyden.—I hope you have got a long letter I troubled you with 28 May, Mr. Gordon having written me he forwarded it from Paris. "By our last letters from England George's coming over is not yet fixed, his English and German governors not being like to agree about it, many of the former being against it. The Duke of Marlborough is entirely sunk and has lost his judgment since his last illness. He proposed in the Council that there should be seven Regents appointed in George's absence and that young hopeful (Prince of Wales) should be one of them. This the Duke of Argyle took up and said it was a very great affront upon his pupil who was at full age and ought to be sole Regent, which they say was at last agreed to, and he has seven counsellors appointed to assist him. This story is written here from good hands. The bill to appoint commissioners to enquire into the value of our estates in Scotland is passed the House of Commons; they got at last some few of our worthless countrymen to be very keen for it in hopes of being of the commission, and Cunningham, Peter Hadding, and Monro of Foulis, are the three Scots that are of it. They say it is a very odd bill, and generally disliked. Sir David Dalrymple, who, it seems, does not approve of the present measures, has wrote to me here that he designs to be over very soon in order to go to Aix for his health. It seems he has no mind to go down to Scotland to the trials there, which they say will now soon come on, and it is believed some of our friends there will suffer, of which Powrie, Barrowfield, and Glen Lyon being advertised, and that they would be in great danger, they have all three found means to make their escape, and Powrie and Barrowfield arrived safe here on Friday last from the Hole which is now a place of good service; they had a very quick passage and were almost on this side before it was known they had escaped. The Squadrone are in great rage at Barrowfield's getting off, he being the butt of their malice, and Lord Rothes fell in a passion when he heard it, and said he should have him taken if he were out of Hell. These two gentlemen will go for France in a day or two, and, I believe, will write to you ere they leave this country. The day of compearance for those that are attainted by the last bill is the fourth of July, old style.

Perhaps after that it will not be so safe for some to be here, though I do not believe the Governors of this country will be easily brought in to give up any people in their territories. They cry out very much here against the present violent measures in England, and I believe such instances of barbarity and cruelty can scarce be given even in the reign of Nero or Oliver Cromwell; there are about two hundred of these poor people at Pres[t]on sent to the Plantations all in chains, and I send you the enclosed paper being a part of that which is called Roben's Last Shift or How the Shift Sifted, in which you will see a very odd letter from Chester Castle. I expect soon to get a weekly correspondence settled with a friend at London, who is to give me an account of the transactions there, and, if you please, I shall transmit them to you as they come to my hand. I have got some hundred copies of that paper you sent me printed in English, and have sent of them both to England and Scotland, in the last of which places it is got printed, for these two gentlemen that are now come over had seen several copies there; a good many are dispersed here in this country; even in English, and they are very desirous to have them. I have not yet got it done in Dutch, and, if I had two or three of the French copies here, I think it would be enough. Some of them might be got sent from Paris by anybody coming from thence hither. There are some more of our friends come over since my last, such as Lord Ogilvie, young Stonewood, and two or three Fife gentlemen, and I believe hardly any of them will stay in the country that can get out of it. Lord Ogilvie is gone for Paris. Young Drum is likewise come over and now at Brussels where Sir Harie Crawford and Tom Bruce are. Provost Hey of Perth and some others are at Amsterdam, and some at Rotterdam, where every ship that comes is always bringing two or three. God send us all better times, and that our King may be preserved and restored to his right. Your uncle is still here with all those that were formerly. We have a report here that Glengarie has made his escape from Perth, but that affair of his surrendering is still variously reported, and we do not hear that any of the rest of the heads of the clans have submitted; it is hoped that the difference betwixt Cadogan and Argyle may do them service, for the former promises to stand their friend." *Enclosed,*

The said extract. "*On Thursday we were all taken out of our apartments before the Sheriff, the officer of the Guard, and Sir Thomas Johnston's son-in-law* (*who, they say, have bought us from the King*) *and were all offered indentures to sign for* 7 *years' service in the plantations, as the said Sir Thomas should please to dispose of us. They have prevailed with a great many of the common sort to sign them, the last of whom were carried off to Liverpool this morning. But the gentlemen unanimously refused to do the same, alleging we were no ways bound thereto by the nature of our petition presented to his Majesty, but only to simple transportation, which we were willing to undergo at his Majesty's desire, whereupon we were severely threatened,*

and, without getting liberty to return to our rooms for our bed-clothes and linen, we were all turned into a dungeon or little better, and fed only with bread and water. Chester Castle, 28 *April* 1716." *Printed.*

JAMES FREEBAIRN to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 24. Sens.—I received yours of the 8th, and am very proud I could in the least contribute to his Majesty's or the Duke's satisfaction. I had a great ambition to be at Avignon, but without the least thought of being burthensome. My intentions were only the honour of seeing his Majesty, and of waiting on the Duke of Mar in order to lay my case before him, which is thus; at the time the town of Perth was reduced to his Majesty's obedience I had 170*l.* sterling of the public money in my hands which I applied for the payment of the army, which subsisted it for four days, viz., from the time his Grace came to Perth till the Earl of Southesk's money was procured, for which I never had any receipt, nor for the excise I afterwards collected by virtue of the Duke's commission, amounting to above 700*l.* sterling; and to beg his Grace if he would yet supply that want to keep my poor family from starving, for, as affairs go now, my cautioners must suffer in the first instance, and they must be relieved, if I had not a sixpence behind, and, before I left Scotland, I was advised that, if I had those receipts to produce, they would be very serviceable. I hope the scruple of ante-dating may be got over, since no person can suffer by so doing. The most proper time for the first would be the first week in October, as in that time the money was paid, and for the second some time in January will do, since I collected nothing after that time. Mr. Alexander Maitland, the bearer, will inform you that in our idle way of living we are not unmindful of our friends, and that in a full assembly your health was minded.

When you judge it proper you may remind the Duke of the wine I furnished him at Perth, in the whole 18 doz., at 20*s.* a dozen. I paid no less in ready money. I am not in want, yet, when his Grace thinks fit, he will order the payment.

JOHN ELLEOTT, baker to the King, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 25. St. Germains.—I hope your Grace will remember that when you ordered me to do the King's business in Scotland, you ordered me to get all necessaries I wanted, but here is a small bill of other necessaries I laid out for the King and your Grace during the time at Montrose, amounting to 9*l.* odd, which Mr. Dicconson will send up to your Grace, which I hope you will acknowledge, and then I believe I shall receive my money which I want very much.

SIR MARK FORISTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 26. Paris.—As he has had no answer to his former letter, troubling him with a second by Major Lowder to

represent the extravagant charges he is at there, and to entreat his orders for his future government.

LORD ANDREW DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 26. Paris.—Thanking him for the most singular favour he was pleased to do him in obtaining the commission from the King sent in his letter of 17th, for which he desires him to present to his Majesty his most dutiful thanks. Both his mother and Monsr. de Castelblanco beg his Grace will receive their compliments for his kind remembrance to them and for the favour he has showed the writer.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, [June] 27. Paris.—I have yours of the 19th and have forwarded the enclosed for Lieut. Rate to be delivered in his own hand with all diligence. I humbly thank his Majesty and your Grace for allowing a servant for my assistance in forwarding letters and corresponding with his faithful subjects. I shall have none but such as I can answer for their fidelity. There's under your cover a letter to Sir J. Erskine from Scotstoune with the good news of Powrie's and Barrowfield's arrival at Amsterdam. Viscount Kilsyth parted this morning for Sens with Mr. Arthur Elphinstone and several others. *Dated* 27 *August but endorsed* 27 *June, which the contents show to be right.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 27. Paris.—I wrote you some days ago that I had forwarded your enclosure to Graham of Braco and ordered him to draw according to his Grace's orders. I have letters here for Peter Edmundson, Monsieur Blondell, Mr. Stepney, Mr. Allen and Stanhouse. Pray see if any with you go under such names. I am uneasy to have letters directed to me, and nobody has given me any such address.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 27, at night.—The continual alarm I have been in these 12 days concerning your removal from Avignon hindered me from writing to you, nor have I time to say more at present, the post being ready to part, but refer you to the enclosed, the contents of which is recommended to be kept very secret.

M. DE MIREPOIX (MAGNY) to [JAMES III.]

1716, June 27.—I wrote you some days ago a long letter, and I now avail myself of the Abbé as secretary, because, as I call everything by their names, I do not wish, in case of accident, this letter to be found written in my hand. I have very little to communicate to-day, but I could not let the bearer leave without giving you new assurances of my attachment. Our affairs here

do not assume any form. Money is scarcer than ever. All ranks are divided; the princes, the clergy, the nobility and the parliaments. People are always flattering themselves with a war by land. I am convinced there will not be any, and, assuming it begins, that it will not last long. I do not doubt that by the manner the English Government behaves it increases the hatred against it, and the ill will of the people. There is a wide spread report here that there was a considerable popular disturbance a little while ago at London, but after all the Parliament, the chiefs of the troops, and those who are at the head of affairs are Whigs. The people have murmured much, and broken some windows. They obey there as they do elsewhere. I admit that what amazes me is that the Tories and other malcontents, who see themselves on the brink of total and irretrievable ruin, do not collect among themselves some considerable funds to bring over foreign troops, who might put them in a condition to rise. You cannot imagine how many military men and soldiers have been left by our last disbandments to be hired cheap.

I delivered your letter with my own hand to the C[omte] de B. who arrived here some days ago. He told me that he would not only continue his good offices down there (là bas), but would assist you from his own revenues, as soon as a little more money should be in circulation here, and what was due to him began to be paid. I have not been able to meet our Spaniard since your last letter.

It is still uncertain if Marshal Berwick will go to Guienne. I do not believe he will, if the clause is not removed, which puts him under the orders and authority of the Comte d'Eu, as governor, in which case a mere lieutenant general will be sent.

The Duke has the small-pox. The news I have of him to-day is that he is as well as is possible in that condition.

I delivered your letter to Mademoiselle de Ch[ausseraye]. Madame Le Blanc has placed herself in the convent of the Assumption at Paris. *French.*

T. Southcott to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 27.—Mr. Leslie having again deferred his journey you will not have the cipher so soon as I proposed. He will tell you the key, and, it being my own, nobody can possibly decipher it, at the same time it being the easiest I ever saw, as you will find. Baron Wallen (Walef) comes to me very often full of zeal and mighty desirous to take the share he formerly proposed, whenever occasion may be, and in the meantime, to avail himself of opportunities to serve the King, would gladly get some pretence of seeing the Regent sometimes, either by the King's recommending him into the Regent's service, or employing him himself. He being very knowing in our affairs and a stranger will be sooner credited, and may be better qualified for laying an impression in our favour than one of our own country. If your Grace by his Majesty's order does but recommend him to use his good offices with the Regent or the French Ministers, he will

follow them day and night, which is the only way of bringing them into anything. He has been tampering with Laws, and gives hopes of his lending money on an exigency, and is endeavouring to gain the Duc de Noailles to our interest. I am very sure he has good service in him, and, if you do not approve of any other way, please tell me you are apprised of his capacity and good inclinations, and only desire me to engage his good offices as far as I can. If you require to have light into any particular business in which the French Court is concerned, I believe I may be able to give satisfaction. Mr. Leslie was with me just now and designs to begin his journey to-morrow. *Dated* 17 *June, but endorsed* 27 *June, and as received at Avignon,* 8 *July.*

NATHANIEL HOOKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 27. Paris.—I received your two letters of the 9th and 14th on my return from Flanders. I am come back in such bad health that it has hindered me from writing till this morning, when I find myself much better. I express my humble gratitude for the King's goodness in accepting so poor a performance and so small a service as the Translation, and am infinitely obliged to you for informing him how very much I was concerned at the cruel accusation, which I have no way deserved, either from him or from those that caused it, and which has touched me very sensibly, because it is well known I foresaw and foretold the misfortunes that have happened and could have prevented or redressed them, if I had not been hindered by the authors of that coldness, who perhaps procured it with that very view.

This has made me wish for an inquiry into the suggestions they used. Some I own to be specious though false, and such as I thought offer a fair occasion to unravel some mysteries, which it does not become me to meddle with on any other account. It grieved me much more to see the King imposed on, than to find myself the only man of my rank in the army, whom his Majesty thought unworthy of a commission on leaving Bar, tho', if I be not misinformed, he did leave one, which some persons thought fit to suppress. I am perfectly easy to find by your letter that he does me the justice to believe me wholly his. Surely in this juncture all that truly love him will forget themselves and bury unkindness and even injuries in oblivion, except where the mention of them may contribute to let him see how and by whom he has been ill served.

Your generous candour in answer to what I desired Dr. Abercromby to tell you from me lays a new obligation on me. The busy people of this town and St. Germains did not keep their own secrets so well, but I was early acquainted with their jealousies against me and with all their steps, and, being a stranger to you, I thought they had made more impression than I find they have. I am pretty well known to be sincere; 'tis because I am so that I was more concerned than a retired man usually is to see the

divisions and parties forming here, with which I am afraid you are sufficiently troubled at Avignon. This made me avoid seeing several that fomented the heats, being persuaded that nothing but the King's authority and your prudence can calm them and prevent their ill effects.

His Majesty is happy in having you with him, and I am sure you think yourself too, notwithstanding all misfortunes. I knew him well and had opportunities of studying both his character and capacity before he left France, and I then thought I never saw any person of his years have so solid a judgement and so cool a head, infinitely beyond what could have been expected from the little he had then seen of the world, and I doubt not that four years' experience has proportionably improved so excellent an understanding, and this knowledge has given me opportunities of setting many right that had imbibed other notions of him from designing men. I did indeed find some time ago that such gained ground, not so much by acquiring a greater esteem to themselves as by lessening what was due to others. I am told since my return that the scene begins to change, but, not being in a condition to go abroad or converse much till my health is better, I can only say, that whatever ground they lose now may be easily regained by their unwearied diligence, if they are not prevented by right methods in countermining their designs, and occasionally answering their pretended reasons, which will perhaps be more serviceable than to venture by the post in a divided Court a relation of things that may prejudice the relator, and do his Majesty little service. For I find men of all ranks and countries somewhat backward in opening their minds on this subject, till they are well informed through whose hands the King's business is to pass, both with you and here.

Accounts from Sweden and Norway continue very dark and uncertain, and I believe it will be hard to make a judgement of that king's affairs, till the designed invasion of Schonen be over. Good success on his side will leave his hands free, and ill will in all probability reduce him to great extremities. As I am writing Mr. Inese sends me a printed copy of the Translation. 3 *pages*.

T. Ogletthorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 27. Turin.—Mentioning that he has received no answer to his letters of 27 and 29 May and the 15th instant, nor the printed Relation in French that was promised, and requesting him to deliver his letter to his Majesty.

T. Ogletthorpe to James III.

1716, June 27.—My zeal for your service Lord Bolingbroke could have informed you of, and the Duke of Mar has written to me that he has justified me near your Majesty. I never followed the stream for employments, nor desired to be known but by my endeavours, which shall always be for your service.

OWEN O'ROUERKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 27. Lunéville.—His Royal Highness gave me your letter with the King's instructions for my residing at Vienna. "Though I know myself very unfit for a commission of mere intrigue, where credentials will not be received either publicly or privately, and consequently where one is exposed as to his person and reputation, yet I would have speedily repaired to that Court, if H.R.H. had not judged the plan altogether inconsistent with the King's interest and honour, as he will more efficaciously represent it to his Majesty by his answer. He talked to me at large of it, and indeed his reasons are such as can receive no plausible reply. All those [on] this side that have a common notion of the affairs of that Court will easily agree that in this juncture a man employed by our King will either be not received there at all, or kept at such a distance from affairs as may render him very despicable, and, what is worse, very useless to his master's service. It is received here for current that the Emperor is already entered into a league offensive and defensive with the Elector of Hanover, if so, your Grace will easily judge that my going thither would work rather an affront than any advantage to the King's affairs. The Duke is persuaded that I would not be long there before I had been bid away shamefully, and my errand produce no other effect, but to stir up the attention, and vehement measures of the English, Hanoverian and Dutch Ministers. Those of the Emperor, naturally supercilious and morose, are not very easily handled except where they see profit for them, for self-interest is their pole, and as to public affairs they look no further than the actual face that offers; preventing future dangers or securing future advantages have but a small share in their politics, at least as to foreign affairs; they have, by a pretty long habit, a good impression of the Whiggish wisdom, at least of their forwardness to join in what they called hitherto the common cause, and, though in the bottom of their hearts they wish George pulled down, as a dangerous antagonist, if once so, they never will make a step that may contribute to it, nor even disoblige him by any suspicious proceeding; they ground this maxim upon a fair appearance of gratitude for the former ties of that house to that of Austria, but in effect they look upon him as a necessary agent who will find his account in backing the Emperor's designs more efficaciously than they dare expect from our King if upon the throne. What I have the honour to tell your Grace here is not only the Duke's sentiment, but what I had leisure to gather even from such among the Germans that wish well to our King's cause, both in my journey there last year, and in the frequentation we have with them at this court, so that, unless success make them our friends, all we are to expect from them is a helpless interior pity. And, if the Emperor were as forward to befriend the King as equity, good morals and good nature would have it, he has so little means to contribute to his restoration, that really it would not look politic to lose any other friends upon his

account, though nothing upon occasion is to be neglected for to win him, at least to take away those jealous notions harboured that side of the world from his Majesty's education.

Upon the news of the Elector Palatine's death, I came here from Nancy to mind H.R.H. of a promise I had from him since last year, of sending me with his compliments to the new Elector, Prince Charles; the occasion being then easily foreseen from the late Elector's pining condition. My only end in this was to see, if by that prince's personal friendship to me I might find some facility in this change to compass an alliance, so proper in itself, and so ardently wished for by both parties, but I found by what the Duke was pleased to impart to me of a late account given him from the Imperial Court that the point was a great deal nicer than Prince Charles himself was aware of, that the Emperor could not forgive him to have negotiated that business so long and so far without his consent or knowledge, having brought things to that issue as to reduce his Imperial Majesty to an explication upon that subject, which he always would avoid as far as possible, though never permit the marriage as things stand at present. There is a caution given the Duke at the same time to intermeddle no more in that affair, in case it were renewed. This I have no commission to tell your Grace, but I know it concerns the King's service to be informed of it, for the impression it made upon H.R.H. makes it still doubtful whether I shall be sent thither, and I see clearly he fears giving umbrage to the Emperor by sending the same person to that prince, that was employed about the prohibited marriage. If it be my fate to go (which now appears more indifferent to me) I do not doubt but I shall have particular orders to avoid acting in that affair. Hanover of the other side is damned angry with Prince Charles for the steps he made. All that together will intimidate the poor prince, and convert his noble resolutions into prudence and circumspection; this is what one may easily guess of that affair at present. However, at my return (suppose I go), I shall inform your Grace of everything I learn about that business. He is not yet come into his dominions, nor will there be anybody sent to him from hence until he intimates his brother's death, and his own accession to the Electorate, by letters to H.R.H., which may not be so soon. I cannot but grieve to see myself debarred of serving his Majesty in so important an affair as that of his marriage with that fine young princess which I know they have both at heart, at least I wish I may get there for to procure a definitive answer upon that matter." . . .

Postscript.—Since I writ, H.R.H. showed me the King's letter of the 18th, intimating his being pressed to quit Avignon, which surprises and afflicts me. I pray God comfort him in such a torrent of adversities. 6½ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar and John Paterson.

1716, May 25 to June 27.—Account of charge and discharge between them, from the first to the second of those dates, showing

a balance of 43 *livres*, 7 *sols*, due to Paterson. Among the outgoings is "To Capt. Macdonald, the prisoner, and his servant during their confinement, 20 *livres*." *Two copies.*

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 28. Rouen.—Requesting him to send him an address directly to Avignon, and to deliver the enclosed to the Duke of Mar and Mr. Leslie.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 28. Rouen.—We have here Mr. Carnegie of Boysyke, who is not well and drinks our waters, and Mr. Fullerton of Dodwyke, who, I believe, designs for Avignon soon. Several others of smaller rank pass every day. I enclose Mr. Gascoign's dying speech, perhaps it may not be at Avignon. I have letters from Scotland saying that a great many of the gentlemen are yet in the country a hiding, that letters are opened daily, and severities threatened against such as receive any for our friends.

I can't but be sorry that the spy McDonald was not worse used. If severities were made use of in the beginning, you would see fewer spies than there will be, if they fear no punishment.

I have written to Mr. Dicconson and Mr. Innes that somebody be employed to get M. d'Iberville to reclaim the *Vendosme* and her crew, who are in prison. I hope this will be done, for I am sadly perplexed about them, and plagued with their wives and friends. Their papers are for Cap Breton, and I'm sure in good form. *Enclosed in the last.*

JOHN CARNEGY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 28. Rouen.—Informing him that he had come safe thither after a long fatigue, that he may receive his commands, as he cannot wait on him as soon as he intended, being advised for his health to drink the waters there.

JOHN PATERSON to JOHN BRINSDEN.

1716, June 28. Avignon.—I ought to have answered yours of 17 May long ere now, but I presume you have heard from W. Gordon that I have been so much out of order for some time that I have not been able to write. It is for this reason too that I have not been able to send you the papers you mention, but I am now making copies of them, and will lose no time in finishing them, meanwhile I have sent those already copied. The packet was too large for the post, so I have sent it by the diligence, and will send the rest the same way. I thank you very kindly for the news you wrote me, which, I find, holds very true, and shall be very glad to hear from you at your leisure. *Draft.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 29. Paris.—As his Grace thought, Col. Clephane was parted before I had yours of the 22nd.

I refer to the two encloseds and thank his Grace for the letter sent me in French. Have you a particular account of the death of Mr. Gascoigne and his comrade Oxburgh? The *Weekly Remarks*, No. 5, gives a very distinct account, and a copy of his letters and dying speech, which, I think, should be printed in good French. It would give a clear view of the present government and situation in England, and the measures used to support this cursed usurpation, which must at last enrage the people and open their eyes. If you have not seen the said paper I will send it you, but I can't think but the King has it among other prints.

Pray tell Gen. Ecklin not to call for the 300*l.* conform to my letter of credit on Marseilles, for I shall send it him in specie, because I find my correspondent has abused some that have been with him. Let me know if you pay postage. Sometimes I pay for your letters and sometimes they are free. My service to Dr. W. Erskine and all friends. A Scotch ship is arrived at Havre. I hope some honest men may be aboard. She is to return to Scotland, so it will be a good occasion for people to write. Pray therefore tell the Duke of Mar, &c.

Postscript.—30 June. Yesterday no post parted for Avignon. Robert and Henry Leslie parted in the evening. Pray tell Gen. Ecklin I sent him 300*l.* in gold by Robert Leslie, so let him give up my letter of credit. Please tell Mr. Forster I shall forward his letters and I have sent him 1,000 *livres* of gold by Mr. Arthur Elphinstone.

MARK WOOD to COL. CLEPHANE.

1716, June 29. Sens.—Since my arrival here I have not written to the Duke of Mar, for I presumed he had too much trouble of that kind from others, and, as I have hitherto endeavoured to do my duty in serving my king and country without being chargeable, I could wish to do it still. I am resolved never to ask money of his Majesty as long as matters stand thus, for I know there are many who have better pretensions, and perhaps not so good a fund for living. My stock is but small and will go but a short way in subsisting me here and my wife and children at home. About 80*l.* sterling are due to me for necessaries I furnished for his Majesty's use while at Scoon, and to the Duke at Perth, and for ammunition, deals, &c., for the use of the army. If it may consist with the present circumstances to give me any part thereof I shall take it as an honour, but, as I am in no want at present, and shall not be for six or eight months, and there may be more necessary demands, I shall not desire any till I can do no more. Pray offer my duty to Col. Hay, and tell him I would write to him but have nothing to say. My service to John Paterson.

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 29. Bordeaux.—Concerning the wine as in his letter of the 18th to Gen. Hamilton, adding that he had heard from his correspondent at Toulouse, that he had received it, and shipped it off in a boat by the canal for Agde, and had ordered his correspondent there to address it to Paterson.

[J. MENZIES] to MONSIEUR BAYARD [L. INESE].

1716, Monday, June 18[-29].—This is to let you know that, if you have written any to me since your 15 May, which is more than six weeks ago, they are miscarried, and by consequence mine to you by every post are lost. I wrote to Mr. Morris (Mar) last week by the conveyance of Mr. Shaw's factor (the Spanish Ambassador) who is in practice of sending to Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde), and mine went under that cover, so I reckon it went directly to Mr. O'Neal, the factor having no address to Patrick (James). O'Neal's cousin here put it in his packet, and I long to hear of its safety, for I sent Shrimpton's (Shrewsbury's) letter enclosed in mine. I beg to hear from you about this whole matter of the safety or loss of letters, since it is of so much concern, and, while such an uncertainty continues, one writes with a millstone about his neck.

The King goes for certain next week, the son to be Regent. Marlborough has a new illness this week, which weakened him anew, and nobody expects recovery. Argyle believes he regains ground. There is a little talk again of some kind of indemnity and some changes in the ministry. Macartney, since acquitted, is every day at Court and in great favour. There is a great talk he will get the Scotch Foot Guards. He has already refused Jamaica. The Hamiltons truckle, all but the young Duke and his mother. Edgbury's (England's) family are daily more exasperated, but Arnot (the army) is master. If any bills are to be negotiated with Edgbury, a sure way of correspondence should be found.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, June 30.—I sent Martel's (Mar's) to Abram (Menzies) the day I had it, and the first copy I received of the French Relation to Col. Hooke, as from Martel. I wish we had more copies for they are very much wanted here. The enclosed from Abram is all we know from thence. I showed Martel's long letter of the 15th to Andrew (Queen Mary), who took notice of Musgrave's (Earl Marischal's) denying all but the message, which denying, said he, is a kind of disapproving and disowning all the rest, and that has always been looked upon as a kind of reparation and satisfaction for what was reported, and therefore Andrew hopes for peace sake Martel will take it for a kind of satisfaction, and for Patrick's (James') quiet and the good of his service make up that unlucky matter. I have

nothing from Scotland, since the last I sent to Martel. I hear Mary (Duke of Berwick) is come to town in hopes to make her journey to Bordeaux. All her friends have been at work to remove the stop, and 'tis said they have found an expedient for that, and that she will yet go.

H[ARRY] S[TRATON] to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 19[-30].—Recommending the bearer, who is obliged to leave the country.

MR. BAGNALL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 31 (*sic*).—I saw Mr. Carter (the King of Sicily) and Mr. Robinson (the Queen of Sicily) lately, but could not find the person the latter directed me to. I only made a civil visit to Mr. Carter. Mr. Robinson was extremely obliging to me. On talking of Mr. Freeman (James) he said he feared Truby* would get the better of him in his mistress (residence). Mr. Carter told me that to his knowledge Plumtree (England) was very angry with Sirlby (the Regent) and would fain pick a quarrel with him. I shall be able to give you a description of this town by next post, which is on Saturday. I prevailed with Mr. Robinson to name a lady of pleasure (one of the ministers) to me, though he's so precise he would not for the world anyone should know it, not even the lady herself.

EZEKIEL HAMILTON to SIR MARK FORISTER.

1716, June.—I received yours, and I don't wonder that when you were writing on the just praises of the King and your professions of duty to him you forgot to date it. Your misapprehension of the King's gift at his landing was owing to the same cause; you were so much delighted at bringing his person safe on shore, that you never thought of the vessel that carried so valuable a treasure. I observed your joy on that occasion, and I was not a distinguished witness of your zeal and care, as you compliment me, for they were as much noticed by others present, and I am sure the King will show his regard for you, whenever it lies in his power.

Your observation of the advantage of employing gentlemen of good families in the Navy is very just, for they have more honour than men of a lower rank, the fear of debasing their blood restrains them from doing mean things, and, when they have good estates ashore, they are not easily tempted to desert at sea.

I have heard from others as well as yourself that you are well born and allied, and Mr. Forster of Northumberland thinks he has the honour of being your cousin, tho' he differs a little in the spelling of his name, but that is common, when branches of the same family remove to another kingdom. I asked an Irish gentleman here, if he knew your family. He is an antiquary and understands somewhat of heraldry, and he informs me that the first of your name was hereditary keeper of the King of

* This is a mistake for some other cipher word, perhaps one meaning King George or England. See p. 266.

Leinster's forests, a very honourable place, and he gave me a particular account of the Charta de Foresta, which was some hundred years older than Magna Charta, but you understand these things better than I, and can best judge whether this gentleman has skill in heraldry or not. *Endorsed*, "Ez. Hamilton's answer to Sir M. Forrester, June, 1716."

James III. to Mr. Bagnall.

[1716, June.] Instructions.—You are to go forthwith to the King of Sicily's court, where you are to deliver our letter to our cousin, the Queen, and represent to her that we have but too good ground to apprehend that we shall be very soon forced to leave our present residence by those who have many ways in their power to do it, our enemies having prevailed with them, and that we should be obliged to reside somewhere in Italy.

You are to do your utmost to convince her of the prejudice it would be to us to go far into Italy, and therefore to entreat her friendship with her husband, that he may allow us to reside somewhere in his territories, which, we hope, as the affairs of Europe now stand, could be of no prejudice to him, and a very great obligation to us.

It shall be no occasion of any charge to the King of Sicily, and, should he have occasion for men, we can assure him of many of our subjects entering his service.

You are not to own your being sent by us to any but the Queen herself, and such as she directs, and are to follow her orders in speaking of your message to the King or any of his ministers; to others you are to represent your coming to be only to get service for yourself in the King of Sicily's troops.

You are to endeavour all you can to get a speedy answer, as there is no time to be lost, and, when you get it, to make all the haste back to us you can.

In case of your not succeeding in getting a place for our residence agreed to there, you are to propose to the Queen her husband's taking into his service some of our subjects, who have followed us from Britain, and also to represent the great occasion we have for money at this time for supporting many of all ranks of our subjects, whom we cannot abandon, they having lost all on our account, and entreat her good offices with her husband for his assistance therein.

In case our residence there be refused, and that you are delayed but not refused as to the two last articles, which may make your continuing there longer seem necessary, you are to give an account of the answers you get to our Principal Secretary of State by letters in the cipher and to the address given you, and continue there till further orders. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 12.

Mr. Bagnall.

[1716, June.]—Note of his address at Turin.

CAPT. ALEXANDER MCDONALD to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716, June ?]—Apologizing for troubling him, which he does because the sergeant of the Guard has been ordered to set him out of the ports at 3, and Paterson knows he has not wherewithal to go, unless he lends him enough to carry him to Lyons, which he promises to return by the first coach, and assuring him he may depend on his fidelity in executing any directions he may give him. He will leave his trunk in his care, till he writes from Lyons.

CAPT. ALEXANDER MCDONALD to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716, June ?]—According to his Majesty's orders he has left the town, but as he has not a penny, it would be a great charity to lend him a little. He has left his trunk in the Guard.

T. SOUTHCOTT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 1.—"Baron Wallef was with me last night and brought me a memorial and a letter he desired me to send to the Duke of Ormonde. There is not much to be concluded from it, besides a good deal of zeal and really power to serve the King, that may be of good use if put in a right place. He knows England very well in relation to the King's affairs, and is very capable of laying such impressions amongst the Ministers here as would be most for our advantage; they are but a pack of, I know what, with somebody else inclusive, and will sooner believe a foreigner that speaks our notions than us who are parties. I am assured that, notwithstanding fair words, what Mr. Di[llon] is soliciting will not be granted this year without gaining some people that have immediate influence, which this gentleman is very fit for, and might labour at separately to good purpose without knowing what steps are already taken by Mr. D[illon] or without being known by him, and will be always ready to make good what he offered us last year when called upon. Wherefore I beg he may have some countenance that he may not be neglected, as he was last year by Lord Bol[ingbroke]. What he mentions about my writing into Lorraine last year is so far true, that of my own head I drew up a short account of the posture of the King's affairs and mentioned an expedition (meaning what Baron Wallef proposed) that might give a turn to the whole affair, wanting nothing to be actually set in motion, but the Duke of Lorraine's being security for the 100,000 *crowns* which Baron Wallef's friends would have furnished upon those terms. This I sent to a friend of mine equal to the business, to be proposed to the Duke of Lorraine, taking care to let him know that the proposal came only from a private person instructed of the King's affairs, and that it was not only without the King's or Queen's knowledge, but what, it was believed, they would not have permitted, had they known of it. This accordingly was proposed, not to the Duke immediately, but to Mr. Warren and another person whom I do not know, but of good influence about

the Duke, and my friend sent me word it would certainly have been complied with, but that the news of the King being forced to return just overtook it. The same money would be still forthcoming upon the same occasion and the Prince of Liége easily prevailed on to favour such an enterprise, and Jacob le Pasteur, the famous partisan, offered to bring in a thousand chosen men at his own expense, shipping and everything else was thought on; if his Majesty thinks it worth while to have us work out this, in order to keep time with other matters, his commands shall be obeyed. This is a second province in which the Baron may be very useful, and I believe I can keep him within what compass I please as to instruments proper to be trusted. I shall alter my way of writing when your Grace has the cipher together with the use of it, which the person that brings it will explain. Here is a printer, whose honesty is known to Mr. Leslie, that for a bare subsistence would be glad to have leave to come to Avignon."

Sir Mark Forister to John Paterson.

1716, July 1.—I am going to St. Malo, whence I will remit you the papers. I expect the Duke of Mar's orders before I can go any further, for I hope he will have occasion for me soon, or I am mistaken. I thought to go to sea with his leave, but there are orders in all ports and with all ships to stop me. Just now I drink your health with Major Lowder.

T. Ogletthorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 1. Turin.—Mr. Bagnall arrived here last Friday. He tells me he is only come to try if this king will take any officers into his service. I believe what he says, having no letter from you, and I flatter myself that, if his business had been anything of moment, the King and you would have entrusted me.

John Walkinshaw to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 1. Brussels.—On certain advice I had from London that I was designed for one of the examples to be made in Scotland, I found it necessary to attempt making an escape, which with great difficulty I performed on 28 May. Having passed by five sentries I went into the Little Garden and thence over the wall into the Nether Baillie, and from that over the wall into the Park by the help of ladders and ropes. Had I known the hazard, I should scarce had courage to have attempted it. I found no manner of safety for myself in Holland, and am now come hither, where Count Connignseck (Koningseck), on the States of Brabant's application, has emitted a declaration of protection to all strangers that behave conformably to the rules of the country. I design to stay some time here, where you may honour me with your commands. I can give you no news from Scotland, only it was generally believed there that examples were to be made at Edinburgh, Stirling and Perth. The severity of those in power disobliges every moderate

person in our country, and I am persuaded the King's affairs are every day more and more rooted in people's minds, and that he is gaining more friends. The confusions in England increase, and in this country I find a great many lovers of our King, and in great enmity against the Dutch, which in all probability will suddenly break out in an open war. I believe that a good understanding betwixt the King and the States of Brabant might be of great use to the King's affairs. Pourie made his escape 29 May, and is here now in his way to Paris. I left all friends at Leyden well, but am sorry they stay there so long, for I believe them in great danger.

JOHN PATERSON to WILLIAM GORDON.

1716, July 1.—I had yours yesterday and delivered the enclosed to your son, who is to write to you this post himself. He behaves here with all the prudence and discretion you could wish for, though I doubt I could not say so much for the father, were he in the son's place. He is in a mess with Mr. Leslie, Capt. Hamilton and myself, and we live as frugally as any set of people here, though I know it will be a hard matter to make you believe so, but it is really as I tell you, and indeed the present situation of affairs very much requires it. I talked to the Duke of Mar about him yesterday, and he has a very good opinion of him, and will do him all the kindness in his power, but you know how little room there is to do for anybody at present, which gives his Grace no small concern. If the King should be able to provide for any of his subjects in foreign service, and you approve of it, particular care will be had of your son, with whom I have talked fully and who is very willing to enter into that or any other measure you will order him rather than be any longer a burden to you; and in the meantime to ease you, as far as the present unhappy situation can allow, the Duke is to speak to the King that some present supply may be ordered him.

I communicated to the Duke what you wrote me about Capt. Fraser, and he wrote by last night's post to Mr. Innes about him as kindly as he could. I did not think it necessary to give him the trouble of a letter, therefore pray acquaint Capt. Fraser that he may wait on Mr. Innes. Pray seal and deliver the enclosed for Capt. Erskine. I have left it open for this reason. I have written by my Lord's orders to most of the gentlemen who have got on this side the water, and to whom he had not time to write himself, much to the same purpose, as I do now to Capt. Erskine, and with the same sincerity and plainness as in this, but you know how common and natural it is for people in trouble and want to fancy themselves neglected, which is not the case at present. On the contrary it is the greatest of all the King's afflictions, that he has it not in his power to support all those honest gentlemen, who suffer so honourably on his account, and it might be improper for his service to have these people complain, and, because most of our people who come to Paris make their first applications to you, and I presume tell you their stories,

which, no doubt, are dismal enough, I thought that after perusing this and the enclosed you would know better what to say to them hereafter. I doubt not you will endeavour to give them such a just impression of matters as to keep them in good temper. Please deliver the enclosed to Capt. Key and Mr. Keir.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, July 2. Paris.—I have yours of the 25th and forwarded the enclosed. Take notice of the English posts going Wednesday and Saturday morning, and the Dutch Monday and Friday. I have not received the long letter you mention. If you are not free of postage let every enclosed pay their share. There's a ship going for Leith in a few days. I advanced Lord Lyon's sons by his Grace's orders 400 *livres*. They had some order from Scotland, else this would gone a short way.

James Robertson to John Paterson.

1716, July 2. Rotterdam.—Referring to the account of wine due by Mr. Marduc (? Duke of Mar) to him and requesting payment, which he would have deferred till meeting in Britain, were not his own and his relations' circumstances pressing.

H. S[traton] to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, June 21[-July 2]. Edmiston (Edinburgh).—I wrote to you 2 and 25 May, both pretty long, to which I cannot add much, for it seems Mr. Gray (? King George), Mr. Cramond (the Court party), and chief partners are not at one amongst themselves, every week producing different accounts of their designs and management, particularly in the competition betwixt Mr. Arbuthnot (Duke of Argyle), and those once called Turner's (Tweeddale's) Sq[ua]d[ro]ny who, it's thought, have been supported by Mr. Mellvil (Marlborough), whether in earnest or in odium of another or in order to jumble matters, I shall not say, but indeed it is a little odd that since the first account about three weeks ago of Mr. Mellvil's illness we can hear nothing of him, either as to his state of health or concerns in trade; for not one of the many public papers say a word of him, and private letters do not pretend to know anything certain about him. If such a conspicuous merchant go off the stage of the world or business with so very little noise, or if this silence is by accident, it is strange.

Purvess (the Presbytery) and Paton (the Scotch Presbyterians) in Stanhope's (Scotland) company are now most triumphant, and honest poor Mr. Evans (Episcopacy) is quite demolished, as most of his best friends in that company are like to be. How far this has or may contribute to open Mrs. Christian Edgar's (the High Church English) eyes I shall not say, but I shall use my best endeavours to have her fully informed how her neighbour and co-partner Mr. Chalmers (the Episcopal Clergy in

general) is used here. That lady's relations are again in some ferment, and it's said like to increase. How far it may go, or how long continue, or what effects it may produce, time must discover, but it's heartily wished Mr. Keith (James) may soon meet with such substantial and proper assistance as may enable him to embrace the first convenient opportunity. I told you in my last that the paper Mr. Montague (Duke of Mar) sent me some time ago was then pretty well published, and now it's more so, and is generally very acceptable to friends and co-partners in Eden's (England's) company, as well as here. There is not yet any of the College (clans) that I can hear of submitted except the eldest of Magnus' (Sir Donald Macdonald) name and it's still thought he has done it on terms, at least fair promises, from Mellvil's trustee (Cadogan), but if Mellvil is off the stage, it is to be feared Arbuthnot may be hard on Magnus.

I cannot doubt of your care of the enclosed, since it's from a noble and most worthy lady.

I promised, and so am forced to tell you that one of Mr. Chalmers' relations, old Mr. Ro. W[ri]ght being very apprehensive that he is in extreme danger here, seems determined to go to your side of the water, and is very earnest to have your advice if he should or may come to where Mr. Knox (James) resides.

Mr. Jenkins' (Inese's) of the 4th with that from Neuton (Nairne) I received and have forwarded Mr. Pilmer's letter as desired. Forward the enclosed to Mr. Meffen (Mar).

Lancelot Errington to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 2.—Giving a description of the harbours on the coast from the Humber to Berwick inclusive, and also of Holy Island and the Farne Islands.

The Duke of Mar to Lord Clermont.

1716, July 2. Avignon.—I hope this may reach you before you leave Paris. It is to put you on your guard as to a Capt. Moor, who, we are informed, designs to come with you. I do not know him himself, but we have several cautions sent that he is not to be trusted. He may be honest, and, I am told, was thought so by many of the King's friends some time ago. Since any of the King's friends now suspect him, there is no hurt for us to be on our guard with him, but not to let our suspicions appear in case they be not well grounded. I hope we shall have the pleasure of your company here very soon. *Copy.*

James III. to Prince Henri d'Auvergne.

1716, July 2.—Thanking him for his letter delivered to him by the Rector of the College of St. Martial and for the offers therein of everything in the Prince's power at Avignon. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 176.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to M. RUSSELL (MAR).

1716, July 3.—I have no news, only a letter from my sister Molly telling me she's come from the country where she has been, that she wonders at my letters bidding her to send me an answer of the two letters I sent her enclosed, that she never received them or heard of them, that she discharged her lodgings when she went into the country and sent for her letters but found none. It makes me almost mad, but I hope there was nothing of consequence in them. I am very unhappy to have been so unlucky. They say the Duke of Marlborough is dead, and that they have passed a bill to give the George a passport. M. le Duc is almost recovered. M[ezieres] and my sister are your servants.

G. BAGNALL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 4.—I am to see the lady (minister) Mr. Robinson (Queen of Sicily) spoke to me about at 4 this afternoon. I would fain divert you with what will pass between us, but cannot till next post. I must beg you to thank the Archbishop, his brother and sister have shewed me all the civility imaginable. The Court is in the country. I shall go thither to-morrow or next day. There are but three days in the week that people who go only out of compliment can appear there, the others are set apart for business.

THOMAS BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 23[–July 4]. Brussels.—I have been some time here "retired from all manner of company, until a few days ago that Hary Crawford came hither and now Mr. Walkinshaw of Scottstown, with Powry and Barrofeild, but these two last are going for France. I left Mr. Hary M[aule] in Holland with some other gentlemen who came over with him and me from Scotland. I find that Mr. Rattry of Craighall is gone over to England to retire with some clergyman of his acquaintance. When I was at Rotterdam I got a direction for you from Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson), but I have forbore writing until I should have a paper ready, which I design to send you. I had prepared it to bring along with me to Perth, but my Lord Drummond kept my servant contrary to my orders waiting for an answer to the last letter I sent you, and which required no answer, and before my servant's return my way was blocked up. This paper I brought along with me, but, lest I might have been seized in my passage, I divided it into so many small pieces that I am obliged to new form it, and my right arm has never yet recovered its strength since I left you, which makes my handwriting as slow now as it was always bad, however I hope in a few days to have it ready for you.

I am at present in a manner provoked to write to you, to own the trouble and concern I am in, upon account of what I was told the other day, of some unlucky mistakes amongst friends. I am so little acquainted with the particulars, that I can say nothing

to them, but in general that misunderstandings of that kind are seldom attended with justice, and never with prudence, or any good consequence. The peace of a standing government, which has choice of friends, may be shaken by them; and most certainly an interest struggling with adversity will find such mistakes an insuperable impediment both in their contrivance and execution: The best improvement of past mistakes is to make them serve as expedients for direction in time to come, and I pray God direct our friends to make this use of them.

Whilst I have been here, for several reasons I have kept myself in a very close retirement, and being an entire stranger to the language of this place, and little better to the French, I can have little or no conversation, however by the help of some few scraps of French, I can understand that the people here, I mean the States of Brabant and Flanders, are in a very mutinous temper, chiefly on account of some circumstances of the late Barrier treaty, contrived to the advantage of Holland and the prejudice of this country, and directly contrary (as they say) to their established privileges.

Touching these grievances they do not see a tolerable prospect of relief in their present situation of government, the Emperor either being unable to force the Dutch to do them justice, or perhaps unwilling to break with the States of Holland, they being very potent, and the next adjacent allies, if the French should give disturbance to the Empire. I find the people here, being sensible of these difficulties, make no ceremony to wish for a French protection. Meantime those countries between Ghent and Holland, which by that treaty are alienated to the Dutch, refuse to enter into their subjection, and the whole States of Brabant and Flanders have as yet avoided to inaugurate and recognize the Emperor as their Sovereign, and pretend to put it off until such time as they obtain satisfaction in the mentioned points, and perhaps the backwardness of the Dutch at present, in coming into the defensive alliance with the Emperor and England, is only a pretence to force the Emperor to a final execution of the Barrier treaty, but, be that as it will, the government of this country and the temper of the people seem to be in a very precarious condition at present.

A man so much out of the conversation of the people as I am, cannot make any tolerable judgment on this juncture, but I have desired a friend who is going for France to let you know this. A person having the language and opportunity of conversing here, might make some useful remarks." I sometimes see a gentleman, who has been here some years, but he is either very shy, or little acquainted with business. I go here by the name of Henry Bonnar.

VINCENZO ROMANI to GIACOMO MARIA PELUCCHI.

1716, July 4.—Receipts for 40 and 9 *scudi* paid to him on account of Costanza and Enrico Romani, his sister-in-law and brother. *Italian.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 5. Paris.—Sending encloseds for the Duke of Mar and Col. Clephane. Tell William Erskine his letter for Scotland is safely delivered and was most acceptable. My friend who salutes him most affectionately says it will be answered very soon. He, Lord Linlithgow, and yourself, I find, have all the name of Mr. Brown, so you must, when the letters come, determine amongst you to whom they pertain, unless I be advised by their covers to whom they are. I have now three letters for a Mr. Stepney. Pray see if any such person be with you, and desire everybody to send me their address, for, though I have a good many registrate, I meet with new names daily.

M. DE MIREPOIX (MAGNY) to ROBERT DUBOIS (JAMES III.)

1716, July 5.—Since my last letter I have seen our Spaniard (whom I find for some time allied with the man with the green ribbon). The first however has, as usual, made me the fairest protestations, and, when not satisfied with words I pressed him sharply, he put me off till the arrival of the fleet, of which news is expected every moment. As for the last, he insists on the points of which I informed you in my last. He further demands that he who transacts the affairs of your host here should be changed, because in a memorial that agent presented on the occasion of some business, he treated him, said he, like a parricide and assassin, or that at least he be made to give him satisfaction.

As concerns M. le Chevalier, I foresee attempts will be made by means of money to get him to do of his own accord, what it seems to me difficult to make him do by force, for nothing is to be expected from the compliance of the master of the place with whom they are quarelling more and more every day. I can hardly believe they will go on to violence, which might have troublesome consequences and would infallibly lead to a rupture, which they are anxious to avoid, if possible.

If you wish for English news, we are told from there, that M. Marlborough's apoplexy has degenerated into paralysis of half his body, which makes him entirely incapable of business, and that Cadogan is going to be made a peer. If that is not done, it is believed it is with the view of giving him the office of Captain-General, which causes much jealousy to the Duke of Argyle and even to Stanhope, who are his seniors. M. Thaonson (Townshend), Secretary of State, received an anonymous letter, informing him that a certain prisoner among those made at Preston, who was in Newgate, was acquainted with a plot between King James, the Duke of Argyle, and Monsieur Mar. He immediately sent for the prisoner and promised him his life and a pension of 500*l.* a year, if he would faithfully discover the truth to him. The prisoner, a man of honour, replied that he knew nothing and that he was incapable of doing a blackguardly thing to save his life and gain half the kingdom of England.

The Secretary then proceeded to use threats as fruitlessly as he had promises, and was at last obliged to send him back to prison without having got anything out of him. The prisoner had the Duke of Argyle informed of what had passed. The latter wished to know it from his own lips and went to the prison, where he took down, word for word, what had been just said to him. He then went in a violent rage to the Secretary, and reproached him with the low and blackguardly ways he had used to make him suspected. Townshend tried to enter into some justification and to make excuses to the Duke. The latter told him that, were he not Secretary of State, he would cut off his nose and ears, and that he had long since seen where they were tending, but that he did not despair of one day seeing them punished for their insolence.

This story comes to me from a good source, but I do not vouch for it.

The following news however is certain which I have heard since I began my letter. The negotiation between France and England seems to be getting on and Holland to be coming into it. The English have sent the draft treaty to the States General. However some pretend that England is not acting in good faith, and that all this is only a trick to amuse France, and prove it by the following facts, which are not in doubt. M. Stair informs the Emperor's *chargé d'affaires* of all that passes, it is probable, with the view of engaging him to thwart the draft treaty. The Minister of the Emperor on his side, who is jealous of it, informs the Nuncio and the Spanish Ambassador. This last also begins to get jealous at a negotiation having been entered on (which he believes to be on the point of conclusion) without Spain's sharing in it, which gives him reason to believe that there may be secret articles in that draft contrary to the interests of his master. *French.* 6 *pages.* *Endorsed,* "M. de Magny."

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

[1716, July 5 ?]—I did not write to you till I had the ship cleared. She departed from this last Monday and could not get from Blaye till Friday morning, with cross winds where I was. They have all the orders I could think on, with what was sent. There's no ammunition, in regard Mr. Dicconson wrote me the design was to bring off Gen. Gordon, &c. *Noted,* as received at Avignon 12 July.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, July 6. Paris.—I have this minute sent your enclosed under cover to Mr. Brinsden, though he lives about a league off. I am glad Sandie (Alexander Gordon) is to go and see Marseilles, Toulon, &c., with such good company as Mr. Hamilton. I hope they'll take the cheapest way of travelling, for I can't afford to throw out money that way, especially considering my losses and what he has already spent. He must now do something effectually to get his bread, and, if he can't push himself by good

recommendation to some good service, he had better come and assist me than be entirely idle, which for a young man is the most dangerous life that can be, and rarely misses to make a *debauché* or a sot, and often it begins with the first and ends with the last, so let him do something, for it's high time. Are you not unaccountable not to settle your postages? You'll be afraid when I send you the amount of them.

George Sinclair to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 6. Sens.—Expressing his sense of the honour his Grace does him in having him in remembrance, and his satisfaction at knowing that he and the King are well.

Duras (Sir P. Lawless) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 6.—Since my last I have had several discourses with some of the chiefs of M. Fumeron (Spanish ministry) to sound whether it would be possible to get service here for any of those who are a burthen to M. Le Vasseur (James), but found very little encouragement to admit of any such, there being a great reform on foot here, and little means, as Mr. Fumeron says, to maintain the servants they have already.

What I wrote about the rumour of Mr. Janson's (Alberoni) being ill with Mr. Allin (King of Spain) was not ill grounded. He has had terrible rubbers with him and with Mr. Fumeron about what he did for Mr. Belle Isle (the Assiento) lately; but, as he has Mr. Duclos (Queen of Spain) of his side, he will certainly get the better of them all. I have been ten times to wait on him since my last, but could never get him to enter into any discourse about Mr. Le Vasseur, nor hardly time to say a word to him *en passant*, he is so very shy of seeing or speaking to anybody, especially in his present circumstances, which are very ticklesome, though I firmly believe he stands on a surer bottom than those who endeavour to sink him. I am mighty glad that Mr. Le Vasseur has writ to him about his affairs, for it's the surest way of negotiating matters here and all other canals are absolutely t h e c o n f e s s o r s useless except his and 19, 6, 9, 10, 18, 3, 8, 9, 14, 14, 18, 15, 14, to whom it would be necessary that thanks should be given for his goodwill, and the desire he has always shown to serve Mr. Le Vasseur by Mr. Druot (the Pope) or some of his chief servants, and that unknown to Mr. Janson, who is jealous of the other's credit, though they are in appearance very great friends.

Col. Daniel MacSwiney has writ to me from his quarters in Catalonia how graciously he has been received by Mr. Le Vasseur, and the honour he did him. He is also extremely thankful for the civilities he received from Mr. Crussol (Duke of Ormonde) and Mr. Olivier (Duke of Mar). None of Mr. Le Vasseur's servants offered themselves with a better grace to follow him than he, and few in this country would be fitter for a desperate enterprize.

Mr. Bubb, our English envoy here, is, I am told, very much dissatisfied with some new difficulties he meets with relating to commerce and the Assiento contract, which he believed he had overcome. I do not yet know what these are, but I am assured he is very much troubled and loud in his complaints.

James III. to the Duke of Lorraine.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—Yesterday I received your letter of the 27th, and am sensibly obliged for the frankness with which you have written. I am not surprised that my residence in Lorraine should be impracticable in view of the present circumstances. I am justly troubled at your position, and I do justice to your good heart, sharing with you what you suffer on this occasion. I enter entirely into your reasoning on that subject. No one could find fault with me for a journey into Italy, since it is an involuntary one, and you may be sure it will never be anything else, but, as a removal to so great a distance would with good reason trouble me, it will be necessary like you to try the other countries proposed, in order that a journey to Italy may be and may appear to be a forced one. I ought however to add that, however well grounded my fears may be, I have as yet no positive certainty. It may come quite suddenly, but it is more probable some little time may elapse previously. Excuse my not explaining myself more clearly, since I should not have ventured to mention it at all, had I not been sure of your friendship and secrecy.

From the way you speak of Mr. O'Rouerk's journey, I agree it would be useless at present. I see no objection to your having the Court of Vienna sounded about such a journey. The death of the Elector Palatine releases the present Elector from a double dependence, which deprived him of his liberty. He is now his own master and can act as such, and should at least speak clearly, having no longer any excuse for evasion. I believe therefore it would be very important for Mr. O'Rouerk to go to him to receive a positive answer, and the pretext of a compliment from you would serve to hinder remarks on his journey. Or, if you find difficulties in this, he should write strongly to the Elector, and not send him the enclosed letter which is written for this purpose, and will serve for instructions if he goes in person. I insist the more strongly on this, since I see no other match which can suit in the present situation of affairs, all the others being accompanied with difficulties too long to detail here, but which are unanswerable. Of all those who press me to marry, when it comes to particulars, no one knows what to say. So the sooner Mr. O'Rouerk writes or goes the better.

As regards my affairs in general, I have nothing to communicate that you do not know already. I find myself unable to flatter myself with hopes of any foreign assistance, without which my friends can do nothing at present. However the hatred against the present government increases every day, in consequence of its cruelties, and the goodwill of the people to me is

great; it is my only resource, but it is a sure one, though time and patience are necessary to produce from it the result desired. *French. Copy.*

James III. to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—I was impatient to receive the news from Innsbruck, when I received that of the death of the Elector Palatine. I beg you to make my compliments to the Elector, and to remind him at the same time, that he is now his own master, and, I hope, in a position to dispose of the Princess, his daughter. The delays which have occurred in carrying out what I proposed with regard to her, have neither shaken my constancy nor cooled my ardour, nay they are increased by all the obstacles to the fulfilment of my desires. Now is a favourable opportunity, and the Elector will either, I hope, be able to follow his own inclination without constraint, and fulfil my desires, or at least to leave the decision to his daughter. I flatter myself I have some little merit in her eyes, and, as it is her happiness I have in view as much as my own, I shall not be able to appeal from her decision, whatever pain it may cause me. If however I am so unfortunate as to find the Elector does not believe he can give his consent as yet, might it not be possible to engage him not to dispose of the Princess as yet? a few months may make great changes in Europe, and, by all we hear from England, you are in a position to give him well-grounded hopes of my restoration, which can be hastened by nothing more than the proposed marriage. But, as regards politics, you know as much as I can tell you. At present you have to employ all your skill and eloquence to bring that business to a happy conclusion, or at least to hinder the Elector from disposing of the Princess. As long as I see her disengaged, nothing but absolute necessity shall compel me to engage myself, and I hope that necessity will never occur, for I have held for a long time past this marriage good as against every other, and so I shall consider it for the future.

I am having the Pope solicited that he may be more useful to us than he has been, and I send herewith a copy of what I have had written to Card. Gualterio, but I should prefer to owe my happiness to the Elector and the Princess herself, for it is only she that can make me happy. *French. Copy.*

James III. to M. de Craon.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—I have the pleasure of seeing that absence and distance do not make you forget your old friends. I can assure you I do the like by you, and that I shall never forget all the kindnesses I received from you. Pray make my compliments to Madame de Craon, and deliver this packet to his Royal Highness, who no doubt will inform you of its contents. *French. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—I received yours of the 27th yesterday, which I read to the King, who does not in the least doubt of your zeal for his service, or of your doing all you can for it in any place. He and those concerned in him cannot but be sorry for the situation of affairs in general with respect to him and particularly at the Court you were intended to be, but better times are coming, I hope, and we must have patience. What is of most consequence of what I wrote you last is the affair of the marriage. The King has written so fully to his Royal Highness and to you, that I have little to add, only, if it cannot be brought about just now, it is to be wished you could at least get a promise from the E[lecto]r not to dispose otherwise of the lady for some time, for 'tis not improbable things may so alter that all the obstacles that now are may be removed in a little time. Nobody can go about this so well as yourself, so I heartily wish the Duke may send you there with his compliments, and that cannot make the other thing suspected.

The accounts you will probably have seen from England of late of the inclinations of the people show plainly how rotten a foundation George stands on. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—I would not have been so long in acknowledging yours of the 12th, had I not waited in expectation of hearing from you every post concerning an affair we heard of about that time, and which gave us no small concern. I had yours of the 27th but yesterday. What made it three days longer by the way than it ought to have been I know not. I delivered the enclosure and it was shown me afterwards. The final resolution to be taken in that affair where you are gives us some apprehensions. I shall not long for knowing what they are, for I expect no good ones, and, though the thing itself may be a little while put off, I am persuaded it will come at last, and in such a way that it will be hard to be resisted, which will be little honour to a certain person with you. Next post, I suppose, will bring us the answer he wrote to another person on this affair, by which, I am afraid, we shall see too clearly what I apprehend.

This affair alters so much all you wrote of in yours of 12 June, that I need say nothing on it, and I have nothing to trouble you with further at present, only is it possible that Edgar (the Regent), Rochford (the Emperor), Denison (the King of Spain), and Milflower (Holland) can all be well with Kenrick (King George) and support him? Sure the world cannot last thus, and Edgar is blind or hears nothing, if he sees not the sandy foundation Kenrick stands on now with Bernard (England).

I almost forget to mention Jeoffry (Baron de Sparre). I think he shall never again hear from Humphrey (King of Sweden), 'tis

so long a coming. Nahum (Magny) may give himself what airs he pleases, but Jeofrey may be easy as to his being trusted in his affair from hence, for I can assure him Johnstone (Mar) never wrote to him in his life, and Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) says he never mentioned that affair to him by word or write. I long to hear Jeofrey has got answers to what he sent to Humphrey and of his affairs being in a prosperous way. I hope Beauchamp (the war) with Rochford (the Emperor) and Mophet (the Turks) may be of use to him. I find by letters from our friends with Bernard, Humphrey is there thought to be in a bad way for this season, and that his agent there creeps as low as the ground. The cipher shall be sent next post. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, July 6.—I have yours of the 30th and one from D[illo]n of the 27th. We would fain hope the affair of Patrick's (James') removal will not at least be so sudden as it seemed to threaten. The accounts from England grow better, and I hope a little time may do much. It will be odd if the R[egen]t and other princes do not think of those things. Both the people Patrick thought of sending to Vienna having failed, could not Abby Fleeming be employed that way there, which would be free of all suspicion? I'll expect to hear from you of this. Nairne had lately a letter about what one of the Diet of Ratisbon said to him of the King's affairs, which looks favourable. I enclose a cipher for Mr. Jerningham in Holland, which you'll forward him. I had a letter last post from Mr. Carnegie of Boisack, who is lately come from Scotland, and is now at Rouen. He was of very good use there, is a sensible man and a lawyer, was solicitor in Queen Anne's time, and can be of use. Let me recommend him to you against he come to Paris, and also an honest gentleman with him, Fullerton of Dudwick. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to John Carnegy.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—Expressing the satisfaction of the King and himself at hearing by his letter of the 28th of his having got safe over, and the King's sense of his zeal and attachment to his service, who will expect him there when he ended his waters.—

It is no small addition to his Majesty's misfortunes that it is not in his power to support as he inclines those who have lost all in their endeavours to serve him. He has little to maintain himself, and no appearance of getting more, but that little he is resolved to share with them, though it will go but a short way. A good many of his subjects are with him here, some at Sens, some about Paris, and some in Holland. Amongst the last are Sir H. Paterson, Mr. Maule, Tom Bruce and others; they think themselves safe there and I wish they may be so. Powrie and Barrowfield, I believe, are come from thence to France by this time, but I have not yet heard from them. Your friend Lord Southesk is here and very well.

The King has had applications made "to some Courts to get such of his people who are willing to serve in the wars, until he has occasion for them, into their service, but we have yet no returns, and if that do not succeed Lord knows what will become of a great many honest gentlemen, for it is not in the King's power to maintain them.

Lord Stair is pressing hard to get the K[ing] removed from hence and forced to Italy. I have no small apprehensions of his succeeding in it, but I would fain hope that those, who have the power, will have more regard to themselves and their own honour and interest than to comply.

You will see by the public accounts that the humour and inclination of the people in England is far from diminishing, so I hope in time it may work good, but what can they do just now against so great an army, and there is little appearance of any help from abroad. The present governors cannot possibly agree long amongst themselves, and, were they once broken, they will not easily cement again, and in all times there the inclinations of the people have prevailed, so let us keep up our hearts, the unrighteous will not always prevail.

You say nothing of what way you are in yourself as for money. It is not much can be given you, but you may be sure when the King has you shall not want. Let me hear from you of it, and when you come to Paris you will wait on the Queen and receive her commands. You may speak freely to Mr. Innes, to whom I have recommended you, and also Dudwick, who, I hear, is with you, though I have not heard from him, and he will get you what you want and is to be given, but I fear any money they had is very near out. It is almost incredible to believe how much the King's late expedition one way and another has cost, before he returned to France, and since that time the fitting out the ships that have been sent to Scotland, and supplying those who have come over, has cost no small sum and leaves the King and Queen's coffers very empty, at a time when they never had more occasion for their being otherwise. I have a great many things that I would be glad to talk to you of, that I will not write, amongst the rest of an old friend of yours and mine who is not now with us. His behaviour was indeed unaccountable, and made it impossible to help things happening to him as they did. Since that time he has wrote into England with all the malice possible. He says he is contented to be judged by one who I know will be content to be judged by him too, and that is the Duke of B[erwick]. If that make either innocent either with our friends at home or abroad, I am much mistaken; at home both have lost their credit, and, if they have any abroad, 'tis with others than the King's friends. Had our old friend taken the advice was given him, to [have] said nothing, it had perhaps been better for him, as he will find in time, I hear he is now very ill in his health. You will, I doubt not, have heard how your humble servant has been pulled in pieces, this was a thing I did not doubt of, from some, as affairs went, but I confess I did not expect it from some

others, from whom I did not deserve that treatment of all men in the world, but this is not a time to be quarrelling amongst ourselves, and they shall find it hard to make me do it with any of them. They have not gained much by what they drove at, either on this side the water or the other. However, if I can make the King easy by my going from him or staying with him, he shall have no disturbance, and their party is not great.

The Duke of O[rmon]d is with us and in the confidence he deserves. Your friend H[arry] Cam[ero]n is at Blois, from whom we hear sometimes, and Ja[mes] M[urra]y is now his own master again. I heard from him the other day, and shall now often.

H[arr]y M[au]l has not wrote to me since he came over, but I have wrote to him and am in expectation of an answer.

Meffen (Smith of Methven) has acted an odd part. I wish he would show the letter he has, corrected by me, and it will answer both for itself and me.

Arbuthnot would show you the printed letter in English, and he has it now done finely into French. You give me no account which way you came, or who came with you, which I would be glad to know.

I suppose you know our three fine sequestrators, Hary Cunningham, Monro, and Peter Hadden. Sir David Dalrymple, I hear, is disgusted, and going to Aix la Chapelle, and his friend George Baillie is no less.

Pray tell me if Dudwick knows anything of Innernytie, whom I long to have some good account of. We know nothing of Gordon or Lord Seaforth." *Copy.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, July 7. Paris.—The encloseds are just come. Pray advise for whom this letter, addressed to Thomas Brown, is. The Duke of Mar's servant, William Bavans, is come here. He got no money at coming from London from Mr. Rait. He waits his Grace's orders. He says he durst not stay longer in England. I expect Powrie here every day.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 7.—I had last night Martel's (Mar's) letter of the 30th, with one enclosed for London, which I shall forward. "I doubt not but that Martel knows that Ja[mes] M[urra]y is a favourite and intimate of Boynton's (Bolingbroke's). I send here two Hackets (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) which though they came together may be of different dates, the one being very much sullied, yet I could not discover that either had been opened. The enclosed prints came in two plain covers from Abram (Menzies) who certainly received the printed letter, and it appears by one of these prints that it is reprinted there, though he sends but the latter part of it. I am sorry to find Martel hath so much reason to complain of Musgrave's

(Earl Marischal's) behaviour since he went down, we expected he would have been glad to make up at any rate what was amiss in his former conduct, he was told of it here very roundly by Andrew (Queen Mary) who finds himself now disappointed in that gentleman, but is with reason very much edified with Martel's sacrificing his just resentments on this occasion to Patrick's (James') quiet and the good of his service, of which I find Patrick himself extremely sensible. I hope Duke of Perth will have returned in the same good temper as when he came up, at least there appeared no change in him to me, but I cannot say he was so free with me in that and other matters as I expected. In mine of the 18th past Martel will have found my thoughts as to his brother Lord Ed[ward] and I am still of the same mind that Martel was misinformed as to him, I know him much better than I do his two brothers, and I believe I am not mistaken in him.

I shall speak to M. Dicconson to have Bailly Oliphant's bill of 300 *livres* answered when it comes, and to give what he can to Captain Erskin and M. Kier. Captain Fraser had already three days ago 100 *livres* and is gone to Sens. I shall also speak to Andrew to have some supply sent to honest Abram. I find M. Dicconson's small fund will soon be at an end, and then what will become of so many people in want?

I am glad to find that Martel is of opinion that Patrick showed firmness and resolution on this occasion, nothing but open force can justify his removing, all things considered. I shall write my thoughts on that matter by next post to Patrick himself. Edward (the Regent) and his advisers seem to be the most infatuated people alive, they neither know their own interest, nor will be informed of it. Whatever comes from any that belong to Patrick is received by them with so much prejudice that they scarce ever so much as mind it. Selby (Lord Stair) and his officials are their oracles."

Harry Maule to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 7. Leyden.—Last week I had yours of 10 June. "After the King left Scotland I retired to the Highlands, where I led a miserable life, not only with the badness of the season, but also with the being hunted and pursued with the troops in the neighbourhood, which I would not have undergone long, had it not been that I thought I might get something done for my wife and children, for, although I did not write to any of the Government myself save once to the Earl of Loudoun and his brother, yet I wrote to others, and caused my wife [to] write to her friends to try if anything could be done for her, but there was no appearance of the least inclination they had when I heard last, let alone when I came away, and although I be not in the attainder bill as yet, if they do not alter their measures, I do not expect the favour to escape their fury.

As for his Majesty's being pleased to mind me and his kind and generous offer, I beg my thanks and acknowledgment may be

returned by your Grace in the most humble and dutiful manner can be expressed, but I am resolved so long as I can get anything preserved to keep me alive not to burden the King or add to what I presume he has already that way. I am sorry to hear of the ill offices some are ready to do you and especially the young Lord you wrote of. I heard a little of his discontent after the King's departure, but I looked upon that as the effect of the heat he was in at the time for being disappointed, and the difficulties he then discovered he would fall into, which he and many others would never let themselves think of before, but I hope by this time he is fallen from that, and there never was such a general calamity without complaints, whether reasonable or not. As for Methven I have not heard the particulars he complains of, only this, that some here say he kept correspondence with R. Cam[pbel]l which was discovered by his letters found on that gentleman after his death, and he vindicates himself by the amendments or additions you made to his letters (which I never saw), but by all I can remember of that matter I think the world can neither reproach you or him in endeavouring to treat in the circumstances you were in, and at least to attempt something to preserve more than the half of the kingdom, that in all human probability (as the event now has made appear) were utterly ruined. As for my Lord Bullingbrooke's behaviour, I never expected better at his hand, and you know I was always jealous that he and the English were the occasion that for many months together and till the season was lost and that the English, Irish and Dutch got time to gather their forces, there was neither letter, message or the least intelligence sent you, let alone to send officers, money and arms and other necessaries they knew you wanted, but, let him have what reputation they please for a man of sense or great statesman, in my humble opinion it was great nonsense to think that anything could succeed in England or elsewhere, if we were suffered to be ruined. Mr. Bruce is at Brussels and I doubt not but you will hear from him."

The Duke of Mar to Sir H. Paterson.

1716, July 7. Avignon.—The bearer, Mr. Jerningham, is one the King very much trusts, and he is come by his direction to Holland, where he has good acquaintance to serve his interest there. I have written to him of your being there, and that he may have entire confidence in you, thinking you may be of use to one another, and trust you will inform him rightly of all our countrymen now there. He has a key and cipher which may also serve you. I had yours of 23 June, but defer writing till I hear from you again on the letter I sent under your cover to H. M[au]le, and one since to yourself with the printed letter done finely into French, which I suppose you'll get reprinted with you. I'll be glad to get the accounts you mention you expect from England. If the Lord you said waited in Holland

till he saw how some things went in England be still there, recommend Mr. Jerningham to him as one he may trust. *Enclosed in the next. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Jerningham.

1716, July 7. Avignon.—By the King's commands I send you the enclosed key and cipher. It is hard to give you any particular instructions. Your conduct must be left to your own discretion, and the King's intention in desiring your being in Holland, was more for your improving your former acquaintance there for his service, to inform people there rightly of what concerns him, and to get intelligence how things were going there, than any immediate service he expected could be done for him there. There are different parties and divisions in that state as well as others, both sides have their eyes very much on England, and with one or other of them it is not improbable but the present disposition of the people of Britain towards the King may be improven for his service, in making one set at least of the people in Holland think and incline well of his restoration. It is certain Holland would have a more solid establishment with England that way than any they can have with George, the main thing is to make them have a true and right notion of it, which by your endeavours, I hope, may in a great measure be brought about. After I know this with the cipher is come safe to you, and you send me an address to write by, I shall be more particular. In the meantime some of the King's faithful subjects are now in that country and you may be of use to one another, among them Sir Hugh Paterson, whom you may trust. He will inform you of the rest till I write more particularly of them. I enclose a note for him, he not having the good fortune, I believe, to be of your acquaintance. I sent him in English and French an account of the late affair in Scotland, which makes it needless for me to send them you. I hope he will have got them reprinted and dispersed there before now, which I believe may do good, at least cure the wrong notions they had there.

The great thing there for you is to make them conceive it to be more for their own interest to have the King on his own throne than one of their neighbours, who has a power of his own just by them, and so can much more easily be their masters, at least greater than 'tis their interest to wish any of their neighbours to be. There's nothing they could desire of our King reasonably for their security but he would come into, so, were he restored, they might have all the good they can wish of a strict alliance with England, without the inconveniences they have to apprehend, when the family of Hanover are in possession of the throne.

There are some ministers of other princes in that country whose masters would reap their own advantage by a restoration, and those are so obvious I need not name them. You will not, I suppose, find it very difficult to get acquainted with such

ministers, and I doubt not but you will improve it, for the advantage of the King's affairs. *Copy.* 3½ *pages.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 8. Paris.—I received yours of the 1st and have delivered Capt. Erskine his letter, and told Capt. Fraser what you write about him, and sent him to Mr. Innes, who had ordered him 100 *livres*. It's strange you say nothing about your letters. I paid 35 *sols*. for your last. Pray tell my son that someone makes a bubble of him, for the last pacquet he addressed I paid 14 *sols*. for a blank cover without knowing from whom it comes, which is throwing away money, and this cover had in it a letter for England and one for Mr. Walters, banker here, so I have to send letters through the town to other bankers at my charge, which I have done this time, but hereafter, except I know the hand, any that puts those tricks on me I will positively put their letters in the fire.

Please give my son the enclosed bill of 128 *livres* on Mr. Wogan. If he don't pay it, cause him to speak to Gen. Forster, who ordered me to advance Wogan what he wanted for his journey, and I thought I might repay this gentleman, who had so seasonably assisted him. Mr. Allan Ayscough will be also at Avignon very shortly, so someone will pay it, or, if Gen. Forster order me to place it to his account, send it me back and it shall be so.

SIR JAMES SHARP to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 8. Paris.—Acquainting him with his arrival there, and desiring his protection. His brothers beg leave to salute his Grace.

[FANNY OGLETHORPE] to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1716, July 8.—I believe you'll be tired to see my letters continually, but my sister says she can't write English, she can but talk it, and that should she pretend to write as she talks it you'd take it for an arebuck (? Arabic) letter. She therefore desires you'll assure the King of her humblest duty, and that she is very sensible of the marks of his goodness to her.

I answered you on the two letters some time ago, that Molly had been in the country and had discharged her lodgings in going and was returned. She had sent and had not received any letters, though I wrote several. I'm infinitely vexed about it, but hope we shall still hear of them. I sent you another direction if you thought fit to use it; it's what has been very sure ever since I'm in this country. As for public news here is none but what you know except the declaration of war between the Germans and the Turks, as it was told me by the German Ambassador *au Palais Royal* that the Turk had put up the horse's tail. The poor King of Sweden is also in an unhappy situation. They fear 40,000 men coming into their country and nothing can save them but a battle that is very doubtful. The Swedes here seem with reason to be in pain.

Madame Verrue, who, as you know, was a long time with the Queen of Savoy, and keeps up a very great correspondence, tells us Mr. Bagnall is sent from your Court to the King. I wish him success and hope my brother will be discreet enough to come away that the other may meet with no obstacles in his negotiations, for I suppose it had been weighed seriously before the resolution was taken of sending one of his profound sense and great capacity to undertake an affair that my brother has been so long taking pains to put in a road, and it's to be believed some considerable fault has been found with my brother that he is no longer judged worthy to be trusted. I hope he'll have sense enough to perceive he grows troublesome, and go either to his own country or somewhere where he may wait till the King has use of all his subjects. You must have been mightily pressed to have sent Mr. Bagnall, for it is to be feared that the King of Sicily may apprehend to treat with a man that all the world knows is sent from Avignon. I don't doubt but he'll do wonders, for what my blunt brother would have done by plain reasoning the other will compass immediately by fiddling and dancing and will sing the King and his ministers into whatever he has a mind to. I doubt not you had the good nature to give my brother notice of the other, for else it will be a barbarous reward for his good intentions, and Lord Bolingbroke could not have used him worse. We have said nothing of it to M[ezieres] because we did not think it proper till we had it more certainly either from you or him. If it's true, as I don't doubt you had good reasons for it, I wish the other may succeed better than he.

Whenever you write to M[ezieres] you'll find him ready to execute your orders, and wish it may be soon and that he may be of use to you. He'll neither spare his pains nor anything else whenever he can be of service to our King, and that without consulting the doctors of Sorbonne.

My sister says she longs to see you here, and would endeavour, now she can go alone and has no burden to carry, to do you the honours of Paris, but she has a much greater desire you should return it her at London. I only expect you'll forgive my news when it's dull or not to your mind, and for your answers I'll expect them but when the humour takes you. Put once for all into your head that for a woman I'm a very reasonable creature. I hope you improve yourself in the French. They say there's very pretty tattling females, which, I believe, is the quickest way for you to learn and will inspire you their language much sooner than a blockheady master of tongues that will talk to you of nothing but rules.

The government of Toulon is given to Monsr. Pont, that commanded formerly in Pamplune. M[ezieres] says, in case we should be gone to Picardy, if you'll let him know you have any business for him he'll come back to Paris with pleasure.

[G. Bagnall] to [the Duke of Mar].

1716, July 8.—I am sorry there is no way of serving Mr. Freeman (James), but I perceived it is as I guessed. Truby

(Sicily)* has carried it against him. I am grown weary of this place, where there is no diversion at all, and designed to leave it to-day, but Mr. Fielding (Oglethorpe) has engaged me to stay two days longer. He told me he would entertain me, but said the rest of the company had obliged him not to tell me how, and gave me some hopes of Burgundy and Champagne (officers being employed there). This was an inducement to me to stay, though I fear he'll not find any, for I searched the town and could not get a drop nor indeed any wine at all fit for present drinking. I hear Jeffreys (the Emperor) complains Carter (the King of Sicily) has cheated him and his family considerably, and says he'll call him one day to account for it. The lady of pleasure (minister) Mr. Robinson (Queen of Sicily), recommended me, received me mighty coyly, and in short would have nothing to do with me further than a great deal of civility. Letters are nine days going to you, so we may meet before you receive this.

[G. Bagnall] to [James III.]

1716, July [8 ?].—I endeavoured to be presented first to the Queen of Sicily to receive some instructions from her how to speak to the King, but was told it was not usual, and could not be done, and therefore I said nothing of my message the first time I saw him. He asked me amongst other questions if what he heard of Lord Bolingbroke was true.

He said that to his knowledge the Elector's ministers were much incensed against France, and had a great mind to a war. He seemed well acquainted with the disposition of the people, but not to expect much from it, and told what had passed on 29 May at London, but added that a few of the Guards had dispersed the mob. The Queen, having read your letter, made great professions of her readiness to serve you, but said the necessity the King was under of keeping fair with the Elector on account of Sicily, would not, she feared, permit him to comply with what was desired, that she would speak to him notwithstanding. On my desiring her to tell me which of the ministers it were best for me to apply to, she named the Comte de Mellarede, and bid me say that having learned that M. de St. Thomas was indisposed I had for that reason addressed myself to him.

Some days passed before I could see him, because he was sent for to Rivole, where the Court now is, two leagues from Turin. He showed great concern for your ill success, but, when I spoke to him about my message, he shrugged his shoulders and sighed, but made no direct answer. I asked if the King of Sicily had mentioned me to him. He said no, and desired me not to let anybody know I had seen him.

The day sennight that I had been presented to the King the person who had introduced me asked me if I would go to Court. The Queen then told me she had considered of your letter, that when mention was made last winter of this same affair the King

* This is a mistake for some other cipher word. See next letter but one and *p.* 243.

found it was impossible for him to consent to it, and that he even desired, if you were obliged to retire into Italy and to pass that way, your stay might be as short as could be, and that he might be excused from seeing you, that she therefore desired I would not mention the business I came upon to the King, because it would only embarrass him, and he would be sorry to be obliged to give me a refusal. I asked if she had shown your letter to the King, to which she made no reply, and on my desiring an answer, she said she had a correspondence with the Queen, and would write to her.

I then proposed the providing for some of these who were forced to follow you in the King's troops. She answered he could not take them directly from Avignon, but gave some hopes that, if they were removed from thence for some time, so that it might not appear they were such as had been concerned in the rising, something might be done for them, and made a compliment on the bravery of your subjects.

As for money, she said, whenever there was anything to be undertaken, the King would be very ready to assist, if a proper channel were found to convey it, and that she thought it might be done by means of their ambassador at Paris, who might convey it to the Queen, but that the King would have nothing to do with Lord Bolingbroke or Mr. Oglethorpe. She gave no answer as to giving money at present, but repeated that she would write to the Queen.

I made the same proposals about the officers and money to the the King. He refused both, and said his situation was such that he could not disoblige England. He mentioned his apprehensions of the Emperor, and said he hoped you would not desire things of him now that would incapacitate him from serving you effectually when the occasion offered, which he should be very ready to do, that Sicily was rather a burden to him than an advantage, being obliged to maintain 12,000 men there, and that therefore he had nothing to spare.

Jo. Webster (the Duke of Mar) to Mr. Bagnall.

1716, July 8.—I had yours of 31 June, which, I believe, should have been 1 July, on the 6th and saw one of the 3rd yesterday to Mr. Benson (?Ormonde), but in both, I believe, there is a mistake in your speaking of Truby, which in my key is Sicily, and in that sense none of us well understands your meaning. Your next will, I suppose, explain it.

There's nothing new here since you left. Nothing is yet determined that we know of as to Freeman's (James') mistress (residence) with Dick (the Pope), but I still apprehend that affair being decided as we feared when you went, though it may not be so soon as we imagined, and even that's uncertain, but I expect to know more to-morrow.

Our last news from England says that George certainly goes over, and was to set out last Monday, that Hopeful (Prince of Wales) is to be sole R[egen]t, that Duke of Marlborough was better, but that all believed, if he did not die, he would never be

fit for business again, that Argyle and Townshend were mightily fallen out, &c.; the mobs increase, and in a word they seem to be in great confusion and very much divided.

A proclamation is lately published there, prohibiting under severe penalties any seamen entering into the service of any foreign prince. This was not done till the ships bought and manned there by the Czar were sailed, so people think it is with a design against the King of Sicily, who in Queen Anne's time had bought some ships there by allowance, and was now fitting them out; how that Court will take this you may see. Sure the war 'twixt the Emperor and the Turk will make the King of Sicily more his own master than he was, and one would think the R[egen]t should be more so too.

I find Fielding (Oglethorpe) suspects there's something in D. B['s] journey more than he tells him, which the last should put out of his head.

If you find it fit, tell your countryman where you are I had nothing to say to him just now in return to two I had lately from him.

I am just now told that Mr. Carter (King of Sicily) is raising men for the defence of his new acquisition, which makes me think it might make his taking some of our Burgundy (officers) easy and of use to him. *Copy.*

James III. to Lady Elizabeth Hatcher.

1716, July 9.—"I was very glad to hear again from my old acquaintance . . . and that her only ailment was a little gout in her hand. . . . I am far from disapproving the subject of your letter, for here friendship is now so rare, that it is the more to be esteemed in those that have it, but this is not a time for giving such favours as you propose, though nobody does Mrs. Plowden more justice than I do, and you need never fear the Queen or me preferring Mrs. Bulkeley to her. I know the Queen will ask for nobody now any such favour, and I believe no friend of mine and yet less the Scotch will covet enough Duke Berwick's friendship or alliance for to marry one, who, though very deserving herself, has neither youth nor money. These southern climates agree less with my inclination than my health, which, I thank God, is very good." *Copy.*

James Græme of Braco to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 9. Leidg (Liége).—I received yesterday yours of 17 June, the reason I did not sooner was being at Maestricht. His Majesty's satisfaction in the safety of one subject so mean as I is a great demonstration of the respect he bears the whole, and giving me a share of his small (*sic*), which all reckon too little for himself, confirms me that he loves his subjects better than we deserve. You have done me a great satisfaction in inquiring what I am to do. I refer that to you entirely, since I am willing to carry arms rather than be a burden on such a good prince.

Since neither he nor you have any immediate commands, I will go to Brussels to be directed by Mr. Crawford how to settle my affairs in Scotland, or rather a correspondent there. I have not heard from there since I left it, save by Mr. Gordon of Rotterdam that the Laird of Gorthy refused my bills. Of those that landed at Gottenburg were Col. Elphinstone, Col. John Stewart of Invernyty's battalion, Capt. Chalmers, the Laird of Cilphans, Mr. Pitcairn, and Black of Castlehill, and more whose names I know not, and, when I parted with them, all were resolved to come to France.

C. Barnes (Mistress [Anne] Oglethorpe) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, June 28[-July 9]. [London.]—"What you may reckon upon in all that concerns Madam Albert's (James') affairs that comes to my hands is fidelity, sincerity, and diligence to the utmost of my power . . . As soon as I received yours, I sent it enclosed in one I wrote at the same time to Sergeant Edwards (? Lord Oxford) and received this morning his answer to both, and that you may be the better judge of what he thinks of the lawsuit I will send you his words exactly as I received them. 'I come now to what you write this day. It is very afflicting—but it is vain to make moan, let us look out for a remedy. It seems to be very dangerous. It would be some light to know what reasons Dr. Garth (the Regent) gives for his advice. Do they pretend it is only for the present that they advise this course of mercury (journey to Italy) or do they say they will make amends by any benefit he shall secure for what he will suffer, or is it dangerous advice to no purpose? It is so long, viz., 18 days, since this mercurial course has been directed, that either Theo. (James) is in it already, or has made them change their prescriptions. What can be said at present is to endeavour to give a good reason for it, so as to prevent Theo's friends having hard thoughts of him, and, as fast as it can, put his affairs in a better state, I mean by that to take care his wellwishers may not despair, and that Theo. may have his private affairs in such a state as may direct the zeal and good disposition of his friends for his advantage and may take the first of every opportunity to promote his interest. A method for this ought to be immediately laid down. I know the Doctor's mother is————, perhaps he alone would have the honour of the cure. If that be the reason, one sort of way must be used, if otherwise another. If you can send (which I think you should immediately) an answer, assure Mrs. Reynard (Mar) of my best services. I think Theo's affairs depend on your health and safety; after that, I need not cast in my mite to beg you to be careful of yourself. . . . My humble respects to your friend, the Baron (? James), 27 June.'

You may easily guess I have just reasons for not sending you the original, and am sure you would not have it. Now I must tell your Ladyship that this is in answer to yours, in the minute it came to their hands. Theo. or Savil (James) may depend that

care shall be here taken for laying down the methods thought necessary, and as the steward (? Capt. John Ogilvie) was to have carried the scheme proposed but hindered (now it is lucky) by a sickness he could not get over, now it shall be made proper to the present case of the love affair that may the better enable Mr. Hope (? England) to conclude his match with his loving mistress. Pray let me know how you and Mr. Albert is in favour with T[? orcy] (that was the doctor's uncle's (Louis XIV.'s) confidant and once your friend's) and if he can be reckoned on. Depend it you are misinformed, and there is no hearty intelligence between the President (? the Regent) and Advocate Burley (Berwick) but a little *management* which will fall with his uncle's brains, which are now exalted, thanks be to God.

I cannot understand who is Mrs. Hall you mention I should not send for, for I know her not. I hear there are letters from you here of the same date and subject as mine and one of them to Mrs. Morley (Menzies) but I have not seen her these three days.

I do not doubt whatever is said or writ to you or seems reasonable, but your cos the Captain's (? James) lawsuit will have a good conclusion shortly. My friend Wal (? Lord Oxford) assures me I shall see better days soon, and till it clears up, one should not flatter but enough to keep alive. Though I give you this hint (for I know how I write to all the rest of the Counsellor's friends) I am in as much despair of gaining the lawsuit as thee, for nothing can so much hurt it as mistaken zeal that forewarns Roe (King George). The devil on two sticks appears there between the son and father *soy disant*. . . . My most humble duty and respect to Countess Albert. I need not tell you how worthy a man and one you may reckon on the bearer is. I know how useful he has been and how much he has ventured. You may by this character know my friend Munson, he is the onely [one] I trust."

Lord Clermont to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 10. St. Germains.—Last night I had yours of the 2nd. The gentleman you mention I was particularly acquainted with during my first imprisonment in England, but have not seen him since, and, as for his designing to go with me, that must be a story, for I am assured he's already set out for where you are. I beg you to assure his Majesty that nothing could detain me so long but the Queen's orders and packet. As soon as I have it I'll lose no time but make all possible haste to pay my respects to Cato and his senate of Utica. We have abominable weather, rain and wind in abundance. I hope by this time your claret is arrived, for I have heard grave people say that it was Solomon's opinion that good wine rejoiced the heart of man. If so it is a very good thing and good things ought to be made use of.

John Fullarton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 10. Paris.—Having escaped to Hamburg about two months ago I came here yesterday, thinking to have gone for

Avignon, but being informed that none go there without being called I wait here for your orders. Had I lost my life as well as my fortune they both had been well spent, nor have I any regret for what has happened but only for his Majesty's disappointment. My wife and children have friends that I hope will not let them want bread, and I have health and strength to carry a firelock and will do it and live on sixpence a day, as I hope many more of us will resolve to do rather than be a dead weight on our King, who cannot be supposed able to support so many of us, so, if I can be of no use to his service or to yours where you now are, I must beg you to send me a recommendation to some officer of quality in the King of France's forces, as I am resolved to serve as a cadet in that service till better times. I enclose a letter from young Pitodrie with an offer of his most dutiful respects.

T. Southcott to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 10.—A thought has come into my head, which I believe you will find the most practicable of anything that has been proposed. Every year since the hard winter the French have taken a quantity of our coals which has turned to very good account. Now suppose we should make a demand as soon as possible, and send for colliers from Newcastle to supply us with a sufficient quantity to furnish Paris, and let them come up the river to Rouen and unload. There will be without any expense sufficient bottoms for us to transport what goods we have occasion for and to run them where we please, nay with the black sails I think it very practicable to send Dick, Tom and Harry with what goods we will and run them at Billingsgate itself. The very naming this will make you see the conveniences; the shipping will be no expense, the ships English not French, black sails not liable to suspicion, and may be at their journey's end before the news. Frank may go with them, and all be executed before the end of September. Other matters may go on at the same time, viz., what Betty desires to undertake, who for 12 or 13 pound of coffee (money *i.e.* 12 or 13,000*l.*) more than what is promised her would go to work, and we know which way to surprise her sister Mary. The thought is improveable several ways and the consequences start to the least reflection. I think this worth concerting with Stairs and coming to some resolution very soon. I believe the French ministry is taking a turn in our favour. They have been bubbled by a pretended alliance between England, France and Holland, only trumped up to throw dust in their eyes, whilst a real alliance was formed with the Emperor. This makes them reflect they have lost opportunities and will naturally make them on the watch for new ones, and I am confident they think of making some overtures.

T. Ogle thorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 10. Turin.—Mr. Bagnall having done all he could to execute his commission of getting the King here to take some

officers into his service, having received a positive answer, returns to your Court. It has been very unlucky for him to be sent at this conjuncture, for this King's politics are more inclined to present preservation than to future hopes, and George has just now begun to pay him what was due by the late Queen, which was ordered by Parliament a year ago. Part of the money he has received, the rest is coming from England, and a man-of-war he bought, so that at present he dares not do anything to disoblige George, lest he should stop his money and seize his ship. This is the reason of the answer to Mr. Bagnall.

Major David Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 10. Liége.—I saw your letter to Braco, wherein you are so good as to continue your patronage to me. I shall stay here till you let me know if there are any commands for me, or, if his Majesty has anything to be done in Holland, Germany, or Flanders you may think me capable of, I beg to be employed. I return the King my most humble and hearty thanks for the supply he ordered me, and I assure you it is one of my greatest griefs that I should have been in the least a burden to him or to any of my friends.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, July 11. Paris.—No doubt you have heard of Mackintosh being come. Powrie and his son and young Drume are also come, and Barrowfield, I suppose, is on the road from Brussels. Mr. Erskine writes me from Liége he will draw the 300 *livres* on me, and, I suppose, so will Braco, which shall be paid, and I will write to Mr. Dicconson as the Duke ordered.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Saturday, July 11.—The two enclosed from Abram (Menzies) came by different ways at the same time, tho' of different dates. One is in answer to Martel's (Mar's) last to him, and I hope Martel will have received before this the two Abram mentions sent to O'Neall (Ormonde) under Mr. Shaw's (the King of Spain's) factor's cover. Martel will have seen before this some things in William's (Inese's) hand, which may perhaps be thought too sharp, but indeed the people we have to deal with here are so wilfully blind that nothing should be omitted that can help to wake them out of their lethargy. Edward (the Regent) has neither answered Andrew's (Queen Mary's) letter, nor come yet to visit him. I hope that delay is no bad sign, though it may also be otherwise. Brigadier Mackintosh will soon be with Patrick (James). He deserves to be well received, as I doubt not he will with some distinction. He would be willing enough to be sent to Kemp (King of Sweden), and he is perhaps as fit as any to deal with that romantic hero, having a good deal of that humour himself.

ACCOUNTS.

1716, July 11.—Of sums due from the Duke of Mar to John Barclay for board wages and other payments and to Edmond Kirbie and Antoine Dubois for board wages up to that date, with receipts at the foot of each from each servant for payment thereof.

The DUKE OF MAR to THOMAS FOTHERINGHAM of POWRIE.

1716, July 12. Avignon.—Expressing the satisfaction of the King and himself at his being got safe to this side of the water, and the King's concern at his inability in his present situation to supply those, who have lost their all by their endeavouring to serve him and their country, as he inclines.—I had a letter some time ago from H. S[traton] at Edinburgh, telling me that your lady was very desirous of having one of your sons in some employment about the King. I suppose it is he you once wrote to me of in Scotland and sent to Scoon, who is a very pretty lad. I have not written since to S[traton], and will delay saying anything of that till I hear from you. I fancy he may be come over with you. It is fit though to tell you, that, at the King's coming here, he took a resolution of giving no places during his stay to anybody, and even those who had them formerly do not exercise them, save grooms and pages who are absolutely necessary about his own person. In the way he is in I am afraid your son would not pass his time here so much to his own advantage and improvement as he might otherwise. We have little business just now for clerks, and several are here already, who were formerly in those offices, but you may be sure of my doing anything in this you would have me do. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to JOHN WALKINSHAW of BARROWFIELD.

1716, July 12.—Expressing the King's satisfaction at his escape and his regret at his inability to supply those who have lost their all for him as they deserve, as in the last letter.—All our accounts " from Scotland and England agree with what you say as to the inclinations of the people there, which, I hope, will work good in time, but what can they do just now without assistance against an army of 40,000 men, and there's but little appearance of assistance from abroad, so at present, I'm afraid, there's nothing but patience . . .

I am very glad of the good dispositions of people where you are towards the King . . . but what can they do without the Emperor, who seems now to be more united with George than ever? However, now that you are there, I wish you may find ways of encouraging that disposition, and I will be glad to know from you if they can propose anything advantageous for the King, who on his part would be ready to do whatever they can reasonably ask of him.

Lord Stair continues to press the King's removing from hence, and being obliged to go into Italy. All is done and doing that can

be to prevent his having success in it, and nothing will make the King do it but force, so I hope he will fail of his aim, but I confess I am not free of apprehensions of some folks, who have the power, complying further in this than might be expected.

I hope our friends in Holland will not be so mad [as] to continue longer there than they are safe. I was of your opinion, and wrote of it to Sir Hugh some time ago. I have heard lately, though not directly, from them, and they were thinking to remove from thence the time of George's being there, which I think they will be wise in doing.

I believe my Lord Ailesbury's at Brussels with you. Do me the favour to make my compliments to him. I hear Tom Bruce is with you. I sent a message for him by Mr. Maule, who I fancy would write it to him, since he has been so long of going back to them . . . Sir H. Crawford and Scotstoun, I hear, are also with you. I have not yet heard of Powrie's being at Paris, who I am mightily glad made his escape. Kilsyth and Clephan are on their way here, but not yet arrived. All your acquaintances here are well, and were very glad to hear of your safety.

We are told from England of an old friend of yours and mine, [who], I would fain believe, does not yet wish either of us ill, to be mightily failed in his court, which, if true, may perhaps work something good in time. I confess I would be glad of a conversation with you on this chapter. He has a great many good things in him, and 'tis pity he should not come right, which upon many accounts his doing would be very agreeable to me, and to another who left nothing undone of his side to bring it about. Pray did he see you after I left Scotland?

I have heard a story that gives me some pain concerning him. Meffen (Methven) has told a great many odd things, and, as I have heard, what are not true, of a negotiation that he was employed in betwixt him and me. He may be angry that it should have been talked of at all, even if nothing but truth had been told, as indeed it ought not to have been. I thought, as I believe he did, that Meffen was a man to be trusted. It was never spoke of by me, save to one, where it was safe, till Meffen had told it to all the world, and in such a way (as I hear) that was far from truth, so I was obliged to tell how it was, for my own justification, but in such a way that I am sure it could do our friend no prejudice. I wish I knew a proper way of letting him know this, for I think myself obliged to him, and I should be sorry he thought I had dealt unfairly in the least by him, but upon his account I must be very wary how I send him word of it, for I hear some endeavour to make it believed (to hurt him) that we keep a correspondence together. Knowing you to be his friend I could not keep myself from mentioning this, and perhaps you have heard of it before. Meffen says he tricked me out of a letter under my own hand. I am pretty easy as to that if he would show the letter, for it will answer for itself and me too. I thought Meffen had been another kind of man, and it was he who asked me to employ him in the matter, so he is the more to blame." *Copy.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, July 13. Paris.—I have his Grace's and yours of the 6th and shall carefully forward that for Mr. Rait, as I have done yours for R. Arbuthnot. Yesterday Sir William Keith and his son George came here, and a son of Mr. James Graham with Mr. Maurice Murray, Aberkairnie's brother. They came with Sir Thomas Higgons by Copenhagen, Dantzic, &c. Major Erskine and Graham of Braco will draw for the 600 *livres* his Grace ordered, so I shall call on Mr. Dicconson and show him your letter.

Postscript.—Mr. Dicconson has ordered the 600 *livres* for Major Erskine and Graham and I have now the enclosed for his Grace and also yours with the enclosed packet for Brinsden, which cost 3 *livres* 12 *sols* postage. It's strange you wont rectify that way of sending letters, which will come to a considerable sum. *Note on the back*, "who is Mr. Blondell or Thomas Brown? I know John and William."

Maurice Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 13. Paris.—Sir Thomas Higgons had tried many ways to get a ship to carry us off, but they all failed. My sister, Abercarny, was so lucky at length as to send us one from the South Firth, but my brother was so ill he could not come, as you will see by the enclosed. Sir W. Keith and his son with Mr. Græme, Newton's son, embarked with us at Buchan Ness about the end of April. We were blown by Gottenburg, whither we designed, by high and contrary winds. We were obliged by a Danish frigate to stop at Copenhagen, and detained there about ten days. Thence we came to Dantzic, and from that had a very tedious and fatiguing land journey through all Germany, &c., and came here only last Saturday.

You will see by my brother Abercarny's note, which I enclose, that, since his health did not allow him to come with us, he'd gladly have your answer before he leaves Britain, and, considering the great difficulty we had to escape while I stayed, I am not without fears of his falling into the enemy's hands, and then his life will be as much, if not more, in danger than my poor brother Robin's already. The gold you ordered to be given me at Perth has been of good use, not only to me but even Sir T. Higgons, though he was but one night at Perth and brought 400 *louis* with him, was obliged to borrow 70 of me, for which he gave me his note. *Enclosed* is the letter of 4[-15] April calendared *ante*, *p.* 89.

Robert Arbuthnot to John Paterson.

1716, July 13. Rouen.—I received just now yours of the 6th. When you write to me you may address directly to myself at Rouen, and that will save time. I am eagerly solicited every day by the wife of the Captain of the *Vendosme*, and all the

crew's friends, that something be done to get them out of prison. This can only be done by Mons. D'Iberville, and no doubt he can do it, if he pleases, for the ship's clearances are all in good form for Cap Breton, and ships with such loadings as she had go thither daily. 'Tis absolutely necessary to do something to get them out of prison.

I wish David George's ship may answer our ends, but his delays are intolerable, to have been three months in doing four days' work.

Mr. Carnegie, Col. Livingston, Allen Ouchterlony, of London, and I, live together at our mineral waters. I hope his Grace has got his wine from Bordeaux. I thank you heartily for the translation of the memoir.

DURAS [SIR P. LAWLESS] to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 13.—What I wrote by the last post "that Mr. Janson (Alberoni) would get the better of his adverse party has proved true. The head man against him has been cast, and he appears to have more credit now than ever. Mr. du Clos (Queen of Spain) will always sustain him for his own sake, for he makes him believe he would be trampled upon if he had not been here to manage his interest. I spoke to Mr. Janson yesterday about Mr. Le Vasseur (James), and he told me as before that he had answered his letter some time ago, to which I must refer myself. He is so very shy and mysterious when I talk to him about Mr. Le Vasseur that I am very much mistaken if he will do at present anything that's handsome for him, though I am persuaded that, if Mr. Alin (King of Spain) were left to himself, he would act the part of a generous relation, and do things as became him. However, it is by no means convenient that Mr. Janson should perceive that his good will is doubted of, but to the contrary he should be made believe that Mr. Le Vasseur's only reliance is on his good offices, unless he has disabused him by his answer. The general notion of him here is that he has given himself up entirely to Mr. Heron (Hanover) and Mr. Dumont (the English ministry), and all appearances seem to confirm it. I should be glad to know if you have any reason to believe the contrary, for I have no faith in what he tells me.

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o n t o s e r v e h i m. H e
18, 3, 19, 18, 14, 9, 15, 20, 9, 6, 5, 4, 6, 9. ought therefore to be encouraged by letters and promises from Mr. Drüot (the Pope) or some of his chief servants, if it be thought convenient by Mr. Le

Vasseur. He is not to be engaged by small views; he is ambitious, and has a spirit that makes him aspire to an eminent rank in his profession. If Mr. Le Vasseur thought fit also to write him an obliging letter acknowledging his zeal and good will for his service and assuring him of his gratitude for any that he may hereafter render him here, it would certainly produce a very good effect, for he has more credit with Mr. Alin than anybody here but Mr. Duclos. Such a letter, if it be thought convenient, may be sent to me to be delivered to him privately, and any others that may be writ to him by Mr. Drüot's orders may come by their own channel. I think that in Mr. Le Vasseur's circumstances no effectual means that may tend to better them should be left unattempted, and I believe that what I propose would contribute much towards it.

We have had a very great change here yesterday. The Cardinal del Judice was deprived of his employment as governor to the Prince of Asturias and is retired from the Court. The Duke of Popoli, whose family descends from Scotland, is named governor . . . in his place, and retains at the same time his troop of Horse Guards. We do not know the reason of the Cardinal's removal, but most people attribute it to some broils that were talked of here lately, which I am ignorant of. Pray inform yourself whether Mr. Le Vasseur thinks fit that I should make the Duke . . . a compliment in his name on the honour that has been done him, since he pretends to descend from a branch of the Stuarts, and is in high favour here."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL W. CLEPHANE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 13. Avignon.—Memorial, stating how he had disposed of the 400 *pistoles* of the King's money his Grace, before he parted from Scotland, had entrusted him with, viz., he had left 100 with his wife to prevent his family starving, 200 he had left in the hands of a merchant rather than risk them with himself, and the remaining 100 he had spent by being obliged to pay extravagantly for his passages from Scotland to Norway, and thence to Bremen, without which he could not get off, and also to buy clothes and linen, not getting a stitch of anything brought off from Scotland except a boor's clothes in which he was disguised, and begging his directions whether the King will have the 200 *pistoles* drawn to Paris, or if he has any occasion for them in Scotland.

Next he begs his Grace's assistance and advice how to get bread in future. Were he as young as most of those in his circumstances and could carry a firelock, he would not trouble the King, but the infirmities he finds coming on him with old age makes him incapable of such a means of livelihood, and his not knowing French so as to do business in it makes him the more unfit for foreign service. He is ready to do anything not dishonourable to get his bread till the King has service for him.

He finally requests his Grace will order the King's commission for his office as Adjutant-General (which he has not yet got) to

be made out, bearing date with that he has from his Grace or from the time the King came to Scotland.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL W. CLEPHANE to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, July 13?]—Memorial for Sir H. Crawford. He desired me to tell you he has of the King's money in his hands, but was obliged to leave it in Scotland, but he can draw it so as to be paid where the King pleases, and will make account of it when his Majesty desires it, and he is very ready, and I think capable, to do him service. He proposes the recovery of a ship and cargo of herrings of his taken last winter by a Swedish privateer, if you will get him the King's recommendation to the Swedish ambassador at Paris for it. He proposes fitting out a ship himself for the King's service if he will give him a commission. He likewise entreats a patent for the honour the King gave him.

I hope you will read the within memorial of Mark Wood, who I think a deserving man. I had likewise a memorial from the two Freebairns, only that you would mind them when the King had any service in which they are capable.

J. MENZIES to THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE).

1716, Monday, July 2[-13].—"Our affairs at home call us off at present from what is foreign, and employ our whole attention. You have heard enough of the growing of the fuel of our divisions, and of our strong intriguings in the dark, of a long time. But now the curtain is up, and the scene is opened, so publicly, that every mortal that writes can give you an account of what has happened here since Friday last. And I told all to a friend that is writing to-night to little Mr. Holmes who will let Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) know, and so that family.

The short substance is, things growing more and more inflamed every day between Argyle and Cadogan, who in effect succeeds Marlborough and heads the party in the state and in the army, Cadogan came on Thursday last to kiss the Prince's hand with his green ribbon. Argyle was there, the Groom of the Stole. Cadogan took no notice of him, though his post is to introduce, but went on directly and fell on his knees. Immediately as he went out, Argyle sent a gentleman to him to demand satisfaction of the affront he had put upon him, and that he meet him immediately. Cadogan excused it, and protested it was mere ignorance. In short, begged his pardon. So there was no fighting with swords, but all this heightened the rancour and the Court struggle to a great degree, and it was pushed with that heat and assiduity that on Friday a letter was obtained of the King, the father, which Argyle received in the evening, dismissing him from all his employments, and Lord Islay the same. Next morning the secretary was sent to the Prince to desire him to remove Argyle from his post with him, as Groom of the Stole. The Prince said that the Duke of Argyle had served him faithfully and given him no occasion to disgrace him, and in short, excused himself.

Many other messages have been sent to him since, and we have been gaping every moment to hear what would be [the] result, but he has stood his ground, and this evening Argyle was still with him with his gold key.

These are high doings indeed, and the ferment and confusion at present is unexpressible, it having already divided the Court and the camp, and in short all the world here.

It is generally believed the Prince must obey, and the making Ernestus, the Bishop, Duke of York is strangely interpreted. I shall not meddle so much as to mention the speculations that are made from it; and you may easily guess them.

Thus we are at present in the oddest situation that ever any nation was in. And God knows in what condition we are to frighten your poor Regent, fearful as he is.

The more sanguine and hasty of the Jacobites and Tories think the game their own already, but the more sedate consider that *Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta* may perhaps be pacified for a while, though I own they lay an ugly foundation, and they must be fatal seed plots, if the Court grow not infinitely wise, and if the Jacobites should have the skill to make their right use of those disorders; but all depends on that. If Argyle fall, many a man will fall with him, and we shall [see] a strange new face of things. But till he is quite out and that great point gained, other things will stand still. Therefore I need not enter into the detail of what changes are expected, you shall hear the certainty of everything as it happens." One Col. Booth is parted for France.

MONS^R. VIDAL, tailor, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 13.—Bill dated 18 May for various clothes, amounting to 250 *livres*, 17 *sols*, 2 *deniers*, with receipt at foot, dated 13 July. *French.*

L. INESE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 14. Paris.—I had yours of the 7th by the last post with the Duke of Mar's packet for Mr. Jerningham, which I have put into Dr. Ingleton's hands, who corresponds with him and will remit it to him.

D'OPPEL to HER ROYAL HIGHNESS (THE PRINCESS OF WALES).

1716, July 3-14. Hanover.—As no letters have come from England to-day, I do not lose courage and flatter myself that when they come, I shall have my share, or that at least your Royal Highness will make Madame de Gemming write me a line. It is the greatest possible misfortune for me if I have been forgotten by your Royal Highness. All the ladies here have quite an indiscreet curiosity. On every post day they have all the letters examined to see if there is one for me, and since for some time that advantage has failed me several times, my enemies believe they have won the victory already. For God's sake do not cease to

assist my just cause. Everyone wishes to see if the constancy of your Royal Highness will stand the test. That occasion will do you honour, when the King shall see the letters which I have from M. de Görtz, or Mons^r. de Bernstorff shall see them. They cannot without the greatest injustice leave me without satisfaction. I can make them see too clearly "que M. de Görtz ne peut m'échapper et le temoignage de V. A. R. de ce qu'il l'est déclarée a elle doit desja suffire. Appres cessy V. A. R. ne peut me vouloir du mal, mais je suis a plaindre que M. de G[örtz] n'a pas çeu resister au sédissions de Mad. d'Önhausen. Il advoue luy même que c'est elle qui luy a donné les mallins avis et qu'elle est une insigne vaurienne. Je veux consulter demain M. le Baron d'Eltz. S'il l'approuve, j'irez audevan du Roy pour tacher de luy parler avent que mes ennemis le tiennent issy, qui peutestre chercheront a mettre empechement qu'il ne m'écoute pas. Le proceddé de M. de Görtz est sens example, jamais on n'en a agis parelliement, mais avec l'assistance de V. A. R. ett qu'elle marque toujours ces graces ver moy je manquerey pas de réussir, pour vu qu'elle ne relâche pas. Le Baron d'E[ltz] voit bien aussy que la justice est de mon cause. On vient dire que le bruit court que M. de Görtz est tres mal, et même en danger de vie a Schliz. Je le croy ca sy la conscience le rongeras furieusement. J'en suis pourtant extremement en paine que deviendras cet homme, et quel reproche les parents n'ont il pas a le faire. Je ne suis capable d'en dire davantage. Au nom de Dieu, Madame, qu'elle ne m'abbandonne pas. Il est plus que jamais de saison qu'elle fasse connoitre a toutte la terre qu'elle connoist que ma cause est juste." *French.*

Mons^r. St. Paul to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 14.—Bill for a damask nightgown, a scritoire and mourning sword amounting to 76 *livres*, with receipt of the above date for the same.

The Marquis of Huntly to Lord Lovat.

1716, July 3[-14]. Edinburgh Castle.—It is some time since I had yours sent me by Mr. Forbes. It gave me the first certain hopes of my remission, which I expected would have been sent me before now, but beggars must not be choosers. Time and patience, I hope, will relieve me with good friends. I congratulate your good luck to hear your noble friend and mine will still have according to his merit. My obligations are beyond expression. To serve him shall be my constant endeavour while I live. Pray ask Col. Monro by whom he sent the letter I gave him for the Duke of Argyle, when I was at Inverness. Since the mare I wrote to you formerly about is at Castle Douny, please send orders to deliver her to any of my servants at Gordon Castle. Whatever price is put on her I shall most readily pay.

Lord Tinmouth to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 15. St. Germains.—Begging him to make his humble excuses to the King for not passing by Avignon as he goes to Spain, as affairs of the last consequence there call him thither in all speed, and he intends to part to-morrow and not to stop anywhere till he comes to Madrid, and also he is obliged to pass by Bordeaux, which is quite of the other side; and further begging him to remove the ill impression his enemies were so base as so give the King on his account. He supposes Dr. Abercromby showed his Grace the writer's letter to him on that subject, in which there is nothing but truth.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 15.—After soliciting Edgar (the Regent) several times about the answer so long promised, I suppose he found 'twas most difficult to make by letter, and therefore took the party of going to see Saunders (Queen Mary) yesterday afternoon, and conferred with him above an hour. The latter will inform Arthur (James) of what passed. Tho' the crisis we are in at present be great in regard to this and other matters, yet affairs are not quite in so bad a way as Mr. Johnson (Mar) seems to apprehend by his of the 6th which came to me yesterday. I perceive and have some reasons to believe Edgar expects to meet with many difficulties concerning Arthur's removal. In my humble opinion both Arthur and Saunders ought to be very firm on that head and not consent to it except obliged by the last extremity.

John Carnegy of Boisack to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 15. Rouen.—I owe it to your favourable representation that the King has conceived any good opinion of me, and will endeavour always to behave so that he may not lessen it. I design to give over drinking the waters next week and to go to Paris, and will wait on the Queen as you direct, and soon after I'll set out for Avignon to wait on the King and your Grace there, for I would not think of disposing myself any other way without his orders. It adds to my misfortune to think I should be burdensome to the King in his present circumstances, but I hope God will open the hearts of foreign princes to advance him money not only for his support now but for enabling him to recover his dominions.

"Some people have their estates secured in money, others by entails, and have their friends remaining in the country to manage their business, so that they may be able to subsist themselves, but it is not my good luck to be in either of these cases, and, being unacquainted with military affairs, I cannot pretend to earn my bread in that service, besides, I am afraid that my wife and children may be more hardly dealt with than others, on account of the address of the House of Commons against me. My absence from home, since the meeting of the army at Perth,

and the charge I was at during that time, and until I left the country 17 April last, exhausted the most part of the money I had. However, the little I had remaining has been sufficient to serve me hitherto, but I want clothes and other necessaries. I will speak to Mr. Innes as your Grace desires.

Having by messages agreed upon signals and a place of embarkment with the master of a ship at Inverness bound for Hamburg, I embarked at a little bay near to Banff. My two brothers-in-law Fullarton, and young Balgowan, Charles Forbes, and Dudwick were with me. I left the three first at Hamburg for they intended to go to Holland. I stayed only three weeks at Hamburg waiting for a ship bound for Havre de Grace or Rouen, but I was as long time at sea. During my stay at Hamburg I had the honour to wait on the C[om]te de C[roiss]y several times; he is now at the Hague in his return to France. I expect to see him at Paris, he was mighty obliging to me, and gave me ground for hope for success to the King in his affairs, as I shall acquaint your Grace at meeting.

It would in my poor opinion be very much against the King's interest to go to Italy, and I do not see how he can be forced to it, since Avignon does not belong to the Crown of France.

Friendship, how sincere soever, will never prevail on me to swerve from my principles, nor to judge wrongfully of things.

The measure that the King took I always thought necessary at that juncture, and even those, who at first in the heat of passion condemned it, were afterwards by a calm reflection convinced of their error. I cannot help regretting the divisions that have happened since, and it is very surprising that those who had distinguishing marks of your favour should be the chief instruments thereof; it seems they have quite forgot gratitude; surely it cannot proceed from any good intention to the public, but rather from envy and private interests.

I have seen the printed letter, most of the facts contained in it consist with my knowledge.

I am pretty well acquainted with the scrol[l] of that letter Methven has, but I do not know of what importance it can be.

Innernytie and George McKenzie went from Ab[erdeen] to Lord Seaforth's country, so I reckon they are still with him.

The Dutch prints bear that Sir D[avid] D[alrymple] goes for Scotland to the trial of the prisoners, and gives a very full account of the ferment that the people of England continue in, or rather that increases amongst them, but without foreign assistance there is no probability now of succeeding in any attempt."

The Duke of Mar to Brigadier Mackintosh.

1716, July 15. Avignon.—It was this morning before the King heard of your safe arrival at Paris, and he has ordered me to let you know the particular satisfaction he has in it, and of that of the other honest gentlemen come with you. He has written to the Queen about them, so they will take her commands about

disposing of themselves, but he supposes you will be desirous of coming immediately where he is, and he will be glad to see you. *Copy.*

LORD ANDREW DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 16. Paris.—As he does not know if his Grace received his former letter, renewing the expressions of his gratitude, and begging a continuance of his favour. His brother and Count Castelblanco present their service.

MR. GAYDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 16. Caen.—Requesting him to render his most dutiful thanks to his Majesty, having had sent him that day his Grace's letter of 20 May to Mr. Cooke.—It's true I suffered very much by sickness while in the Highlands and since my landing. As for fatigue and dangers those are the attributes of our trade. As to our going to your assistance, I did it with all my heart. The King made me a major-general. I wish I may live to serve him in that or any other station. I console myself very easily for being broke out of this service, since it was for doing my duty.

JAMES III. to the KING OF SWEDEN.

1716, July 16. Avignon.—Baron de Spaar having informed your Majesty of everything relating to my interests and to yours as far as they are concerned in them, with all that has occurred in these late unfortunate circumstances, I shall not give you a useless repetition of them, especially since this is to be delivered to you by Sir John Erskine, who as an eyewitness of many of the facts can enlighten you better about them, adding thereto all I have to propose to you. I beg you to give him a favourable reception, and to consider at leisure the proposals in which your interest is so closely connected with mine. I am justly troubled for your position, but picture you as superior to all your misfortunes, and as having in yourself the means of extricating yourself from them as you have so often and so gloriously done in the past. The present state of my affairs is only too like yours, they are trying to deprive you of what they have already robbed me, but the remedy is easy or at least it appears so to us here, and the same stroke, which will restore to me what belongs to me, is the only one that can preserve you your rights. The tempers of my subjects are more favourable to me than ever, they bear with outbursts of impatience a yoke which is unbearable to them, but from which they do not know how to free themselves unaided, and like myself they regard you as reserved by Providence to put the final touch to my restoration and to theirs, and the more I appear to be abandoned by the rest of Europe, the more confidence I have in the justice of my cause and in the heroic qualities which have led your Majesty to take the side that is

unjustly oppressed. Your interest and your glory join in pleading my cause with you, and it would wrong you even to suspect that you would not on every occasion be ready to follow their inspirations. *French. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, July 16.—I acknowledge yours of the 7th and 11th, and thank you for the two sent me for Mr. Hacket. I hope those from whom they came have now got done what will make them and Martel (Mar) easy without being great trouble to Patrick (James), and that it will be a good preparative for others to get the same. They are obliged for it to their Whig friends. I have left my letter to Abraham (Menzies) open that you may read it to Andrew (Queen Mary) and then forward it. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Abraham (J. Menzies).

1716, July 16.—I had yours to-day of 25 June o.s., and have seen that of the 18th to Mr. Jarden (Inese). "That which you mention to have sent by Mr. Shaw's (the King of Spain's) factor under Mr. O'Neal's (Ormonde's) cover is not yet come, which gives me no small pain, but O'Neal says letters are often long coming that way. . . .

Clark's (James') voyage is not yet determined, but I have little doubt of its being the wrong way at last, and I fear very quickly. As I told you before, nothing but force will make him comply. Had he a stock of his own to go to market with, he could not easily be forced, but he having none either for himself or his crew to trade with but what he has of O'Brian (the Regent), he can easily make him trade wherever he pleases. If his friends with you be positive against his voyage, and think it destructive both to his interest and theirs, they ought to think how he can be furnished with a stock, and if they could at present furnish him but with fish (money) this voyage might be prevented, which otherwise I see no way of doing, therefore you will let them know this and I'll expect to hear from you soon, else it may be too late.

The person about whose coming you advertised us has been here some days and told Stevens (James) he was sent for what you suspected, he having by the advice of two friends accepted of what was proposed to him to get out of their hands, but that he would write as he pleased to direct him, so that your suspicions of him were not groundless and he must be but a worthless fellow. He is to be sent from hence one of these days, for such as he may do hurt, and can do no good. You would get the people he says gave him the advice spoke to of this and let us know what they say. It is

	Hance	Hamilton		Philips
A B	Rzmxu	Rznqoflm	and	Krqoqkg ⅞

It is fit you should know that one I believe you converse with, whom I take to be an honest man at bottom, but, I fear, is imposed on, corresponds, as we have it from a good hand, with

Wright (Bolingbroke), and that Wright writes pretty odd letters to him. Richard (James) ordered me to let you know this. I wish the man well, and, since Wright has declared again and again that he will never have anything more to do with Stevens, I should think it were good for our friend to have no more to do with Wright, and, if he have that regard for Richard I believe he has, he will take some way to let Richard know that he has no more dealing that way. I tell you this, as I am that man's friend, and you know best what use to make of it. It is

Ja: Murray

Qz: Nehhzb, who, after this, I will call Morpeth. I wrote to him lately, which I hope he got. Wright, we see, goes on in writing all the malicious things that hell can invent, so it will be pretty odd if any who has regard to Richard have any more regard for him. It had been better for him he had taken the advice Morise (Mar) gave him, which I am sure he did friendly, but enough of this.

I am in pain about Shrimpton's (Shrewsbury's) letter, as I know you will be. So, as soon as it comes . . . I'll put you out of it . . . . .

There is a thing which I would not mention to you if it were not that I'm almost sure you'll hear of it other wayes. It is concerning Mr. May (Lord Marischal) and Mr. Mitchel (Mar). After the last left Mr. Snell (Scotland), notwithstanding all the friendship there was betwixt them two, the first thought to speak very indifferently of the other, and endeavoured to form a party against him, and did not give it over, after he came to Foley (France), and I have reason to believe was encouraged in it by Beatman (Berwick) and Stapleton (Bolingbroke.) Mitchel deserved not this usage at his hands of all mankind, but this is not a time for those folks to be quarrelling amongst themselves, and Mitchel is resolved to do it with none of them for anything under a box in the ear, so, ever since May and he met, nothing but civilities has passed, and Clark has behaved to him just as he used to do, so he has nothing to complain of. Mitchel will never let Clark to be made uneasy on his account, but, if his being with him or from him can contribute to his ease and quiet, he will cheerfully do either. I know some people have spoke of this affair, and have said that there's no agreement amongst those folks, and, lest it should reach your part of the world, I thought it was fit to mention it to you, that you may know it is not so. May is single in it, and seeing his project not take I have reason to believe is uneasy within himself, but things are so ordered that he can find no way of letting it go further. . . . . Since I wrote last Clark has again tried two places, to see if he could have convenience in either of them for himself and crew, if he should leave the port where they now are, but is refused by both, I mean Hart and Swift (King of Sicily.) He was positively refused before by Shaw, as I suppose he will be all round, but he has sent again to Sangster (King of Sweden) an express, of which I fear he shall not have the return in time, and 'tis little, I fear, he can do at present. There has never yet been any return from him." *Draft in Lord Mar's hand.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, July 16.—Having little to say in answer to yours of the 9th made me so long in acknowledging it. "I wish Edgar's (the Regent's) delay of seeing or writing to Saunders (Queen Mary) may prove good, but I fear it is only waiting till he has finished and fixed his own affairs with Young (Lord Stair) and will then tell Saunders what must be, and allow little time to consider on it. However, delay at any rate is good in some things. It is odd he should be so bullied by Kenrick (King George), who, if he would speak boldly to him, would be more afraid of Edgar than he is now of him, for indeed he is in no condition to hurt him, and the other could ruin Kenrick whenever he pleased with venturing very little, but they have their own way of reasoning, and will not believe the information of those who must needs know how Bernard's (England's) affairs stand. They may come to repent it, when it may be out of time, and if they do we must not break our heart.

We told that Zacharia (Bolingbroke) designs very soon to make a journey somewhere privately, and have reason to believe it must be to meet with some of Kenrick's people. It would be of use to know where he goes, therefore Arthur (James) would have you endeavour to get somebody to dog him, which is all I need say upon it, for I believe you'll find no difficulty in doing it."

(Recommendation of Mr. Fullerton of Dudwick to his favour and protection.)

Sir John Erskine has some business of his own that carries him to Hamburg, and Arthur thought it might likewise be improved for his service, so he has ordered him when he comes there to write to Mr. Hamilton, who is with Humphrey (King of Sweden) from Arthur, if he thinks it can conduce anything to his service, and as he advises so to proceed. He has a letter from Arthur to Humphrey and is fully instructed. He has also the copy of the memorial sent to Humphrey by Jeofry (Baron de Sparre) and a plenipo power to treat and conclude matters, if Humphrey be willing. This Arthur desires you to let Jeofry know, who, he hopes, will approve of it. It may do good and can do no hurt. If you or Jeofry have anything to write to him I enclose his address. We will be glad to know what Jeofry says of this, and hope he has better accounts of Humphrey than you sent in your last. To be added to the key:—Sir John Erskine, Mr. Blondall; Mr. Hamilton that's with Humphrey, Mr. Niger. *Copy.*

Protest of Thirteen Peers.

1716, July 5[-16].—Against the Bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire of the forfeited estates. (Printed in *Lords' Journals, Vol. XX., p.* 389.) The names of the protesters agree with those in the *Journals*, except that Isla is given by mistake for Hay. Imperfect, giving only the first four reasons. On the back is a summary of some of the provisions of the Act.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, July 17.—I wrote in a hurry last night, which made me omit two things. One is, that Mr. Blondal's (Sir J. Erskine's journey) must not be spoke of to any but Saunders (Queen Mary) and Jeoffry (Baron de Sparre) for more reasons than one. The other is an affair of Sir Hary Crawford, now at Brussels, and, I believe, coming to Paris. He was with us in Scotland and very useful, where the King knighted him. He was a merchant and now desires a recommendation to the Swedish Ambassador at Paris, a Swedish privateer having last year taken a ship of his. When he comes he will wait on you, and Arthur (James) desires you may do him what service you can with Jeoffry. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Dicconson.

1716, July 17.—Sir T. Higgons has given the King an account that Mr. Maurice Murray is come to Paris, and has some of the King's money, which was entrusted to him in Scotland. He has ordered it be paid to you, which Mr. Murray is wrote to about, and will wait on you with it. I believe there was 400 old *pistoles* of it, but he will give you the account himself, both of what he got and what he laid out. He is a very good sensible young man, and his whole family are honest people, and have always been zealously affected to the King, as they were to his father, He'll be desirous of being introduced to the Queen, which I beg you may do, and I doubt not she will order what's fit for him. I have advised him not to come to Avignon, as it could neither be of use to the King's service nor to him. I suppose you knew his brother John, who was in the French service, his brother Robert is in prison in Scotland, happening unluckily to be taken on a party, and I'm afraid it may go hard with him, the Government having no good will towards him on account of his long and known affection to the King's cause. His eldest brother, Abercarny, was with us all the time in Scotland, and I have not heard what's become of him, so that in a manner the whole family is undone.

Sir H. Crawford, whom the King knighted in Scotland, also has of the King's money in his hands. He is now at Brussels, and is to be soon at Paris. He is wrote to to give you the money and to send the account here. It is at least as much as Mr. Murray had, and he may have some more of the public money, which he perhaps got in Scotland, which he'll tell you himself. He is a sensible man and knowing in his way, which is a merchant. I believe he left the money in Scotland but is to draw it to France. He was of very good use to us in Scotland, and is very zealous in the King's interest. I am glad I have once had occasion to write to you of your receiving money and not about giving it out. I congratulate Sir T. Higgons on his safe arrival after all his fatigue. *Copy.*

because you have so many scribes here, but, since you will positively draw the curse upon you of hearing from me constantly, you shall be obeyed, and when you're tired I put it in my bargain you'll send me word without ceremony, next that you'll give me leave to write all the mad thoughts in my head, lastly that you'll never answer me but when the humour bids you. In return I expect, when your in England a very great man, and I come to you with a humble petition, you'll take none of the state necessary for a minister on you, but answer it immediately, and above all effectually. As for the news, Lord Argyle, Lord Silkert [Selkirk] Lord Ilay, Lord Orkney are turned out, and Lord Orrery, whose regiment is given to Mackkartney. The Prince is out of favour, but the last night's letters say he has sacrificed his friend and has got his pardon. Prince Ernest is made Duke of York, and the George has threatened to leave him successor to his new gotten throne and Regent of the kingdom. The war is declared with the Turks. Mr. Walpole is gone to Constantinople to try to make the peace. The English fleet has joined the Danish against our poor King of Sweden. They say they'll keep the Dutch troops still at London. I hope the spirit of division will increase among them and that the father's and son's quarelling about a thing that does not belong to them will be like the two dogs fighting for the bear's skin. I hope in their brutish rage they call one another usurper. We are every day with our neighbour (Sparre), who is a very Englishman, but I dont tell you any news of his, because Mr. Dillon, we suppose, is very constant, but I can assure you M. de Me[zieres] takes care to keep his friend up in his good intentions. I send your letter directed to Ireland directly to Lady Macdonnell, who is upon the place, who will send it to the person. The other I send to a friend in London, and not by the way I sent the other. It was too unlucky, but I could not foresee it. I dare answer these will have a better fate. It will be with joy I'll send you the answers. It's something so terrible to see such honest men so unhappy, but, I hope, we shall have our full revenge, at least the minds of the people give us room to think so, for there are more for us than ever. You shant be named to the people your letters are sent to ; it's too honest a name to send to London. Olive [Trant] is now here, I suppose, in public, for Dorington met her in Mr. Dallegar's coach at Lady Carington's. She told him she arrived from England two days before. McDonell parts for your court this week. Want of money has kept him here, but his friends will find it for him rather than he shall lose any more time. You'll find him grown very reasonable. The Duke of Berwick pretends to justify all the late actions by laying it on the French. Mr. Stanhope was at Westminster to see some youths and asked your son, if he was not sorry he had lost his estate and dignities by your being a rebel. He answered, it was not decided yet who were the rebels. When I wrote you a letter some time ago I was in a tiff, but I depend on your temper not to take any ill that's in it, for you ought to know woman has their humours.

Would you have me write to Lord Ilay from myself? We used to be very intimate, and he has often talked to me so as to show he was willing to go in with the honest party, if they took certain measures, but I'll do nothing without your advice, not knowing if he is not in correspondence with you directly, besides not being sure he would venture to answer a letter, for you know he is very cautious, but he has formerly talked to me freely enough upon his designs and inclinations to make me believe, now he's disobliged, he'd act right.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, July 19.—I enclose a letter from (*sic*) H. Straton, which I leave open for you to read and forward by the first post. I have said no more of the affair between Martel (Mar) and Musgrave (Lord Marischal) than I thought was absolutely necessary, and Patrick (James) thinks it is right, who has seen the whole letter. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to H. Straton.

1716, July 19.—I have been much too long in acknowledging yours of 2 May o.s. and a part of yours of 25 May o.s. to Mr. Jacson (Inese), but I had not anything material to say. Another reason that made me delay writing was, "that I might be able to tell you something of an affair of a friend of yours, Mr. Kirktone (James) which we have been in much apprehension about. It is not yet fully determined and all means possible have been used to keep it from being in the wrong way, but, I fear, without success, and that we shall know the certainty too soon. Those with whom he lived some years ago and who you know have still by more ways than one great power over him are like to be brought to force him to lodge with Mr. Jarden (Italy), which he has the utmost aversion to do, and nothing but force will make him. He has made application to all round for another lodging, but can get none, so, if Okley (the Regent) persist, which, I am afraid, they will press him to do, and that he will not have the resolution to resist, what can Kirktone do?

He must yield to force for some time, but I hope better days will yet come. His friends with Eden (England) seem to have lost none of their regard for Knox (James), but what can they do against Alexander (the army) of themselves, so long as his friends are united and he so strong, and there is no appearance of their getting help anywhere else? So there must be recourse to the old cure, patience, which I have no doubt will yet do in time. I thought it was fit to let you know this, that friends with you may not be surprised or dejected upon its happening.

I hope it shall not do our friend so much hurt as is intended by it, and I am really of the opinion it will not, though it be not to be chosen if it could be avoided. I am extremely glad that you got what was enclosed in mine of 6 May so rightly ordered, and I hope it has had the effect in your parts was intended by it

as it has had elsewhere, being now in all the languages almost of Europe.

I thought after it Johnie (Mar) would have had no more occasion to say anything for his own justification, and that it had proceeded from Hammond (Huntly) and of such kind of people only all that had been maliciously said of him, but I find he was mistaken, and that people were concerned in it that he had less reason to expect it from, nay as little as from any in the world, and you will think so when I tell you it is Mitchell (Lord Marischal), which perhaps you have heard of ere now. What provoked him to it God knows, but I am sure he did not deserve it at his hands. I confess it is cruel upon Johnie, but he has learnt to bear such kind of things, and he does it the more easily that he is sure, when the truth comes to be known, it will justify him with all reasonable honest men. Mitchell has not gained much by it here nor will he perhaps elsewhere. It is neither for Knight's (James') interest nor their own reputation who are now with them that they should be quarrelling amongst themselves at this time, and Johnie is resolved to do it with none of them, but to live well with all (at least in appearance) so since their meeting nothing of any difference or misunderstanding has appeared, and it will be none of Johnie's fault if it do not go on so. Keith (James) has been as obliging to Mitchell as ever, though he has spoken pretty plainly to him as to what he had heard of him, so that he has nothing reasonable to complain of. The ground he gives for the disobligation with Johnie (which by the bye has only been spoken of since he came on this side the water) is so far fetched and nonsensical in itself that I will not make my letter the longer by writing it, only it is at Johnie's coming last to Stanhope (Scotland). I have seen it in some cases before now, that when one man resolves to be against another for reasons that he is ashamed to own, first [he] shows his dislike of him and then finds a reason for it. It was necessary to find some other reason than what was given with Stanhope, for what was said there reflected as much on Knox as Johnie. The design by it was to remove Montague (Mar) from Kirkton, and when Mitchel came to Peter (Paris) I have reason to believe that Burton (Berwick) and Bates (Bolingbroke) encouraged him in the affair. I am sure that Montague will never let Kirkton be made uneasy upon his account, if his staying or going can make him easy and quiet, he will cheerfully embrace either. Mitchel is almost single in this affair. Johnie leaves it to Knox to do in it what he pleases, but I see little appearance of Mitchel's having a mind things should be set right again. I know he is uneasy within himself at not finding his plot take, but in outward appearance all looks easy, and as if there were no such thing, and I hope it will continue so, but enough of this. There is another thing which I hear makes a noise against Montague,

Meffen

that is a story of (A.B.) Nuttum (7), that he should have been employed by Montague in making conditions for him with

Arbuthnet (Argyle) without regard to others, and that Nuttum had tricked Montague out of a letter in his own hand which would prove this, and that this was even after Knox was with them. The story was this, at Nuttum's own desire Montague did employ him to meet with a friend of Arbuthnet's to know what he could do as to a message sent him some time before, but Montague would not meddle in this till he had first advised it with Mitchell and Duncan (Lord Drummond) who both approved of it. Nuttum desired that his name might not be mentioned, so, when Montague told them of the thing, he did not tell the person he was to employ. Nuttum met with Arbuthnet's friend, and came back to Montague and told him of a great deal that had passed and that Nuttum was to write to him. Montague told him what he thought he should say in his letter, which after he wrote he brought to Montague, who made several alterations in it and some additions with his own hand, which he gave Nuttum to write out fair and send, which he said he would do from his own house where he was going that night, as I believe he did. Next night the news came of Knox's being come, who as soon as Montague met with, he told him all the particulars of this story (some of which I cannot write) and he was fully satisfied in it and thought it was good service as things then stood, upon which he gave Nuttum a very good reception when he saw him. Montague asked Nuttam afterwards once or twice for the draft of the letter which he had amended that he might show it to Knox. Nuttum said he had left it at home but would bring it the first time he went there, which he never did, and Montague was not so solicitous about it as to ask after it again. Now what provoked Nuttum to make a noise about this affair I cannot conceive. He did it pretty airly (early) so it could not be, as I since hear he says, to vindicate himself of any aspersion that was cast upon him by his letters being found in Arbuthnet's friend's pocket when he died, for he died not till some time after it. Montague never spoke of Meffen's
Nuttum's name in it but to Knox, till after he heard that he had done it himself. I must say it was not handsomely done of Nuttum, but I wished he had showed the letter, for Montague tells me that it will answer for itself and him too. I must desire of you for satisfying my curiosity that if this letter ever comes to be shown by Nuttum, that you may send me a copy of it as exact as to the alterations and conditions as you can.

Clephan

Poor Xoukrzm is now with us after a very long tedious journey, but he is pretty well. He left with Stanhope some of Knox's money which Knox desires may be put into your hands for defraying what you have occasion to disburse upon his

Jo Corser Clephan

account. Q1: Xlhguh, his brother, has the money and Xoukrzm wrote about it to be given you last post. There are some small things which Knox owes with Stanhope which he desires you may clear, of which I send you a note inclosed.

There has been application made to Kirktone in relation to the son of Mall (Sir John McClean), who since his father's death must be in a bad way. Kirktone desires that you may speak to some of his relations to take care of the boy, and he will allow something for his maintenance and education. His nearest friend of his own name is the most proper person to do
Glendarule
it, if he be his own master, since his uncle Soumwzheou, I presume, is not. I will expect to hear from you of this and what ought to be ordered upon it, but pray let the boy be taken care of in the meantime. There are some of his friends wrote to, to speak to you of it and concert it with you.

The papers you write of that are secured, I think better to leave there for some time than to venture bringing them over.
Seals
Keith left a box with Mrs. Smith (Lady Stormont) with his Guzog in it. If you find it safe to send it over in one of your ships that come to Bordeaux for wine, he desires you may do it.

Forbess is to be with us in a little time, and his son you wrote of is with him, so I need say nothing of that, only there shall be nothing wanting that is in my power to serve him or any belonging to him.

Mastertone (Mackintosh) is also to be with us one of these days. I am told he went to visit Burton and spoke so to him before company that he was much out of countenance.

We think it very odd that we hear nothing of the skipper,
Gen. Gordon
Sum. Slhwlm. That they might not suffer for the want of a ship
z Grqk care has been taken of that and one sent for them some time ago, which is fit they should know if you have any way of sending to them. I hope it shall have better luck than the last.

Sum. Slhwlm has the luck likewise to be very much out of favour with Mitchel, and there were great complaints to be made of him, but Keith prevented them and told he would hear nothing of that kind, for that he believed everybody had done what they thought for the best.

I do not see indeed how Sum. Slhwlm is to be blamed. He has certainly acted a very honest good part and I long to have a good account of him, and those with him, particularly of poor Soumwzheou who deserves as well as any man can do.

Lighton (Leslie) has wrote a letter to Brewer (the Bishop of Edinburgh) which will be sent under your cover in a day or two for the use of friends. It was thought very proper upon this occasion, and Brewer and you will know best the right use to be made of it. My sincere compliments to Mr. Brewer, and I can assure him Kirktone has great confidence in him. I wish it were in my power to serve him, for I esteem nobody more. Mr. Duncan, who is just now come in to me, salutes you, and if you have any news of his family will be glad to know it." *Draft in Mar's hand.*

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 20. Paris.—I have yours of the 12th, and shall forward the enclosed for Lieut. Raite with orders in case of his being out of the way to be delivered to her Grace. I am much concerned one was not come to hand. All for her Grace or Mr. Raite I forwarded to George Midleton, Thomas Paterson or Mr. Ouchterlony, but, though I wrote frequently to the two first and begged an answer, I have not a word from any of them. At the same time I am persuaded they delivered what came to them, and I don't find I have any letters miscarried to the last, though he is as much afraid to send me an answer as the others. I fancy Pourie and Barrowfield will send me theirs to enclose, but the latter, being to see the Queen this evening, may fail writing. Bracco Graham and Major Erskine have drawn each, and I have paid each, 300 *livres* which Mr. Dicconson has ordered me.

THOMAS FOTHERINGHAM of POWRIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 20. Paris.—I had your letter last night. All the return I can make is that I shall always preserve a grateful sense of the many obligations I owe your Grace. Since the King allows me to wait on him, I shall do it so as soon as possible. His offer to share with his subjects is so charmingly obliging that it ought so to knit their hearts to him in love and loyalty that they ought to endure the greatest hardships with pleasure to serve him, and, as his offer is highly generous, so I think no honest man will take one farthing from him, so long as he has a groat of his own. The Queen received me very graciously. I resolve to wait on her again and ask her commands before I part.

THOMAS ST. CLAIR to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, [July 20].—As he is much straitened for money, desiring him to order Mr. Gordon to pay him that account for Burgundy and Champagne furnished to the Duke of Mar, for Paterson desired him to come to him for payment the day they parted from Perth, but being in such confusion he thought it not proper to trouble him, adding that Mr. Gordon had been so kind as to advance him 100 *livres*, for he had not a farthing, and desiring him to acquaint the Duke of his being in that country and to ask his orders how he is to dispose of himself. With account of the wine, viz., 40 bottles of Burgundy at 7*s*. each and 4 of Champagne at 7*s*. each. *On the other side,*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, *July* 20. *Paris.—I received yours of the* 12*th and delivered the enclosed to Powrie and Barrowfield. I want to be confirmed if the letter for Th. Brown be for Linlithgow. I was sure of my friend Wm. Brown before I sent it. I think it strange there's yet no orders about Mr. Elphinstone. My*

Lord's footman, Wm. Bavons, was parted before your orders came. I gave St. Clair 100 livres *in part payment of the above account. He wanted it much, and has two children along with him to add to his misery. God help him and many honest men. I have but a melancholy post of it. I was obliged to give also Major or Capt. Crighton* 100 livres *to relieve his clothes. For God's sake what must be done with such people? Must they starve? I have crowds of them about me several times a day.*

DURAS (SIR PATRICK LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 20.—We have nothing new here save that it's generally reported that Cardinal del Judice has desired the King's leave to lay down his employment of Inquisitor General, which, they say, his Majesty admitted of, and that a courier has been despatched to Rome to desire his Holiness' consent. He has not assisted in Councils since he retired from the Palace. Most people believe he will retire to Rome.

I gave you an account in most of my letters these two months past how little appearance I saw of anything essential being done here for Mr. Le Vasseur (James), though I am persuaded Mr. Alin (King of Spain) is a very sincere friend and well wisher of his, and would do handsomely by him, if well seconded. Mr. de Janson (Alberoni) could do a great deal towards it, but I very much apprehend he is biassed another way, for the reasons in my former letters, which are grounded on experience and the general opinion of all knowing people here. It is therefore that I believe it would be convenient

t o g a i n f a t h e r D a u b e n t o
19, 18, 7, 13, 5, 3, 8, 13, 19, 6, 9, 15, 11, 13, 20, 12, 9, 3, 19, 18,
n t h e k i n g 's c o n f e s o r
3, 19, 6, 9, 1, 5, 3, 7, 14, 10, 18, 3, 8, 9, 14, 18, 15, who is undoubtedly very zealous for Mr. Le Vasseur's service. He has besides a greater share than anybody but Mr. Duclos (Queen of Spain) in Mr. Alin's confidence and esteem, and for these reasons ought to be engaged by all possible means to continue his good intentions and offices. He must not be looked on as a person with no further views than to remain as he is at present, for I am persuaded he aims at greater matters from Mr. Dutertre (? Rome) and it would not be amiss that he should be made sensible that Mr. Le Vasseur would favour him with his good offices with Mr. Druot (the Pope) towards the effectuating of them, provided he renders him service with Mr. Allin. This may be easily insinuated to him by me, if the letters I proposed in my former ones were writ to him in acknowledgment of the zeal and goodwill he professes and really has for Mr. Le Vasseur's interest. Any of the kind thought convenient to be writ to him from Mr. Pussole (Avignon) may be sent under my cover, and I will take care to deliver and make the best possible use of them. It will be necessary in this case he be apprised of the justice I do to his sentiments for Mr. Le Vasseur, to augment his confidence

in me, and engage him to enter into such measures as may be most proper to promote his service here. An obliging letter to him from Mr. Olivier (Duke of Mar) in Mr. Le Vasseur's name, and some acknowledgments from Mr. Dutertre would answer that end and give way to greater overtures. I beg you to let me know Mr. Le Vasseur's sense of this, and, if he approves of it, no time ought to be lost in the execution. Whatever steps are made in it must be entirely kept from Mr. Janson's knowledge, who would traverse all the other's measures if he knew anything of them.

J. Menzies to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese).

1716, Monday, July 9[-20].—Mr. Shaw's (the King of Spain's) factor thinks of sending one again in a few days, and therefore I defer writing freely to Mr. Morris (Mar) till then. "I find by a letter to Mistress Watson (? Lady Westmorland) from her sister (? Lady Middleton) that Winny's (Menzies) packet, in which was the letter from Mr. Shrimton (Shrewsbury), had come safe. Mistress Watson is gone into the country to Northamptonshire, where she has relations and concerns, and in a month or six weeks Mr. Shrimpton goes also, and will bring her up. She is very desirous as well as Winny that Mistress Jean (James) give some kind answer to the Dr. (Shrewsbury) because as it is highly necessary to preserve and manage such useful friends, there is a particular regard due to the Dr. at present, since he has been mightily courted by Leonora (King George) of late, but has positively avoided having anything to do with her, and indeed despises her as she deserves.

I find nothing but confirmation of what I wrote before as to Mistress Jean's abode, and I am glad to find by the letters that others have, that that fear is much abated. But you say nothing of it, and your last is of the 27th of June, that is three weeks ago.

Winny has broached a proposal for a present settlement for her, and a very particular one, which might be of the last advantage for her character in the world, and for her visiting Mistress Edgbury (England), if it could be rightly concerted with those concerned. But it must be the utmost secret, whether she relish it or not, or whether it can be effected

Gibraltar

or not. What would she think of 9 Myrbswusb 568? But I shall say no more of it here, nor of any further private concerns at present.

As to our news and the public. His Majesty parted on Saturday morning, embarked about noon, and set sail with a fair wind, so that we reckon him in Holland before now, but till an express come of it, we are in a kind of interregnum. The patent for the Prince and Regency is not published nor declared, nor do we know particularly what are the limitations upon him, but it is generally said he can change nobody in any post, out or in, above a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Argyle was out of all, last week. Asked an audience, but was refused. Went into the country for three days, but was here on

Salviati discharges his duties and of the marks of kindness and civility he receives from him daily. *Latin. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 176.

Robert Arbuthnot to John Paterson.

1716, July 22. Rouen.—I had a letter from the Duke of Mar and delivered Lady Hatcher's letter. She will write to her Grace. My brother will take special care of my young lord. A French frigate is in Havre Road, inquiring after ships from and to Scotland. They will lose their pains. We have no news of poor Boyn, Gen. Gordon or any of those left behind. I am in hopes to get Boyn's pension he had from the late King of France continued to him. I have got Monsr. de Torcy and the Duke of Luxembourg to present and recommend a memoir I have given in to the Council about it. *Enclosed,*

Robert Kay to John Paterson.

Since being here my very good friends Messrs. Gordon and Arbuthnot have done all possible to get me an employment, but trade being so dead it has proved ineffectual. There is nothing I desire more (next to serving my King) than to be recommended to the King of Suedland's service, in which I earnestly entreat your favour. Rouen, 20 *July,* 1716.

M. Vidal to John Paterson.

1716, July 22.—Bill for a nightgown.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, July 23.—I had yours of the 18th this morning with Abraham's (Menzies') and H. S[trato]n's enclosed. The first tells of great things indeed, and what will in time, I hope, produce good effects for Patrick (James). It is thought yet too soon a while to make any applications to Aylmer (Argyle), but in a little time I hope it may be done with success, though I'm afraid as long as he finds himself so well with the son, he'll hardly look our way.

I think Andrew (Queen Mary) has done wonders with Edward (the Regent), and I would fain hope now that storm will blow over, though I do not yet think it sure. I wish Jessemine (d'Iberville) were come, for, if he be an honest man, the accounts he brings cannot, one would think, fail of opening his Master's eyes.

Enclosed is one I wrote by direction to Abraham, which you'll read to Andrew and forward the very first post, and put the other also into the post, it being likewise about Patrick's affairs to another hand. It is very hot weather now for writing and makes me do it very unwillingly. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1716, July 23.—To-day I have seen yours of the 2nd (o.s.) to Mr. Jardine (Inese) with some others to the same purpose, and we will long to know what further happens in these matters, which, I am persuaded, cannot but in the end tend to Richard's (James') advantage, but we are impatient to hear from you some methods for improving so fair an opportunity. "Some with us are for beginning the The trade immediately, if it were but by endeavouring to get some stockings (ships) to send to the mercat, but by all the advices from our friends with you it seems to be their opinion that it's better to delay opening the trade till there be plenty of other commodities, and our declining upon this to enter into other measures makes some of our own company very uneasy and angry with some of us. When friends with you alter their opinion in this, we depend on your letting us know it, and in the meantime we must do the best we can to make those with us easy.

I formerly told you that it is impossible to get O'Brian (the Regent) to furnish any commodities necessary at this time, and that the only hope we have is from Sangster (King of Sweden), to whom Stevens (James) has lately sent a messenger of his own with full powers to enter into a joint trade (treaty) with him. The principal thing that will be wanting with him to make him come into these measures will be a sufficient quantity of muslin (money), and if Edgbury (England) could make him sure and easy about that there's little doubt of his coming into that affair heartily. Were it not fit therefore if anything can be done in this with Edgbury, that somebody should be immediately sent from him to Sangster to give him satisfaction in this, and to concert with him and the messenger Stevens has sent there necessary measures for prosecuting this affair? Clark (James) and O'Neal (Ormonde) are fond of this project, and desire you will lay it immediately before their co-partners, that no time may be lost, and it will be pretty odd if Edgbury will not be assistant in this way, since there appears no other way of opening the trade which they seem bent on, nor indeed no other way of keeping them from sinking altogether.

We have heard nothing further of Stevens' journey, and the delay makes us hope the storm may blow over, but that is still uncertain and O'Brian's cowardice and sneaking so much to gain Baxter's (King George's) friendship makes us apprehend everything they desire of him. It is a sad thing to be so much in some folks' power. In my last I told you the only way how to make it otherwise. I wish Jessamine (d'Iberville) may make him alter his way when he comes.

We have no account of that packet you sent by Mr. Shaw's (King of Spain's) factor, and I'm in great apprehensions about it, for Mr. O'Neal had one since my last to you by the same conveyance of 20 June, which I take to be several days later than that packet. O'Neal has wrote to the person who used to receive them on this side to enquire about it and you had better get the

factor spoke to about the same. I have always found that the common post is the surest way of any. . . . . .

Pray let us have an account of all the great changes that we hear are amongst your statesmen, and what is become of the great Duke of Marlborough, since none of the last letters mention him."

Postscript.—Clark (James) desires you to let Mr. Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) know that young Massey has delivered his message, and in answer to a query he makes you are to show him what I have now written to you, which is all he can say on it. Clark hopes Mr. Shrimpton is in no necessity of leaving Edgbury, at least for some time, and, if it would be no hurt to him, he thinks it very much for his interest he should still continue with him. *Copy, partly in Mar's hand.*

The Duke of Mar to Anne Oglethorpe in London.

1716, July 23.—I had yours of 28 June, o.s., two days ago, and saw to-day yours of 2 July, which tells of fine doings which cannot well fail of good effects in some time. The Baron (? James) thinks himself very much obliged to Mrs. Vere (? Anne Oglethorpe) and Spring (? Lord Oxford). We hear nothing more of Albert's (James') voyage, by which we would hope there may be no more of that affair, though it be still very uncertain and may come when least thought of, notwithstanding all the ways taken to prevent it. Spring seems not entirely to have a right notion of the Doctor's (the Regent's) advice for the course of mercury (journey to Italy), for, though he would pass it as an advice for the good of the patient, it is too evident it is only for his own ends, if he orders it without any regard to the effects it may have on the patient. The Doctor's uncle's (Louis XIV's) confidant (whom in future I shall call Mr. Thomson) is certainly very well inclined to the Baron, and he has reason to believe so even of late, but he has now but little interest, so cannot do much, though it were not amiss for Mr. Wall (? Lord Oxford) to send his advice to him in relation to Mr. Hope (? England) when he has an occasion, which may give him the more credit with the Doctor and afford him a rise to speak home on that subject with the better authority, but of this Wall himself can best judge. I believe there was a mistake in writing two of the names in my last, when speaking of the Doctor's persisting in his directions for Albert, in that case it should have been, the colonel (Ormond) and Reynard (Mar) would not be allowed to stay.

I believe you are right there's not heart kindness between the President (? the Regent) and Advocate Burley (Berwick), but by all appearance the President is resolved to trust him in an affair of his own, should it happen, as you may believe by what he has lately done for him. It was occasioned I believe on his uncle's account, but I'm afraid it will now continue and so much the worse for Savil (James).

Mrs. Hall is the same with Morley (Menzies) and what I said of your not sending for her was only that you might not on that

account delay immediately sending an account of what I wrote to Mr. Spring. Nobody has a greater regard for Morley and Munson than I, and I trust few so much.

I suppose Wall knows that Savil has sent many messages of late to Moore (King of Sweden) to get him to join in trade with him, but has as yet had no return, which I look on as caused more by difficulty of correspondence that way than any backwardness in him. Savil has now sent one himself directly fully instructed and empowered to enter into contracts with him. Money will be the principal thing wanting to make him enter into terms. There's no expecting that from the Intendant (?the Regent) nor from any as I see but from Brie (England) and it will be pretty odd if he will do nothing that way, since 'tis the only way left to retrieve the trade. Mr. Spring can judge well of this, and if there can be anything done with Brie in it to purpose. Ought not one be immediately sent from him to assure Moore of it, and to concert all that with him and Savil's messenger.

You may be sure Albert will not stir from where he is without absolute necessity compel him, which I hope will not happen, but, if it does, Wall's advice of what's proper to be done to prevent its being of bad consequence will yet come in time, so we long much for Mr. Edwards' (?Lord Oxford's) steward's visit.

Pray let Mrs. Koningsman (Menzies) know that I'm fain to know of her having received five of mine which I wrote her since that of 13 May which she mentions in hers of 11 June, and that I do not write to her now because I'm afraid my letters by that address miscarry, so she should send me another. *Draft in Mar's hand.*

[J. Menzies] to Michel Fribourg [L. Inese].

1716, Thursday, July 12[-23].—The express arrived last night that his Majesty was landed in Holland Monday afternoon. To-day the Grand Council sat, and the Commission of Regency was read, yet nobody seems to know the particulars without doors, nor what are the limitations or conditions as to the Prince and Council &c. *Enfin*, though it is now 11 p.m., you cannot find two men agreed where the kingship is lodged and to whom our allegiance is due. But one would think it cannot and should not be long a secret.

The matter of the condemned prisoners is at this minute no less uncertain, though their appointed day of dying is to-morrow. Most people indeed say that in general mercy will prevail, but on what ground is more than I can say. To-morrow is their day, and so they have been dying these six days.

Your cousin, young Laurence Pitts (Prince of Wales), seems angry at Williamson (the Whigs) and Chilton (? Cadogan), and as if he would side with Trevor (the Tories), some of whose family are gaping and wishing for the opportunity, but how they can unite after what is passed seems pretty strange, if anything can be strange here.

JAMES MURRAY to MR. LE BRUN (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, July 12[-23]. London.—Yesterday I had yours of 30 June acknowledging mine of the 6th o.s., but am not yet certain whether you understood it in the manner I intended. I am overjoyed Mr. Killigrew (James) remembers me and thinks well of me. Whatever others may have done, I acted a sincere and zealous part for his service. As to my private affairs, now I have got clear of my creditors, I'm determined to pursue my old trade with the utmost application I am capable of, and will run any risk to promote the interests of my correspondents according to the commands I receive from them. But I suppose the misfortunes of my two relations are not unknown to you, which will make it impossible for me to reside here, it being too expensive for my small stock. Kath. Bruce's account book I was obliged to destroy on a sudden occasion, but shall be able to make up that loss before next post. In the meantime please receive the following account of your friends. It is impossible for you to imagine the confusion in which Mr. Hannes (King George) has left his family in town, and the disorder in which their friends, relations and servants are at present. His son and he are at the utmost variance. Mr. Ashburnham (Argyle) and his brother have been turned out of the family, notwithstanding their great services to it, with all the circumstances of contempt and ill usage possible, and thus upon the representations of some of their fellow servants over the young gentleman's belly; yea, to that extremity were matters carried that, the son having for some days shewed a desire to continue Ashburnham in his service, he at last received a message, importing little less, as I am credibly informed, than that both should go to gaol if he did not dismiss him. This was not to be withstood, and accordingly he was dismissed, but was to take leave of Mr. Hannes that morning he went out of town. However, it is certain that no person of his name, or who is any ways related to him, will be allowed to serve in any station. He maintains his interest with the young gentleman, and endeavours with such success to inflame him against those whom he takes to be the authors of his disgrace, that he would certainly at this moment hang some of them, if he could. This they themselves are sensible of, and so you may foresee what good agreement is like to be amongst them. What may be the consequences of these divisions nobody can positively determine, but sure the enemies of the family have reason to rejoice to see things come to this pass, and may expect everything from thence, provided nothing diverts these things from producing their natural effects.

As for news the town is full of it. The King is gone to Hanover without naming any precise time for his return, and the Jacobites have malice enough to say he is so tired of the people of this country that he never will. The regard you know I always had for his Majesty makes me regret an accident which happened the day before he went out of town; which was, that he unluckily met a number of the rebel prisoners going down to

receive sentence of death, who stopped his coach, being attended with a numerous mob. The people had an expectation that he would have ordered them to be pardoned, which happened so far other ways, that I have reason to think some of them will be executed to-morrow. I can easily foresee the horror this ill-timed piece of severity will raise and the disservice it will do to the King and royal family, which is a strong reason to make any honest man sorry for it, though he has no concern for the rebels themselves.

The Prince of Wales is to our great joy left guardian of the kingdom and is invested with a full power to govern it, though, it is said, this power is limited by instructions in a paper apart. But, as the commission does not relate to these instructions, they cannot invalidate any exercise of the regal power, for they can amount to no more than a trust between his Majesty and the Prince, which the public neither knows nor can take any notice of. General Cadogan at present commands the army under my Lord Marlborough's shadow, but how far he will be able to support himself in the possession of that power is uncertain, for he is without doubt in great disfavour with his Royal Highness. The Earl of Sunderland has got a grant of an employment during life worth at least 10,000*l.* a year. This, with my Lord Argyle's removal, sufficiently demonstrates the power my Lord Marlborough or his friends have at Court. My Lord Sunderland is going to the Spa, and the Duke and Duchess of Montagu to Aix. I hear this morning arrived an account that his Majesty was safely landed on t'other side. But what will be the form or spirit of the new administration a little time will inform us. I shall be glad to know if you rightly understood mine of the 6th, because it might be of great use for the future.

James III. to Lord A[bran ?]

1716, July 23. Avignon.—Commission appointing him to be commander-in-chief of all his forces both by sea and land in England and Scotland during the absence of the Duke of Ormonde. *Entry Book 5, p.* 16.

George Jerningham to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 24. Bruges.—I received your letter this evening with key and cipher and an enclosed to Sir H. P[aterson]. According to your instructions I will apply myself with all expedition to the business. The chief acquaintance I made there during my short stay was amongst a party truly zealous for his Majesty, but unprovided with means sufficient to assist him, for which reason I shall mostly apply myself to the other side. I desire my letters may come by way of Bruges, which will render them less liable to suspicion.

The Duke of Mar to William Gordon.

1716, July 24. Avignon.—I suppose you have heard from Sir J. Erskine, before this reach you, how to address letters for him.

Two days after he left this the enclosed came to him under my cover, which I ventured to open. You had best return Mr. Ramsay's letter to him, in case he has anything to add or alter in it.

Sir John gave me a bill on you for 800 *livres*, so I hope Mr. Ramsay has not sent Sir John's money here. I believe I shall not draw on you for the 800 *livres*, but will give directions for disposing of it otherwise. Send me an account as soon as you can how money matters stand between us.

I have no return to four or five letters you were to forward for me to London, which makes me apprehend they are miscarried. Pray inquire about them of your correspondent to whom you sent them. Your son here is a very pretty fellow and behaves very discreetly. If it be in my power to serve him, I'll do it with pleasure.

Last post told us of great changes and fine doings in London, which makes us long to hear more of it.

Forward the enclosed for Sir J. Erskine by the first post. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir J. Erskine.

1716, July 24.—I hope this will find you well and well advanced in your journey. You have not been forgot since you left us.

We are in some better hopes of Truman's (James') continuing with Simson (Avignon) as long as he finds it convenient, but are not yet certain about it, and, if he should be obliged to go to Harry's (Italy), it will not be very soon. We used to say that ill is good at a distance, and it is not improbable but some things may intervene that may make Franklin (the Regent) alter his ways.

You will have heard of the jars and confusions in Haly's (Elector of Hanover's) family, which I know you'll be sorry for, and I suppose they will not end there, but a little time will show more of that.

Truman and Arnold (Ormonde) as well as Brumfield (Mar) thought it was fit to let friends with Crowly (England) know of a person being sent to Whitford (King of Sweden), and that the greatest difficulty which would be found in the affair with him, would be the want of tools (money), and that there was no appearance of getting them anywhere, if Crowly would not furnish them, and that, if friends with him found there was any good like to be done with him this way, that one should be sent immediately directly from them to let Whitford know it, and that he should concert all with him in conjunction with Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) who would be there at least as soon as he. This was wrote about by last post, and I am very hopeful it may have good effect. For certain reasons it was not thought fit to tell them who is the person sent, which I believe you'll think right, but, if any come from Crowly, Meinard cannot fail of getting notice of him at Whitford's, but the longer I think of it, the more I am of opinion that Meinard should go there, but

he'll be better able to judge of this when he comes to Daly's (Hamburg) and knows what posture Whitford's affairs are in. He may come to know something more certain of them in his way thither, and, if he does, we will expect to hear it from him. I will long to hear what success you have ground to expect in Mr. Meinard's own affairs. My compliments to Murphy (Dr. Erskine) when you see him. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the PRINCE DE VAUDEMONT.

1716, July 25.—It was only two days ago that I received yours of the 5th, with all the more pleasure since I found in it the frankness I might desire from one of the best friends I have in the world. His Royal Highness had already convinced me that I must not think of sending to Vienna. He had also communicated how impossible it is for him to receive me in his territories, which is too plain for me to feel surprised at it, or to take it ill in the slightest degree. However, in the apprehensions I was in, it was necessary to put myself in a position to convince the world that I had knocked at every door and that everything outside Italy was closed to me. As for these apprehensions they are not increased, and anything that occurs in England makes me rather hope that they will disappear entirely. However, we live in a strange world, and one should not believe oneself sure of anything.

I have heard nothing from Innsbruck to make me despair of that negotiation. It is my interest to push it on, and a refusal could not do me any harm. We know nothing of Sweden. We, notwithstanding, continue to lay our wants before the King, and to try to make him speak at a time when the want of assistance renders the best dispositions in the world useless. All my friends join you in exhorting me to patience. A design precipitated and badly embarked in would spoil everything, and, from the way things are going in England, there is every reason to hope some considerable change will soon take place there. You have in the Gazettes the news of that country; this country supplies me with none. The heat oppresses me, but does not injure my health. *French. Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to SIR J. ERSKINE.

1716, July 25.—I wrote to you two days ago, and have little else to say, save to ask your pardon for making free with the enclosed, as I did with another of yours some days ago, but it was only a letter of Mr. Ramsay's. I wish now I had not opened the enclosed, for what it gives account of concerns you so nearly that it gives me a great deal of pain without being of any service to you.

I hope P[atrick] (*i.e.* Patrick Campbell of Monzie) and the three he names* may yet order it so, that it will not be thought of value enough to be the occasion of their making you in a worse condition than you are. You have now the more reason to make use of all the interest Murphy (Dr. Erskine) can make for

* The three persons appointed to inquire about the silver mine on Sir John's estate.

you, though he will find it, I'm afraid, a harder task, than if this had not been discovered. Every day shows us more and more that we have the more reason to bestir ourselves to get Truman's (James') affair set right, for that can only give us relief, to which Meinard's (Sir J. Erskine's) journey to Whiteford (King of Sweden) I hope may very much contribute. Truman, whom I told of the unfortunate subject of the enclosed, is really in great concern for it. I hope by what's enclosed in P's letter you will find your friends are well.

I have not heard from Mrs. Brumfield (Lady Mar) since you wrote, which gives me some pain, for, if letters have not miscarried, it is certainly occasioned by her affair not going right, as I am afraid it does not by what Mrs. Arnold (Duchess of Ormonde) writes of her own affair being at a stand, and that she's at sea again.

I would fain hope now that what has happened to Jennings (Argyle) may make him think another way than he formerly did, and, were it not for the hopes he may have in Crafton (Prince of Wales), I would think it sure. *Copy.*

J. Menzies to Patrick Brown or Samuel Jones (L. Inese).

1716, July 14[-25].—Since the bearer has had not only fidelity but skill and fortune before, and is now very confident of good passage, I take the opportunity both to send you some tea which was left in my hands by Mistress Watson (?Lady Westmorland) and which I thought to have sent by Jassemin (d'Iberville), but he went away so quick I lost the occasion, and shall touch on a few things.

The first is, that now in a very few days the person goes that has been designed from Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford) to David Clark (? the French ministry) and others there, to convince and persuade them and O'Brian (the Regent) that it is light at noonday and that 2 and 3 make 5, for his own interest as well as his honour, &c. I shall be more full by that occasion, and therefore shall now only tell you your friends beg you to mind two or three things in the present situation.

1. That all hands be put to work on your side with O'Brian for some of cousin Arnot's (the army's) effects, and since it is so critical a time and Edgbury (England) so well disposed, your friends of your own and Foley's (France) family ought not to be mealy mouthed or rebutted at anything.

2. That there be the utmost silence with you as to every material thing, and particularly as to those that do service here.

3. That none who are remarkably obnoxious be sent, or suffered to come back, hither. It is the utmost danger to themselves and it alarms friends. What can Blackwell (Ord) be going to do here?

4. That those who are yet with Heathcoat (the Highlanders) and were concerned in messages and negotiations may be called and carried away, for you may guess in this age what uneasiness that gives.

5. That the utmost industry be used with friends at Mr. Holloway's (Holland). This bearer can say some things as to that, and that post requires one of the best men you have, and I am still satisfied that good quantities of musseline (money) might be had there.

6. That necessary powers may be thought of for this place as to that commodity, with a short letter recommending the thing to all good friends from the most pressing reasons, which are indeed very strong.

Sir T. Higgons to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 26. St. Germains.—"If I could have reached you with a letter from the other side the water I would not have deferred so long my congratulations for your happy escape with our royal master. . . . The public is more indebted to your Grace for your conduct in the happy conveyance of your royal charge into safety than it would be for twenty battles won. Be pleased to give the enclosed to the King, which is a justification of myself in a late transaction, for which I hear, though innocent, I lie under my master's displeasure, and consequently may be censured by yourself, but I don't doubt but that I shall always be able to clear myself by a honourable justification of my actions whenever I know the accusations against me." . . .

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1716, July 26.—"Rochford's (the Emperor's) factor being lodged in the same house with me I thought it necessary for Arthur's (James') interest to make friendly acquaintance with him. He is a man of virtue and piety, and has the character of being very judicious and sincere. I perceive by what he says that the present situation of affairs and his master's immediate interest occasions more the good intelligence twixt the latter and Kenrick (King George) than any cordial amity. You know they made a defensive league without mentioning Kenrick's succession in Bernard (England). This factor is well informed of the present Duval (treaty) proposed for Botville (an alliance), and had several conferences with Frederick (Marshal d'Uxelles) on that head. He told him he could neither imagine nor believe Arthur would quit his friend Roger (Avignon) without being forced by troops to abandon him, that such an extremity would be an open rupture with Samuel (the Pope), which probably may produce ill effect, "Nous avons en mains," dit Frederick, "dequoy le faire sortir à l'amiable." This answer admits of different interpretations, that Edgar (the Regent) may make a private bargain with Arthur, or that he designs to gain his point by way of famine. Few or none believe him capable of so base and unworthy action as the latter. Saunders (Queen Mary) gave you a full account of the conference they had together, by which you see plainly that Davaux (France) intends to be guaranty for Kenrick's succession, and that there is no further question but of the manner. The good factor assures me that Bernard and

Milflower (Holland) press the conclusion with much vigour. Both desire earnestly by way of preliminary that Arthur should separate from his friend Roger. Edgar rejects this proposal, but promises at the same time, when Duval is concluded and signed, he will use his utmost endeavours to effect the matter before the ratification. All this is constant truth, as also Edgar's being much embarrassed about the manner of separating Arthur from Roger, not doubting he will meet with many difficulties. I hope Arthur has taken due measures to be sure of Samuel (the Pope) in this occasion, and that he is persuaded Edgar does not expect he will consent to the separation without being put to the last of extremities; not becoming even his character it should be thought he made the least step that may facilitate Botville so entirely opposite to his interest. I don't question but Arthur knows better than any other the evil and melancholy consequences of it, which may in some respects discourage his family both at home and abroad, if he had not done all [that] depends on him to oppose such unjust proceedings. His being forced to separate from his friend Roger in a violent manner will admit of difficulties not easy to be reconciled in regard to Samuel, and, if it should happen, the fact will be authentic and known everywhere, so that Arthur will be clear from all censure on that account after having done what lies in his power. 'Tis also to be feared if Botville takes effect without formal opposition of Arthur's side, that the present artificious assembly in Bernard may insinuate he gave a tacit consent in order to preserve what Saunders possesses. How far or how much that may influence, Arthur is best judge.

27 July.—I was this morning near two hours with Jeoffry (Baron Sparre), who is well informed concerning Botville. He is absolutely of opinion that Arthur should not separate from his friend Roger except by violence and force, and says both his character and interest would suffer by the separation if done either by connivance or in a private manner. He tells me 'twas stipulated by the Peace of Utrecht that Davaux should not directly or indirectly act against the succession then established by law in Bernard. Botville now in question is much deeper, being a mutual guaranty for Edgar's and Kenrick's, so that, if it takes effect, the league of course must be offensive. Kenrick is very high in this occasion and has already made several unreasonable demands touching the commerce and other material affairs. He insists on Edgar's engaging Humphry (King of Sweden) to transfer to him his pretension on the Duchy of Bremen, having proposed the same to the latter by Admiral Norris, who is in the Baltic Sea, promising an equivalent in money. Humphry rejects this offer, and, as Jeoffry assures me, will hear no more of such proposals. All these difficulties, with Young's (Stair's) arrogant way of proceeding, occasioned great strifes and a falling out twixt him and Frederick, by which means the negotiation is broke off for some time; how long matters will remain in this situation is the great question. Jeoffry believes, if the war in Hungary goes on, that may alter

the scheme of affairs, and encourage Edgar not to condescend to all the hardships imposed by Kenrick."

WILLIAM PEARSON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 26. Paris.—On behalf of himself and his fellow servant informing him that they arrived there from England last Friday with a great deal of danger, and that they are ready to serve the King either in the station they were in at Scoon as two under butlers or in any other, referring him for further information to John Barclay, the Duke of Mar's gentleman, who understands very well the hardships they underwent in making their escape from Aberdeen, for he was in the boat with them, and requesting his directions how they shall dispose of themselves, and asking that some money be ordered them to enable them either to go to Avignon or to return to where they came from.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 26. Bordeaux.—It's only 17 days since the ship got to sea. By this time she is near her destination. Mr. Dicconson writing me the great straits made me incur as little expense as possible, having heard that Glengarry had made his peace for himself and others. There are 150 lbs. of powder of the ship's, which they can take, if they want it, for she can make no defence. There are near two tuns of brandy and 2½ of wine on board. Should she be taken, not having powder and I not among them, if they get any sort of justice, they can't harm the people except the two first officers. Her clearance is for Drumfen (Trondhjem) in Norway. *Damaged.*

SIR J. ERSKINE to M. RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, July 26. Brussels.—I am this moment arrived here, but the person I came this way to find is gone out of town, nor can I tell where, as the landlord can only inform me of his being abroad. What I am to do next I cannot say, but I shall do something after I know where George is, and I have inquired of the different ways of performing what I intended. Mr. Mansell, as the devil would have it, is lodged in the same house, and will see me, but I hope he will not remember me.

COL. R. MACDONNELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 26. Barcelona.—I arrived here last Friday, and next day delivered the King's letter to Prince Pio, who gave me the enclosed to-day for his Majesty. He is very well disposed to do all that depends on him to comply with the King's desire, and has writ to the Court of Spain to obtain an order to place those his Majesty sends to this service. He is also in hopes to obtain an order to give his own aggregation to those that come, in order that the Elector of Brunswick's resident from England should not take notice of it. I expect in two posts to be able to inform you of the Court of Spain's resolution, and will inform

you of the measures to be taken for those his Majesty sends. I address this, for fear of a mischance, under cover to Marquis de Villefranche. You will please explain if there be need of such measures.

JAMES GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 27. Rome.—After a tedious attendance of ten weeks at this Court there is no appearance of anything to be done for me. It's true I was conducted to the Venetian Ambassador, who told me nothing could be done for me till he went for Venice, promising to write to Card. Gualterio concerning me from thence, but it's now above five weeks since he left Rome, and there are no accounts from him concerning my affair. Not having received a farthing since I came here, and not being any ways provided for, I am perfectly at a loss what to do, hoping you will use your interest to support me one way or another. There is a report here that Brigadier McIntosh, with several other gentlemen, are arrived in the Highlands in order to make some effort for his Majesty's service. If so, I shall be heartily glad once more to venture my life in so good a cause, therefore I hope you will inform me of the certainty of it.

JAMES III. to FATHER D'AUBENTON.

1716, July 27. Avignon.—Requesting him to continue to use his good offices with the King of Spain to cultivate the inclinations he knows he has in secret towards him, and also to procure for him immediate pecuniary assistance from the King, as his most pressing trouble is the numerous family depending on him "tandis que l'hôte de ma mere la paye tres irregulierement, et que mon hôte a moy me donne un si modique secours qu'il ne suffit pas a la dixieme partie de mes besoins," and assuring him that he will always seek with pleasure opportunities for proving the particular esteem he has for him. *French. Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 28. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and forwarding of letters. Mr. Maurice Murray, Sir W. Keith, &c., had their letters delivered. The first has been several days ill of a fever.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, July 28.—I have forwarded Martel's (Mar's) letters to Abram (Menzies) and H. Straitton. The two enclosed from Abram give all the news we have from that side. I very much fear some kind of coalition in the ministry which may appease and bring in the Tories, and be of bad consequence for us. I have not seen Andrew (Queen Mary) nor Dutton (Dillon) lately, and so know nothing new relating to Edward (the Regent). I am to morrow to visit Andrew, who is in perfect health.

DR. P. BARCLAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 17-28. Leyden.—Having concealed myself all this while in Scotland, not without danger, I at last made my escape and landed at Rotterdam last Wednesday. I design in a few days to go for Paris by Brussels, and shall be proud to receive your commands. I go by the name of Dr. Burnet.

CHARLES FORBES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 28. Amsterdam.—On my arrival at Hamburg I wrote and gave you an account of 200 *guineas* of your money left with me by John Paterson, when you left Montrose. I knew it was none of the public money, nor was my name in the list, which was the reason I did not deliver it to the General, though I must own, as I saw matters then going, I had readily kept half of it in my own hand. I likewise wrote to you of the Marquis de Croissy's civility to all those with me. I was afterwards pressed by him to make him a memorial of what was judged the occasion of the misfortune of our affair, and who was generally most blamed, with which I complied without respect of persons. I cannot tell but I have committed an error in doing this. What moved me most was my confidence in his Lordship's friendship for the King, and his promise only to use it for his own information. I send herewith an exact copy of it, that you may know wherein I am faulty, and that none else ever did or can see it. If I have made too free with your character and with those of others of distinction, I hope you will forgive me, and for the rest of them I am easy. You may believe it was not want of a due respect to you and even to others, but that I had promised to write nothing in it but what I believed to be the general opinion of those left in Scotland at the King's departure, and that I wished the world to know it was more owing to the treachery of some the King trusted abroad with his affairs and the cowardice and knavery of a few pretended friends at home than to the power of his enemies that he did not succeed, and that a little foreign assistance would yet do the affair.

I would have come straight to France, had not R. Arbuthnot forbid me till he should write to me, which he has never yet done. I am resolved to stay at Rotterdam all this summer, unless you order the contrary . . .

MONSIEUR COULONDE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 28. Lunel.—Advising him that he will receive three hogsheads of wine and requesting him to pay charges for carriage, &c. thereof amounting to 45 *livres*. *French.*

The DUKE OF MAR to ABRAM (J. MENZIES).

1716, July 28.—"Since I wrote to you the 16th and 23rd I hear you have sent an account to Mr. Friberg (Inese) of the 5th your stile that there was talk with you of an express being

arrived from Foley (France) with an agreement betwixt O'Brian (the Regent) and Baxter (King George), and the conditions ignominious to the first. We long to hear again from you what more you have learnt of that affair, which I doubt not you have taken pains to do, and what is in it in relation to Clark (James) and Baxter's new acquisition (Duchy of Bremen), which is of great importance for us to know soon, which 'tis likely we may know the certainty of sooner from your side than this. I'm afraid your information was too good, and that what we hear from P[ari]s this post makes us in more apprehensions of Stevens' (James) being obliged to make that disagreeable voyage than ever. O'Brian and his people being ashamed to own their directly forcing him to it, we hear now they give out that they were sure now to get him (Stevens) to make that voyage of his own accord *a l'amiable to save the allowance he had from them.* I am the more particular in this, in case it should likewise be told so with you, whereas it is quite the contrary, Stevens having wrote himself to O'Brian, though in civil terms, yet declaring that nothing but absolute force could ever make him do it, and in a conversation Patricia (Queen Mary) had since with him, she argued the case strongly, and at last told him that nothing could ever make Stephens comply in that, unless he were downright forced to it *par une force forceé.* Now how they can wrest any of those things to what they would have people to believe is not easy to imagine, but they see the world will cry shame on it and so would gladly throw it off themselves. The withdrawing of the allowance when Stevens has nothing else to rely on either for himself or crew, is in a manner as great a force as by troops, but there was no such thing said to O'Brian or any of his folks as they could believe from it that Stevens thought so. Were Stevens and some of his principal people only in the case, that kind of force would not be near what it is, for they could make shift one way or other, but, as it is, when Stevens has so numerous a crew, whom honour and interest equally oblige him to take care of, who must starve if he do not maintain them, the case is very different, though this is only to be said to friends till the thing really be to happen . . . . Our friends . . . may rely on it that Stevens will resist it all he can to the very last, and 'tis O'Neal's (Ormonde's) opinion, Morris (Mar's) and [that of] all his other friends who have been spoke to of it, that he should. But we will long to have an answer to what I wrote formerly on that subject to you, for, unless there be some help that way, what can Stevens do?

I am directed to write to you to know our friends' opinion in a certain point. Mr. Laurence (Duke of Leeds) has for some time been making proposals of his endeavouring to get into his possession one way or other some of Arthur's (England's) stockens (ships) upon Clark's account, and some here are very fond of such projects, though . . . I have not great faith in them at this time more than some others, and it is to be feared that such endeavours might do more hurt than good. Now let us know what our principal friends think of this, and if there may be

way given to Mr. Laurence in it, who is so full of it himself, that, unless he get his own humour in it, and be set a working that way, he is likely to be lost to Clark. What he should get this way he proposes to carry straight to Sangster (King of Sweden), but, till we hear from Sangster, we know not how he would like it, if Laurence should do such a thing . . . . There's no word yet of the packet sent by Shaw's (the King of Spain's) factor. *Draft.*

James III. to Pope Clement XI.

1716, July 28. Avignon.—Recommending the beatification of Jeanne Françoise Fremiot de Chantal, the first superioress of the Order of the Visitation. *Latin. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 177.

James III. to Cardinal Gualterio.

1716, July 28.—On the same subject as the last, and recommending to him the bearer of this and the last letter, Father Piart, *procureur general* of the Canons Regular of Lorraine, who is charged with soliciting that business at Rome. *French. Ibid. p.* 178.

James Edgar to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 18[-29]. Paris.—Desiring to be honoured with his commands at the post house of Lyons for waiting on him at Avignon, as he is anxious to deliver to him speedily a letter and some papers entrusted to him by Lord Grange.

John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 29. Paris.—I received your letter and most humbly thank you for laying my letter before his Majesty and, since he has been pleased to show satisfaction at my escape, and has left it to myself to come to Avignon or not, my inclination leads me to leave Paris soon, being a place of great expense and little pleasure, that I may have the honour of kissing his hand and retire or be disposed of as he shall think fit, being resolved to be of no charge to him, so long as I have money or credit.

You will have better accounts from Scotland and England than what I can give you. Several of our friends are lately come over, and the most of them are all coming. They are hunted more than ever in Scotland and are terrified with the severities used in England. The bloody testament left by George behind him by signing a warrant to put to death 23 gentlemen in one day cannot but open the eyes of a great many, and will certainly inflame the people. We long with great impatience to know what passed at London last Friday, the day appointed for their execution. I am persuaded that the people I left in Brabant and Flanders are disposed to put themselves into the hands of France or any other prince that is able to protect them against the

Emperor and the Dutch, and, if an attempt were to be made, would furnish us with officers, ammunition, and arms, and it is much for the King's service to keep a good understanding with them.

I did not see the gentleman you write to me of after your leaving Scotland, but he frequently visited me before his march against Perth. I received a great many civilities from him. He talked but little of our affairs, but I remember more than once he spoke honourably of your Grace to me. It is a pity so fine a gentleman should be amongst such a parcel of villains. I wish he would make use of this opportunity to return to his duty, and should think myself very happy to be employed as an instrument thereto. If you please to write to him, I shall fall on a way to have it safely conveyed. I always knew Meffen (Smith of Methven) to be a scoundrel, and am sorry you did not know his character better than to have trusted him. Anything he can say will do you no harm, for he is very well known. The reason the Whigs give for the turning out of the D[uke] of A[rgyle] is that a Council being called for the approving of the Act of Regency, the Prince refused to come to it, there being several limitations in the Act that displeased him. The D[uke] argued against the limitations. George all of a sudden ordered the whole Act to be destroyed, on which the D[uke] asked leave to go to the Prince, which was allowed him, and after discoursing him returned and told the Council that the Prince accepted the commission as it stood. After the Council broke up, George sent him word that he was resolved none should be about his son that had more interest with him than he had, and that he had no further service for him or his brother. He goes still to Court.

I was ordered by you to pay the prisoners in Stirling Castle, which I did for two months, and was reimbursed by George Drummond, but the third month I advanced them three weeks' pay out of my own pocket, amounting to 52*l.* sterling, which George Drummond refused to pay me on account of the army's sudden leaving of Perth. I have receipts to produce for it. Logie Drummond is in the same case, with the difference that he advanced near 70*l.* to the prisoners in Edinburgh Castle. I put you in mind of this, that we may be reimbursed with your conveniency.

I had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hands, and propose to wait on her and ask her commands for Avignon.

JOHN WILSON (SIR J. ERSKINE) to the DUKE of MAR.

1716, July 29.—Mr. Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) some days ago acquainted Mr. Brumfield (Lord Mar) of his having seen Mr. Sanders (Flanders), but that his not finding the person he expected in his company made him a little uneasy, and he has been in great doubt what to do. He being then at Mr. Nealan's (Holland) house, and uncertain of his return, he was not willing to miss him in the way, but caused a friend to write to him to come or know how long he would keep Mr. Nealan company, and this

moment I find he will be there some days, so I'll go this evening with a friend of his, and make Mr. Meinard take means to see him after to-morrow. Mr. Haly's (King George's) haste to Prescot (Hanover), which Mr. Meinard knew a few minutes after he dispatched his last, made him sorry at the *contre-temps* of his stay here, but he had some pleasure by the certain account of the excessive bad humour and sad countenance he had at the house where Mr. Snapper (Utrecht) was finished. Mr. Anster (the States of Holland), as all think here, is not so much in love with him as formerly, at least Mr. Maddin (the treaty) whom he designed to have concerned in their affairs, is still doubtful, which occasioned his not visiting Anster. This you'll hear by better hands. You'd be surprised to see what respect and love Mr. Sanders has for Mr. Truman (James), though they know nothing of my being his friend. It's not without ground one may say that had either Mr. Cowley (England) or Mr. Woods (Scotland) any occasion of using Mr. Bean's (ammunition) service, yea, others of his kidney too, they might be induced by Mr. Sanders' means to serve them. You were told by Mr. Sanders' (one in Flanders) last of one who was with him (Mr. Mansell) and would be acquainted with him. He found he had lately been with Mr. Hurly (Bolingbroke) and was much his friend, but very much Truman's servant. Hurly is in a strange mood, which, had I time, I could entertain you comically on that subject. He says Mr. Goodman (Earl Marischal) was to be with Mr. Asfeld (Paris) by this time or soon after, which, if true, was an absolute secret, when I saw Mr. Simson (Avignon) last. I suppose you know long ere now Mr. Jennings (Duke of Argyle) and his friends having no more correspondence with Mr. Crofty's (young George's) father, and they say as little with himself. I'm told he's in as bad humour on the one hand as Hurly is on the other. Private letters say Mr. Lacy (Lord Seaforth) and Mr. Magher (the Highlanders) are as impertinent as ever, of which I shall be able to give better and surer accounts per next. Mr. Nealan and Mr. Sanders are so very civil to strangers, that I'll make my acquaintance with the first with as little scruple as I did the last, but I'll be so rude as not to make up to many of my old acquaintances who, you know, haunt his assembly. Mr. Meinard was every hour since he came here expecting to have been able to have said something, but has ordered me to make this excuse. It's doubted if Mr. Davys (the Czar) and his company will be able to prosecute his lawsuit against Mr. Whitford (King of Sweden) so vigorously as was expected this next term, and some say some steps are making for taking the matter amicably away. I love Whitford so well I wish it may be true, but I'm afraid it's not. Mr. Daly (King George) having violently taken one belonging to Mr. Woods, who you heard had gone to find a near friend at Mr. Simons (Stockholm) on account of his late misfortune, makes me delay saying anything as to him till I meet Mr. Nealan, and I fancy it will be by his means if I be introduced there at all, but, if not, there are certainly other friends in the neighbourhood,

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 29.—Acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) letters of the 16th and 17th, and referring him to the enclosed for further information.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 29.—I received yours of the 20th, which convinces me you understand woman's humours very little, since you think you can persuade any of that sex to own they're in the wrong. It's a prerogative that belongs to us, joined with several more of that nature. My b[rother] writ us word of Ba[gnall's] journey and he was sorry for the D[uke] of O[rmonde's] sake he had not succeeded, and so am I. I'm very much obliged for your opinion of my zeal for our master, but I'm the least violent of the family, for I live with a sis[ter] that I believe her brain will turn if he is not soon happy, and I find myself a very moderate person in comparison of her and her mate. It would not be amiss to have five or six of our English toasts fall in love with his character and take it strongly in their heads. I fancy some of them would get a horseback at the head of a regiment and set up their colours to see who would follow them.

If I had not a great opinion of your sincerity and friendship I would not have opened my heart so freely to you, and I never thought you were the occasion of his journey; on the contrary I fancy you'll always do us justice, but having compared the Squire's journey with several other things that have happened to us, there was reason to believe that by force of wishing well our zeal was thought troublesome.

The Duke of Argyle makes violent court to all the reformed officers, and has a greater *levée* than ever any general had. It's rather like an assembly of mutineers than visits. He does not go to Court. There's to be a camp at Hounslow Heath and several more.

I shall be very glad when you at last have some news of comfort. I'm a good prophet and my heart tells me you'll be soon happy. I'm very far from diverting myself, for I'm in a resolution to prevail with myself to retire from this busy unhappy world, where one labours in different misfortunes many years to find out at last that all is vanity. You shall always hear from me in my hermitage, and, when you are in the agreeable flutter of this world, I send you part of my reflections, now and then a present of a death's head or the picture of a coffin with Time at the side to remind you that you are to end, and that your grandeur is but *passegere*.

George had signed, as it's said, 25 death warrants the day he parted. There is a minister at the Court of Sw[eden] that's bought by the Emperor, and opposes strongly all that's proposed and has tried to injure our n[eighbour] (Sparre) by saying he's not in his master's interest, but all that's nothing, for he is not believed.

Once for all the friend (M. de Mezieres) bids me tell you that if ever you have occasion for his service in anything, you shall always find him, and, if he is not at Paris, he'll always come up on your orders, too happy if he could be any ways an instrument to our unhappy master's restoration, that all he said when he saw you is sincere, and that you'll always find him, if he's lucky enough to be wanted, and that the D[uke] of O[rmonde] knows he is of that opinion.

SIR MARK FORESTER to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 29. Havre.—I shall take care to advise my Lord Duke wherever I'll be, for I can't go to sea. Pray let him know, if there's occasion I know seven, Capt. Gaye, Capt. Butler, who was chief mate, Will. Thurligh, Gardiner, Mackintosh, Thurligh, and myself, who are people to be depended on. These seven are worth the King 700 men, because he can depend on them, and they can command seven ships that can carry 5,000 men. They are to be trusted and know their duty. I part for St. Malo in two days, and will send your papers to Mr. Gordon in Paris.

JAMES III. to MARÉCHAL DE MATIGNON.

1716, July 29. Avignon.—Expressing his pleasure at receiving news of him by the Duc de Valentinois, who passed by there two days ago, and how sensible he is of his attachment to him, adding that he says nothing of politics, for there is nothing good to relate at present, though what is going on in England gives substantial hopes for the future. *French. Copy.*

JOHN CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 30. Paris.—I arrived here yesterday, after making my escape out of the enemy's hands. I had the misfortune while at home to be surrounded with malicious neighbours that made me most uneasy, and, Glengarry giving the example, I was advised to deliver myself to the Provost of Edinburgh, where I continued close prisoner with sentries in my bedchamber day and night, till I understood I had no reason to expect any favour. I shall only entreat your advice how to dispose of myself, till it please God to relieve us from misery, and shall wait your commands here.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 30.—This is in answer to both Mr. Joh[n]son's (Mar's) letters of the 16th and 17th. I informed Jeoffry (Baron Sparre) of Mr. Blondale's (Sir J. Erskine's) mission and journey. He believes if it does no good, it can do no hurt, which was all the judgment he was willing to make, but he approves much the precaution of writing to Mr. Niger (Hamilton) to know if the matter would be acceptable to Humphry (King of Sweden). I'll write to Mr. Blondale, and will say nothing of his journey except to Saunders (Queen Mary) and Jeoffry.

Mr. Fullerton of Dudwick was with me. He appears to be a discreet gentleman, and by what he told me is a considerable sufferer, having lost an estate of 400*l.* a year. The resource of carrying arms in the French troops at 4*d.* a day is a small and comfortless way of living, without hopes of being made an officer, having numbers of their own reduced, who expect with reason to be provided for and reimplaced preferable to strangers. I'll see him to-morrow, and, if he has a mind to carry the musket, I'll strive to place him the best I can.

As to Sir H. Crawford, whose ship was taken by a Swedish privateer, when he comes here, I'll recommend his interest to Jeoffry with earnestness.

The notice you have of Zachariah's (Bolingbroke) design to make a private journey and your reasons for believing 'tis to meet some of Kenrick's (King George's) people may perhaps be well grounded, though I have not heard of the least thing in relation to that matter. His friends here say he will go to see Xerxes (Berwick) towards the latter end of September. This great man and his wife parted hence yesterday for the South. I'll be very attentive to what you recommend concerning Zachariah.

Mr. Johnson will see by my letter of the 26th and 27th to Arthur (James) a full account of the situation of affairs. Though Botville (an alliance) be laid aside for some time, you may be very sure it will be renewed when Edgar (the Regent) thinks it his interest. Much will depend on Beauchamp (war) 'twixt Mophet (the Turks) and Rochford (the Emperor), which appears as yet doubtful, there being orders to the commmanders of both sides not to commit acts of hostility. My friend, Rochford's factor, tells me Prince Eugene has full powers to treat with Mophet, and that 'tis very probable they may come to an accommodation. Whatever happens on this score, 'tis the opinion of Arthur's friends in these parts that he should not separate from Roger (Avignon) till forced to it by troops, and that both his character and interest would suffer by doing otherwise. I am persuaded Arthur, Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) and Mr. Johnson will determine this in the most judicious manner.

I don't question but you are well informed of the news from Bernard (England) and of the moderate party there so much talked of at present. 'Tis said Lords Shrewsbury and Nottingham are at the head of this and reunited to Marlborough, who made the scheme several years ago.

Pray add to the key:—The Emperor's envoy in Paris, Mr. Cott; Guaranty for George's succession, Mr. Giles.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 31.—This is only to cover the enclosed. I know not if to-day's letters are come from England, but none are yet come to me. I have sent Martel's (Mar's) letters for London. I am told from pretty good hands that Edward (the Regent) finds daily new difficulties in the treaty and that Selby's (Stair's) insolent behaviour and daily new demands make him begin to lose patience, which his best friends wonder he has not done

long since. Dutton (Dillon) assures me he has writ at length on this to Patrick (James) or Martel. The truth is Edward brings himself into the last contempt by giving ear so much to Selby's infamous proposals. I wish he may open his eyes at last, but that happens generally to those of his family when 'tis too late.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 1. Paris.—I shall by my next send account of the money matters, both your Grace's and Sir John's, who wrote me he was come to Brussels the 26th and on the 29th that he was gone for Rotterdam with Scotstoun, because Sir H. Crawford was to be there for some days, so he could not receive my letters written to Brussels.

My correspondent at London has answered that two sent him were safely delivered and that he had spoken to Mr. Thomas Paterson, who delivered those sent him, and the rest to George Midelton I hope are also safe.—

Thanking him for being pleased with his son's behaviour and hoping he will merit his countenance and protection.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 1. Paris.—I have yours of the 24th and forwarded the enclosed for Edinburgh. I understand you have got the 400 *livres* sent by Mr. Dalmahoy for Sir John Erskine. Pray give 100 to Capt. D. Nairne and 300 to Lord Linlithgow, and tell him I shall send more by Barrowfield. I delivered the letter for Maurice Murray, but he has been sick of a violent fever and is not yet recovered, but, lest any accident had happened him in the tavern, he sent me a bag with some old *louis d'ors* sealed up, which I keep till he recover. Pray tell my son he must look out for bread or come home, and take a share of mine, for I can't maintain him idly anywhere. I wonder you don't send me the note I gave Mr. Forster.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 1.—Informing him of the disgrace of Cardinal del Giudice, who designs for Rome, and that the government of the children is given to the Duke of Popoli.

C. FORMAN to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 1. Sens.—Requesting him to present his humble duty to the Duke of Mar, and hoping that the Duke and Sir J. Erskine enjoy their health.

JAMES III. to JOSEPH PARRELLY, Doctor of Medicine of the faculty of Avignon.

1716, Aug. 1. Avignon.—Constituting him one of his extraordinary physicians. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 20.

WARRANT.

1716, Aug. 1.—To the Vice-Chamberlain for swearing and admitting Parrelly to the said office. Minute. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 20.

The DUCHESS OF PERTH to SIR J. ERSKINE.

1716, Aug. 3.—Alluding to her affliction at the death of her husband, and requesting him to use his influence with the Duke of Mar in favour of her servant Naviell, whom she hopes the Duke can place in some little employment in the King's family.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 3. Rouen.—This is only to cover the enclosed, bringing the good news of Tulloch's arrival here. He left at Roscoff in Brittany, Seaforth, Gen. Gordon, Boyne and his son, Lochiel, Col. Cameron, Keppoch, Glenderule and many more; all the deserters. They forced a barque that they surprised. I entreat you to get the Duke to recommend Tulloch, who is a brave lad. They write me they owe their safety to him in great measure.

CAPT. RIGBY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 3. Tolone (Toulon).—As soon as I arrived here I sent a man to Marseilles, as you commanded, to get, if possible, the names of the captains and ships in these seas, and shall, as soon as he returns, give you an account of his news. I spoke with an English captain of a Newcastle fly-boat here. He was but 8 days from Genoa, and told me Admiral Baker was sailed with five men-of-war for the Barbary coast, and had left two ships at Port Mahon, one the *Ormonde* of 56 guns, commanded by Capt. Masters, Admiral Byng's brother-in-law, the other by Capt. Cole. The captain's name is Mireman, he is a Quaker, and says he knows Mr. Forster very well. We have no news here except that the Regent has bought in Italy timber to build 100 men-of-war and tar and masts in Holland for 200,000 *crowns*. We work very hard here to fill all our storehouses, and yesterday M. Belfontaine, our general, received orders to work on four great ships and one frigate, to be ready at the end of the year. Their names are the *Perfect* of 80 guns, the *Conquerant* of 80, the *Invincible* of 70, the *Henry* of 70, and the *Vestal* of 40. M. Belfontaine tells me he will go to Avignon on purpose to pay his duty to his Majesty. The Court gives us a great many fine words but no money, which is hard on me that am a stranger and have no resource.

The DUKE OF MAR to LORD TINMOUTH.

1716, Aug 3. Avignon.—Informing him that he had laid his letter before the King, to whom he would have been very welcome, had his affairs allowed him to pass by that place. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord Andrew Drummond.

1716, Aug. 3. Avignon.—I had both yours, which I should have acknowledged sooner. I am very much the Duchess of Melfort's humble servant, and the zeal Monsr. Castelblanco has so effectually shown for the King's service makes me have in a particular manner that honour for him he deserves so justly from all good men. Nothing can be more sensible than the King is of what he owes him. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1716, Aug. 3. Avignon.—I recommend the bearer, Mr. Aytoun, a brother of Inchdarnie's in Fife, who has a mind to serve in the troops of your master, the Czar. There are several worthy honest gentlemen, your countrymen, now in this country, who have lost their all by endeavouring to do their duty in serving their rightful king and country, who would gladly enter the service of some foreign prince, till their own has occasion for them. If your master thought fit to employ some of them, I am sure he could not be better served, but I'll say no more of this, having had occasion of speaking of it more fully to one who was going to your parts. I saw your brother, Sir John, lately, who was very well. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir Hugh Paterson.

1716, Aug. 3.—I had yours of the 21st three days ago, as I had that from H. M[au]le a good while ago. I enclose one for Sir D. Threipland and that Inchdarny desired for Dr. Erskine, which I wish may be of use to his brother. I do not wonder you were alarmed at G[eor]ge's passing your ways, and I still much doubt of your being safe there, especially after this of poor Lord Duffus. Would you not be safer and as convenient at Lille or somewhere in French Flanders?

You say nothing of your family at home, of whom I long to hear. I have heard nothing in particular of our folks either in E[nglan]d or S[cotlan]d a good while. My w[i]fe was in hopes by her Whig friends of getting something done, as you would see by the public prints, but my not hearing since makes me apprehend there's some stop in the matter as there is in the D[uchess] of O[rmon]d's. As to other people in these circumstances as your w[i]fe is, I suppose nothing can be done till the next session, and then, I hear, they hope to be on the same foot with the three I mention above.

Our numbers increase here almost every day, and what will become of them, God knows, for the K[in]g is not able to maintain us all, and, should he be forced away from hence, of which we have been in great apprehensions for some time, how they can be disposed of, is more than I know. There's little appearance of any service being got for them elsewhere, and none, if they come from here. They are apt to take it ill and think themselves slighted if they are not allowed to come here, and by

their coming they spend any little they have, and it will keep them from being employed elsewhere. In the meantime we bear our hard fortune the best we can, and there's nothing but good agreement between us. Those who had a mind to make it otherways are so treated that they have nothing left to take exceptions at, and some, who had reason to think themselves injured by them, are resolved to bear all with patience and to quarrel with none of them on any account. I'm sure this way is for the King's service and our own reputation, and some who had acted another part elsewhere, seem now ashamed of it. Tell H. M[au]le he has been misinformed of Me[thv]en, for he spoke of the affair I wrote of at Aberdeen, before he knew anything of Robert C[ampbel]l's death. Sir J. E[rski]ne was gone before I had yours.

The divisions in England can scarce fail of tending to good, but, as things are there and abroad, it must take some more time to ripen matters, and to produce good from them. The man you write of, his brother, and friends no doubt are very angry, but so long as he believes himself to be so well with y[oun]g H[ope]full, he will scarce look our way. I do not think we should despair, things have been worse, and less appearance, when they came right at last. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir David Threipland.

1716, Aug. 3. Avignon.—The King ordered me to let you and Inglistoun know his satisfaction at the account of your safety, but it is a great mortification to him that it is not at present in his power to do for such as you suitably to his inclinations and your merits. He leaves it to yourself to follow what course you think most convenient. Travelling is expensive, but, if you have a mind to be where he is, you may assure yourself of all the welcome in his power. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to T. Southcott.

1716, Aug. 3.—I laid your two letters before the King, who is very sensible of Baron Walef's good intentions, and hopes a time may come, when it will be in his power to be of very good use to him. In the meantime he desires you to return him his thanks. He thanks you for your zeal in his affairs, which he knows you'll continue. As to the project you mention of the black sails, it is not thought a time for it at present, and hard to be put in execution without discovery, if it were, but you are right to give account of such things when they occur. I had a letter of yours yesterday, speaking of one expected at Paris from England that night. We will long to know the accounts he gives, so I'll expect to hear from you soon. *Copy.*

James Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1716, July 23[-Aug. 3]. London.—I saw your last to the Doctor (Menzies) and am most extremely concerned at the difficulties Mr. Stevens (James) and you seem at present to labour

under. I so far foresaw them, and was so fully persuaded that by the nature of your affairs you must want the assistance you mention from your correspondents here, that I was for promoting a measure of that kind a pretty while ago, while the gentlemen were in town, who ought to answer any such demand, if it should afterwards be made, but it was thought of too great consequence to be undertaken without Mr. Stevens' commands. In the meantime these gentlemen are gone into the country, which I am afraid will make that very difficult at present, but to this particular you may expect an answer in a few days.

In answer to the paragraph which particularly concerned myself, I beg leave in the first place to express my true sense of the honour Mr. Stevens does his unworthy servant, and to assure him that in depending on my zeal and affection for him he does me justice. Next I will inform you with all imaginable truth what correspondence I have had with Mr. Wright (Bolingbroke). I have received in all but two letters from him in answer to two I wrote to him, you may believe with no prospect of doing disservice, and, to avoid any misconstruction of that sort, I would not venture to send them, till I had your kinsman, the clergyman's, opinion to do so, that I might be justified in all events. I communicated the answers to him and your other friends, and on his expressing in both the resolutions you mention, I of myself resolved on what you recommend. Mr. Stevens, I hope, believes that his commands to me are absolute, and I am glad I determined myself in that matter in a manner agreeable to them, before I received them.

Affairs here are in much the same situation as when I wrote last. There is nothing in my power I would not undertake to serve Mr. Stevens, but I am afraid I shall be under a necessity to leave this place.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Aug 4. Paris.—Pardon me for troubling you with the encloseds. I shall shortly send his Grace his account. Barrowfield parted this morning for Sens. Seaforth, General Gordon, Boyne, &c., to the number of 50 arrived at Roscoff in Brittany, some days ago. Capt. Tulloch is come with this advice to Paris.

Mr. Douglas to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 4.—I propose to buy a cargo of wine, drugs, &c., and carry them by sea to Scotland, and beg you will get me provided with money for putting them on board. If I arrive safe in Scotland, I can there settle a correspondence so as to have daily commerce and live here by trade without giving his Majesty any trouble. At my return I shall repay what moneys you advance me. If his Majesty have any message, I can carry it and return the answer.

Were I in London, I doubt not to make good my last hopeful proposal to you. I certainly would succeed one way or other.

I know perfectly well I could engage a hundred Horse Guards, besides foot, and others of the army. I am generally acquainted at London, which being now more loyal than formerly, I conceive I should not want assistance towards any enterprise for his Majesty's service.

If anything were to be acted in the North of England, or South of Scotland I can there either personally or by letters be useful, and I dare undertake, if commanded, with a few arms, to occasion an insurrection once more in that country.

If in any of these proposals or otherwise I can be serviceable, I'll undertake to do it at the same charges I am obliged by necessity to load his Majesty with here, and, as soon as I get to England, his friends in the Northern Counties, who shall be made known to your Grace, will sustain me and the good cause.

The Duke of Mar to Sir Patrick Lawless.

1716, Aug. 4.—I told you in mine of 26 July of the apprehensions we had been in about Le Vasseur's (James') being forced to change his lodgings. These fears continue, though there be some stop on Mr. Brisson's (the Regent's) Chaünelin (treaty) with Le Grand (England), but that being occasioned by the high and unreasonable demands of Heron (Elector of Hanover), which 'tis likely he will fall from except as to Le Vasseur, that affair will soon, I apprehend, come on again. You must long ere now know the foundation of that affair between Brisson and Heron. It is now known at Pligny (? Paris), and no great secret. It is a mutual agreement to secure to each other what does not belong to them, and Brisson, I believe, pushes it fully as much as t'other, but Heron will have Brisson's obliging Le Vasseur's changing his quarters to be one of the articles, else no agreement. Le Vasseur, as I formerly told you, is resolved that nothing but force shall make him comply, but, unless he get some assistance elsewhere, Brisson has it in his power, either by famine or open force to make him do in this what he has a mind. Allin (the King of Spain) is as much struck at in this as Le Vasseur, so it will be odd if he will take no measures to prevent Chaünelin's succeeding. There is not a more likely way of doing it, than by enabling Le Vasseur to withstand the force Brisson may apply. It is most probable he'll try it by famine, for he will find several difficulties in that of open force, besides the scandal of it, so, if Le Vasseur were enabled to resist the first, the other is not to be so much feared. Were Allin one who managed his own affairs to be sure he would take measures against this Chaünelin with Le Vasseur, but, as it is, Jackson (? Alberoni) will prevent it all he can, and I fear Fumeron (the Spanish ministry) will not concern himself much in it, but could not you by Bulflure (Father D'Aubenton), without the knowledge of the other two, let Mr. Allin know how much his own interest is concerned in it, which might open his eyes and make him bestir himself. If you can get Bulflure to undertake it, which I doubt not you will immediately try all you can, it can do no hurt, and may do good.

I suppose Mr. Brion (? Marquis de Monteleone) and Le Moignon (? Prince de Cellamare) give frequent accounts of the procedure of this affair, but then Jackson can turn that into what shape he pleases, if he have the laying those things before Mr. Allin as, I suppose, he has.

I am afraid that Duclos (the Queen of Spain) by Jackson's means may not be in this as we could wish, but I will be glad to know, how he is inclined as to Mr. Allin's affair, which Brisson pretends to, should that come to exist (the succession to the throne of France, should Louis XV. die).

I sent a letter under your cover yesterday for young Lusson (Lord Tinmouth). As his father now declares himself to be entirely a Frenchman, I suppose he has sent his son to declare himself a Spaniard, so that all may be secured, happen what will. The son is a very good young man, as I thought when with him. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE PAGANICA.

1716, Aug. 4.—Condoling with him on the death of his wife. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 179.

The DUKE OF MAR to SIR GEORGE ST. CLAIR.

1716, Aug. 5. Avignon.—Informing him of the King's sense of his good service, and that his reasons for not having invited him were to save the expenses of travelling, and that he thought his coming to that dear place would be of no advantage to him, but assuring him or any others with him who have a mind to come of all the welcome in his Majesty's power. His Majesty resolves to give the little he has amongst those who have suffered for him and their country, and some time ago ordered Mr. Dicconson to be written to, to supply so far as the fund lasted those of his subjects come over as they wanted, and to let him know it, particularly those at Sens, and Paterson was ordered to give Mr. Freebairn an account of this to be communicated to the rest there. Another reason made the King less desirous of having such of his subjects here as were desirous of entering into the service of some other prince, that he knew their going directly from Avignon would certainly prevent any Prince's employing them. He leaves it entirely to Sir George to come there or not as he thinks fit. *Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 6. Paris.—Pray deliver the enclosed receipt to my son, and, when Barrowfield comes to Avignon, let him receive the 1,200 *livres* in gold, and give Lord Southesk, if he want it, part of it, and part to his uncle, Mr. Maitland, and part to Lord Linlithgow, till I send more.

JOHN ELLIOT, the baker, to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 6.—Desiring he would be pleased to let him have 20 *livres* that night, for he has not a farthing in his pocket.

The Duke of Mar to T. Oglethorpe.

1716, Aug. 6. Avignon.—To-day I have yours of the 1st. It seems your intelligence from Madrid is very slow, for 'tis above 10 days at least, since we heard of the Cardinal's being out, &c. I have little to add to what I wrote some days ago, only we are told that the treaty for some time talked of 'twixt France and England is at a stand. The war betwixt the Emperor and the Turk seems still very uncertain, and 'tis said that Prince Eugene has power to treat, and that an accommodation is not impossible. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir J. Erskine.

1716, Aug. 6.—We have been in no small pain about you ever since we heard of what happened to a friend of ours at Daly (Hamburg), but our comfort is that you would have an account of it before you came there and so would take your precautions. But after this it is thought you cannot be safe at Daly or any other place so near Haly's (the Elector of Hanover's) possessions, therefore Truman (James) would by no means have you stay there.

I have less hopes than when you left of any success in Meinard's (Sir J. Erskine's) negotiation with Whitford (King of Sweden), and I scarce believe the person the first was to write to will advise him to proceed.

"The affair of Maddin (the treaty) with Franklin (the Regent) and Haly is no more a secret, but there's a stop to it at present, tho' I am afraid it will come on again, the first being the pusher of it and as earnest about it, if not more, than the other upon the account of what concerns himself and family, which he would have the other to secure to him upon his doing the like for Haly, but Haly and his folks are high and ask some things of Frankling which he thinks are unreasonable and not in his power to do, particularly as to Whitford. Some say too that Frankling has discovered that in the agreement betwixt Haly and Foster (the Emperor) there is something which displeases him much and seemed designed against him, and makes what he was proposing with Haly impracticable, so that he finds he has been trickt and bubbled all this time, by Barry (Marlborough) and those folks. If this last part be true, it is likely ther's an end of that Maddin for good and all, and then Truman will have no reason to apprehend what he did when you saw him last. When I know any more of this I shall write it you. I cannot express to you the concern I have about that, which a letter I sent you inclosed gave you an account of, the discovery of Meinard's treasure to his enemies. It is very probable that it may amongst other losses make him have occasion for some tools (money), and, if it does, it's hoped he will not scruple letting Brumfield (Mar) know it, so that Truman may order them for him. I had a letter yesterday from Broomer (Dillon) who is to write to you. He told Benefeld (Sparre) of Meinard's journey, who said it could do no hurt but approved mightily of his writing first to that person with Whitford upon the whole. I thought his

answer cold enough, and that makes me apprehend that he has heard from Bufcoat (Sweden) to what he wrote there in relation to Truman and that his answers are not favourable. What we see was given in by Taylor (the English Envoy in Sweden) to those he is with in relation to Truman and his people is no less than what a declaration of war would be amongst Princes. We long to know what answer Whitford gives to it. By all appearance Whitford has no way left to save himself from utter ruin but to make up with Davys (the Czar) which I wish heartily may happen.

I will long to know if you have had any account of Mr. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and where you propose to meet with him. I wrote to him t'other day at the desire of a gentleman who's going to those parts, and the like was desired of you, had you been here. It was one of our friends with Nealan (Holland) that desired this, I told him you was gone from us, but said nothing of the place you was gone to, the fewer knowing that the better.

We are impatient to hear again from Crowly (England) to see how Crafton (the Prince of Wales) behaves in the odd way that he is left. It is likely you may be able to give us some account of Haly since he went to Prescot (Hanover) by your being near that country; but I hope you will not think of going to, or touching at any part of it yourself." *Copy.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 7.—If there be not appearance of service for my son very soon, it's a jest to think I can subsist him anywhere without his laying his hands to something. As long as I have a house he will be better with me than anywhere and he can be useful at the same time.

James III. to Sir T. Higgons.

1716, Aug. 7. Avignon.—As to the first part of your long letter I am too much of a man of my word myself not to approve of your keeping yours, and therefore say no more but that I wish you all the happiness you propose to yourself in this new state of life. I am entirely satisfied with what you say as to your own justification, but I can assure you nobody ever went about to do you ill offices with me, and you shall be very welcome here when you have ended what you have to do at Paris, and may be sure I look on you as one who has always behaved towards me personally as he ought. *Copy.*

John Paterson to William Gordon.

1716, Aug. 7.—In answer to yours of the 1st I must refer you to my last by which you'll see I have now no money of yours to give to anybody, as you will likewise perceive by the underwritten account, for since my last I have been obliged by your orders to Robert Leslie to pay Gen. Ecklin 300 *livres* which was all I had of yours in my hands. He was quite out of money,

so there was no peace till he got it, and besides he had your express orders for it. I hope you will supply Lord Linlithgow and David Nairne some other way, though, if I had it, I would readily comply with your orders. I am very sorry to hear Mr. Maurice Murray is so much out of order. *Annexed,*

The said account showing how Paterson had disposed of the 1,700 *livres received on Gordon's account.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir J. Erskine.

1716, Aug. 7.—By writing yesterday I have not much to say but to acknowledge yours of the 29th received this morning. I enclose a copy of my last, fearing it may be long in coming to you.

I am glad of your accounts of Haly (the Elector of Hanover) and hope he shall have nothing to mend his humour or countenance. The person Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) saw at the place he wrote from is going to Prescot (Hanover), so I wish he had settled a correspondence with him. He, I suppose, was the person who gave Meinard an account of Hurly (Bolingbroke). Pray tell him to write us the whole story and how he came to know that particular of Goodman (Earl Marischal) which is still a secret here, and I fancy he has now altered his mind about that journey. This looks very like Goodman's keeping a correspondence with Hurly, for else how could they have known anything about him, and, if so, it is but fit Truman (James) should know it.

I am pleased with Sanders' (Flanders') inclination, for Truman, which may be of some use in the way you suggest in time, but he is so hampered that he cannot do much, let his inclinations be never so strong. Your acccount of Maddin (the treaty) with Haly, Nealan (Holland) and Frankling (the Regent) agrees with what I wrote yesterday, which revives a little my hopes of Truman's not being disturbed.

We are very glad you have gone to Nealan's; had you not as well write to the person with Whitford (King of Sweden) from thence as from Daly (Hamburg)? but you are best judge of all that and as you propose to meet with Murphy (Dr. Erskine).

J e r n g a n e

Mr. 37, 29, 82, 93, 44, 50, 93, 29 is, by this time, I believe gone to Mr. Nealan's about some affairs of Truman's, and, since you are there, you might be useful to one another, so I wish you could meet. I have written of you to him, but I know no way how you

S r H P a t e r s o n

can find one another but by 81, 82, 36, 16, 50, 86, 29, 82, 81, 18, 20, to whom the first has a letter from me, and the last I suppose you will see, though it should be privately.

I enclose one which came to me to-day, which I ventured to open. There's another too from Ra[msa]y, but 'tis only a compliment and not worth the postage. I'm sorry to find your friend confirms what he wrote you formerly, but think he proposes the only way that affair can be turned any way right,

though I'm afraid even that will not do it. I cannot express the concern Truman is in on your account. I heard lately from Mrs. Brumfield (Lady Mar) who, I hope, by this time has got her affairs settled in a tolerable good manner. It's very likely she may take a trip soon to some place about Asfield's (Paris) or Sanders' to meet her friend in order to take measures for settling their affairs at home, though it must not be known to any body, and, if they meet, it will be incognito. I tell you in case you may hear of her friend's being gone from Simon's (Avignon) that you may not be surprised. There's one on the road from Mr. Woods (Scotland) to Brumfield (Lord Mar) about his own private affairs.

For a token to the first person in cipher above you may tell him Mr. Denison (Lord Mar) gives his service to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham).

H a m o n d

If you hear anything of 36, 50, 93, 18, 20, 23, that went from Asfeld lately to meet Haly at Nealan's with a commission from

W e s t

Nedson (Stair) pray let me know it, and if 89, 29, 81, 86,

c o m b

47, 18, 93, 38, be with him or what you hear of the last. *Copy.*

JOHN DENISON (the DUKE OF MAR) to MR. JERNINGHAM.

1716, Aug. 7.—I had yours of the 24th some days ago. I have now only to tell you there's a friend of Mr. Robertson's (James) now with Shihy (Holland) that I wish were known to you, because you might be of use to each other while he stays there.

S r J o h n E r s k i n e

It is 11, [29], 21, 26, 34, 25, 37, 29, 11, 22, 21, 25, 37 to whom I have written of you by this post. If you meet Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) he may be able to inform you where he is to be found, but you must not speak of his being there to anyone else.

I suppose I shall hear from you of Mr. Haly's (King George's) having been with Shihy &c., whose short visit looks odd, and I hope you will let me know on what terms he and Mr. Gould (the States General) are, for we are told they are not so well as they were, and you may also be able to inform us of the affair of Mr. Landskin (the treaty) with Holmes (England) Shihy and Nolan (France). That affair betwixt the first and the last is at a stand which I wish may continue, but how is it betwixt the two last?

Mr. Drummer (Hammond) went some time since from Mr. Hall (Stair) to meet Haly at Shihy's. If you hear anything of him let me know it and who is with him.

We long to hear from Holmes how Pepper (the Prince of Wales) and Nagle (the English ministry) agree after the accounts of the good way we had of their being in. Inform us of what you hear of it, because where you are you will probably have it more particular than we at this distance. Mr. McKenzy (the people of

Holland) sure cannot but see how disagreeable Haly and his folks are to Anster (the gentry) and Mead (the common people) which may cause to make them have different thoughts from what they had some time. Pray inform yourself as particularly as you can of Saxby's (King of Sweden's) condition and let us know it. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to James Murray.

1716, Friday, Aug. 7.—I had yours of 12 July o.s. yesterday morning, "which I communicated to Mr. Keith (James) and O'Neal (Ormonde). You guessed right I had not understood your former letter as you intended, and how could I, for the Doctor (Menzies) did not inform me right of it, and Ze[chi] (Ezekiel Hamilton) could say nothing to it till I had your last, and knowing by that it meant something more particular, we bethought ourselves, and I now understand it clearly. . . . . It is good sense and reason and perfectly conform to Mr. Keith's own notion of affairs, though, as in former times you mention, some here tease us every now and then with twenty wild projects and notions . . . . and I am forced sometimes to write to the Doctor of them for self-defence, though I be fully convinced of the ridiculousness of them . . . . but nothing but the opinion from the other side is of authority enough to persuade those folks out of them, and even that does it not sometimes.

I would fain hope O'Brien's (the Regent's) eyes will be opened at last, though 'tis but within these few days I have any reason to hope so. There is certainly some stop to the agreement he was making with Gray (King George) but his own personal interest is thought by him so much concerned . . . that it's to be feared it will come on again. Nothing is more likely to prevent it than the odd posture Gray has left his family and affairs in, and it is from that quarter that Knight (James), I think, has most to hope. We will long to hear from you again of that matter and how Auton (Argyle) behaves. So long as he thinks himself so well with the gentleman you mention, Killegrew (James) has nothing to expect from him directly, but, by his other way of working, it may do a great deal of good service. If Auton finds that his interest with that gentleman fails, or not what he would have it, he'll never bear it, and in that case Killegrew may expect something of him. I wish with all my heart the last may happen, for I value and esteem him, and would be overjoyed he were that way. Killegrew would do anything to gain him; but, till it be seen a little more what happens, in my opinion 'tis too soon to make any application to him. It is of consequence for us to know how that affair goes on from time to time, and nobody can do it better than you, so I regret your being obliged to leave the place where he is, but before you go I hope you may be able to say something more of it, and to let us know the judgment you make of him.

I have wrote often to the Doctor of late, which I suppose you would see, and I have little at this time to add to them, but I have scarce what's to be called an answer to anything I have

ever yet wrote to him, which I know partly is not his fault, and the packet he wrote of is not yet come to hand, nor do I believe it ever will, now the person on this side we believe it was directed to denies its having come to his hand, so that the Doctor would enquire about it on that side.

We are still in fears of Mr. Keith's journey I wrote of to the Doctor, but, if the agreement betwixt Robieson (the Regent) and Gray go not on, he will not be put to the trouble of it. Nothing but plain force will make him go, and if that could be prevented in one way, he would not be easily forced the other, but I've said enough of this already to the Doctor.

I can assure you you never met with one who likes sincere dealing better than I, especially with those who I value and have a friendship for, and therefore I'm pleased with your proposing that way. By a paragraph in one of mine to the Doctor concerning you, you'l see I begun that way with you, which I would not have done had I been indifferent of your friendship, or thought you capable of altering your principles. Had we understood yours of 6 June sooner, it would have prevented what was there said, but hearing from several what I then wrote, and nothing from yourself, Knight as well as others thought it necessary to give you a caution about it. I like not to mention that affair, and never do, when I can help it. I was sorry there was ever occasion for what was done in it, and had Bates (Bolingbroke) taken the advice I very friendly gave him about it, time might have set it right again, but after what he has said and wrote since makes Keith and him incompatible, and who is in confidence with the last can not be so with the first.

I firmly believed you would never put them in competition, and Knight as well as Mr. Oroy (? Ormond) and Morison (Mar) are fully satisfied in the matter by what you have said. I wish heartily that there had not been so much to be said against Bates, and I now cannot help pitying him. The worst that ever Knight believed of you in the matter was that you was not well informed about it, and that, as soon as you was, you would be no longer in with him.

Oneal desires me to give you his humble service and I assure you that Johnie (Mar) is sincerely your servant, and will be glad to show it upon all occasions.

You want nobody to do you service with Knight, for he has a perfect confidence in you.

The way you wrote your first is found inconvenient upon many accounts, and therefore I send you a cipher to write by when you have occasion, which with Kat. Bruce's will do." *Copy.*

James Smith (Edgar) to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 7, 8 p.m. o.s.—I had the Duke's commands by you at Lyons. I am sorry I could not have waited on you sooner, but not having the language was obliged to wait Barrowfield's, my fellow traveller's, diet. I am just come to a little cabaret, the third house in the road to the right as you come alongst the bridge.

All the boatmen, both of Avignon and the boat I came in, told me there was no going to Villeneuf at this time of night under 5 miles' sailing. This is a very pitiful cabaret, where I fancy none of our countrymen frequent, which I hope will plead my excuse for breaking orders. I entreat you as soon as you can with conveniency to free me of this prison. (*o.s. is probably a mistake, as it is endorsed as received* 8 Aug.)

W. Gordon to his son Alexander.

1716, Aug. 8. Paris.—If Mr. Paterson pay postage, pay for the enclosed and deliver them and get postage from those concerned. There are three letters from England to Mr. Blackwell (Ord). It's strange he did not order to send them or keep them. However they are enclosed, so, if he be parted, return them. Has he paid you your lent money? With a postscript to Paterson, asking him to deliver this with the encloseds.

John Wilson (Sir J. Erskine) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug 8. A[msterda]m.—It would be too long to tell you "what has stopped Mr. Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) from meeting with Mr. Daly (Hamburg), only he is desirous you should know it's none of his fault and now hopes that on the 11th or 12th in all probability they will meet, and hopes the delay will be no harm. Mr. Davys (the Czar) and Mr. Arther (King of Denmark) are still with Mr. Gream's (Denmark), and it's not certain if they will visit Mr. Haly (King George) or Mr. Whitford (King of Sweden) first. I am told the last is very anxious to have a conference with them, and hopes to make it advantageous and has left Mr. Howard (the Hereditary Prince of Hesse) with Hore (Norway) very well and come to Mr. Bufcoat's (Sweden), and h b Mr. Harrison (40,000 men) will accompany him, if Davys and Arther agree to meet him. This a gentleman of Mr. Bufcoat's relation and who left him within these few days avers as true, but I shall not bid my friend believe it, no more than what was publicly said, that Mr. Brady (King of Prussia) had given Foster (the Emperor) his promise not to leave Foster's land nor to cross the water without his consent. How that agrees with the peremptory demands Mr. Taylor (the English envoy in Sweden) has made, which you know, and Mr. Foster having tied himself in the strictest manner with Mr. Crafton's (the Prince of Hanover's) father I cannot tell. I can assure from good hands that Mr. Anster (the States General) would by no means nor will he agree to Haly's (King George's) desire of being as strictly bound with him, as well as he has refused marrying into Mr. Franklin's (the Regent's) family, but says he will live neighbourly in these hard times with both, and it's positively believed Herford (Cadogan) may spare his pains. It was designed that Haly's brother, the clergyman, (Bishop of Osnaburg) should be married to a young widow and have succeeded Mr. Truman's (James') brother-in-law in Mr. Nealan's

(Holland's) service, but I am assured it will not do. The lady's husband designed to have been the old gentleman's successor, but died ere he got it, nor does Nealan incline to have any such servant. Never was Mr. Nealan so low. He cannot get money to borrow for his greatest exigencies. His own tenants murmur extraordinarily, and look on his credit for more borrowing quite gone. Mr. Anster, it's true, is a little divided in his own mind whether to advise Nealan to taking that servant. Mr. Brady's power at present gives him uneasiness, but, for all that, I do not believe by one, who I'm sure should know, that it will do. At this place I find it will not be difficult to procure an appointment punctually kept with Mr. Bean's (ammunition) and several of Mr. Lyndsay's (100 arms) friends, yea and broad stone (a man-of-war) can be got too, if you secure Mr. Toole (money), which is not amiss that you know. I suppose you know well enough that Mr. Magher (the Highlanders) is still as he was at home and easy, and I was told by one who left Mr. Woods (Scotland) very lately, that he is expecting a visit every day from some of his best friends who will bring a Harrison (1,000 men) alongst with them. Who has put that fancy in his head, or if it's matter of fact I shall not say." . . . . .

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, [Aug.] 9.—I received your kind letter. The friend (Mezieres) takes as he ought the honour our master does him, and assures him he may reckon on him entirely, if he is ever happy enough to be of any use to him. As he writes to-day to the D[uke] of O[rmon]d he'll send him the little news that's worth your having, so it's needless to repeat it. I am very glad my last came to you *apropos*. The friend imagined you could not have the particulars of that news, which made him send you an account of it. You were right to apprehend what would have been agreed on here, for the easy gentleman (the Regent) had consented to my Lord St[air]s to write to your landlord (the Pope) to give you warning, but the news that I sent you word of prevented it. It's certain there's no spaniel will crouch like them to prevent an open rupture, for they dread it much more than they need. As for the opinion the neighbour (Sparre) has of D[illo]n, he looks on him as a gallant worthy man, but it is not wonderful if he opens his heart more freely to the friend, because they have been like sworn brothers this 20 years. He esteems D[illon] as an excellent colonel of a regiment and lives very friendly with him, but perhaps he does not care to talk very freely to him upon his thoughts and things that are but in embryo at present, fearing, if the least thing is discovered that all is spoiled. He is very fit for the use you put him to, being very zealous, and it's no disadvantage to your affairs that, when the neighbour does not tell all his mind to D[illo]n and that in some occasions he chooses the friend, so you had better take no notice of it to him, for 'twould make him uneasy, and, whenever things come to a certain pitch, he'll always talk as usual to

D[illo]n, having no reason to be discontented with him, and what he does not care to tell him he is to write directly to you, but they are very good friends.

We are going to-morrow into the country, and there are some particular affairs concerning our own family, that, I believe, oblige my sister to go to England for a month. She thought it fit to acquaint the King with her journey, that, if she can be of any use, he may lay his commands on her. If you have any orders they shall be faithfully executed. Let me know if you have a mind I should see the Duchess of Mar, and say anything from you to her, or, if you have any other friends you have a mind to have anything said to, send us word, but, as, if we go at all, it will be the end of this month, you must lose no time.

As to the treaty, what I wrote to you was certainly true. We have heard nothing that has contradicted it as yet, but it's kept secret as much as possible, but the Abbé Dubois, the R[egen]t's favourite, has been to meet George, we don't know upon what account. The neighbour's master (King of Sweden) is very well inclined for you, but his Council is against you. The master will serve you when it lies in his power. He has had no positive answer relating to your affairs. As for himself he is pressing his master as the only thing that can serve him now he's mightily entangled himself. Perhaps the Abbé Dubois' voyage to George will change the face of affairs, and they have agreed together upon something, but nothing appears like it. The letter you sent to Scotland is arrived at London. I wait for the answer. Write to me freely if there's anything you would have us do at London. Will you come and sup with me there? It would be a very agreeable thing. I'll positively see your son before I come back. The friend says, if you won't learn French, he'll learn English to be able to write to you directly. They say George is gone to bring back Germans. We dare not carry any letters, not caring to be carried up in ceremony to London, but upon the orders you'll send we'll make memorandums, and, if it's absolutely necessary for your service I'll carry a letter, and the friend and nobody else shall know anything of the matter, for, as you know, I'm young and venturesome.

Don't speak of our going but to the King, D[uke] of O[rmon]d and yourself, for except you three and Mr. Nobody knows it, it must be kept a secret. Macdonnell knows nothing of it. The friend has given an account of the neighbour's answer in a letter to the D[uke] of O[rmon]d and in the memoir, which, as he does not doubt but you'll see, he does not trouble you with the same. *Dated by mistake,* "9 Oct." *but endorsed* "9 Aug."

W. Dicconson to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 10.—Will give Father Græme what he thinks may be a sufficient present relief for Mr. Arnott, and will do the like to others as soon as he can be informed of their particular circumstances, and the proper distinctions, which will be extremely difficult for the writer, being a stranger to all. Does not doubt it is

the King's intention that so many meriting persons should be relieved as long as the little remains of the money designed for the late expedition holds out, but the difficulty is how to do it. Suggests the Duke of Mar should pitch on some person, for example at Sens, where a great many are, to give him notice from time to time whom he thinks in necessity, and to inspect a little into their conduct that the money may go as far as possible.

T. Blackwell to his godfather Mr. Blackwell (Ord).

1716, July 30[-Aug. 10]. London.—In your last you desired my advices from time to time concerning stocks. My opinion has proved true, for South Sea is now 97½, so you may make one per cent. profit on your last purchase of 2,000*l*., but my opinion is for keeping it, there being no likelihood of its being lower, notwithstanding we have had mighty rumours for some days of a designed invasion, but 'tis so little credited that even the most credulous Jacobites can't give in to it, and, I believe it can only arise from some politician's reflections on the Duke of Berwick's being made general of some forces on the French coast. Two opinions generally prevail among King George's friends. The officers of the army and such as would be gainers by war think as they wish, that the King's going abroad will produce new alliances, and soon after a new war, but the more sober part rather think he will settle the peace of the North, in order to which we imagine some better offers will be made to the King of Sweden than he could reasonably expect. If he refuses them, our fleet will join with the Danes and cover the descent on Schonen, which, we doubt not, will effectually do his business, and during this we can have little to fear from France, for, had they an inclination to so hazardous an attempt as an invasion, they have no shipping to put it in execution, and everyone seems to conclude here that as France has let the Swedes' and the Jacobites' cause so far sink, they will hardly think of retrieving them now, when before they might have done either so easily, their condition being no better either at home or abroad, especially the former, where we believe the Regent has neither too much money or too much the affections of the people. 'Tis true the Jacobites every day convince us their spirits are not broken, and give fresh instances of their disaffection by raising mobs and riots, but a file of soldiers will beat a hundred of them, though the poor fellows resist unto blood. In a late fray one was killed and several hurt and committed to Newgate, and no doubt will be severely punished. Besides, the soldiers have orders to fire immediately on such occasions for the future. In short the whole matter is this. If the Avignon gentlemen could fly over the sea with 10,000 veterans in a month or two, no doubt there are enough ready to join them and they might have a good chance for it, but, as they have not yet learnt the art of flying over water we are in no fear.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 11. Paris.—I beg you'll give that 300 *livres* you have of mine to Lord Linlithgow. I approve the 100 *livres* paid Mr. Elphinstone. He must have missed two letters of his father's which I sent him addressed for Avignon. I beg you would inquire for them and send them to him or me. I shall pay St. Clair's account as you order, and to-morrow shall send his Grace the account of money matters. I discourage as much as possible everybody from coming to Avignon.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 11. Near Turin.—I just now received your letter of the 31st. I can't answer it as fully as I would, having been a week in the country.

I am sorry nothing could be done for Mr. Bagnall. All I could do was to procure him acquaintance and an honourable reception. I wish I may succeed better for your friend, the Colonel. I shall not be wanting in my endeavours, as he shall testify to you whenever he comes, I believe the sooner the better, since Sicily is threatened.

The opinion here is that George of England is not half so wise as George, Duke of Hanover, was, the English air has changed him and it looks as if he only came over to revenge Marlborough's quarrel, and to be his tool. He is returned to his gammons of bacon very angry against his own creatures; I wish he may never return. The Duke of Argyle, his brother, and all his faction are out, and none employed but the sworn creatures of Marlborough. The Duke of Argyle talks as if he designs to be here soon. All the malcontents to the reigning party make their court to him. I have wrote to the Duke of Ormonde the news of the Turks' progress. They have beaten the Venetian fleet, taken Corfu and pretend to attack Sicily, and nothing is doing in Hungary but looking one another in the face.

When Marquis Trivier comes, I shall wait on him, and instruct myself as well as I can of the affairs of England, not believing one word he says, he being a violent Whig. The youngest of his sons is with him, the other is in Sicily with his company.

Count La Perouse, a Savoyard, that succeeds him, is a very honest gentleman, much my friend, of our opinion, and as much a friend to our master as the other was an enemy to him, and to you when you went into Scotland.

The mediation of England is not accepted. 'Twas only a finesse of the Turks to prevent the English lending a fleet, and, if they knew England, they would not be afraid, for the commerce is too great to dare to fall out with them.

I send two original dying speeches that they endeavour to suppress in England. If you design to engage this king and the princes of Italy, 'tis time to send credentials hither, for I can't be always speaking without authority. If I am not thought proper,

I will assist whoever is sent. It is for our master to choose and not for me to value myself on the loyalty of my family.

Dr. Oliphant is here; he came sick from England, but is much better.

Maurice Murray to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 12. Paris.—Both your letters came to my hands, and I forwarded his Grace's to my brother the first post. A continued fever for these several weeks hindered me from returning you my hearty thanks sooner. I am now much better, though it has not yet left me, and I am not yet able to walk about. I have no certain account of my brother Abercairnie's health, and people shun to write or speak of R[obi]n, because the trials are coming on, and they think he'll suffer.

Discouraging news and a severe fever at once might weigh down a far better spirit than mine, but I still hope the best, and keep up the best heart I can. . . . .

James III. to the Duke of Lorraine.

1716, Aug. 12. Avignon.—The heat is so prostrating that I beg you will excuse me for not replying in my own hand to your undated letter, written towards the end of last month. Mr. O'Rourke wrote on the 24th to the Duke of Mar, but without sending him the two drafts of letters you mention. However without delaying further I believe that what is most pressing is to obtain a positive answer from the Elector Palatine, for which I believe there is no means more powerful than to send him the copy of my letter, with the slight alteration Mr. O'Rourke proposes. A courier seems to me to be useless, for that would make a noise, and save us only a few days. This is all the answer I can give on this subject, thanking you very sincerely for the free and friendly manner with which you have written to me. *French. Copy.*

James III. to the Internuncio at Brussels.

1716, Aug. 12.—I have received your letter with a list of the churches vacant in Ireland, and of the subjects you recommend to me to fill them, on which I will only say that, his Holiness having kindly consented to my enjoying my right of nomination to all the bishoprics of my kingdom of Ireland, I endeavour to discharge my duty with all possible circumspection. I have therefore laid down certain rules for myself, which have seemed to me necessary both for the satisfaction of my conscience and the welfare of the mission, and, amongst others, to nominate only upon authentic demands sent me by the bishops, the clergy and the leading Catholics on the spot, to give in general the preference to ecclesiastics who are actually working in the mission, his Holiness having given me this recommendation through the Cardinal Protector, and among those always to choose the most worthy as far as I can, and finally not to multiply bishops need-

lessly during the times we are in, and to comply as far as I can in every nomination with the unanimous feeling of the principal bishops and clergy of Ireland, and always to come to an understanding with Cardinal Imperiali, the Protector of that kingdom. It will always give me pleasure to have all possible regard to all your recommendations, but I hope you will not take it ill that in such a delicate business I adhere to my rules, according to which I have caused letters to be written to the bishops of that country on the subject of your letter and list to ascertain their opinion, and according to their answer I shall nominate to such bishoprics as I shall know to be really necessary to be filled, for I believe it is as imprudent as it is useless to fill them all at present, especially as there are already fourteen bishops in that country, which ought to be enough for the whole of Ireland, since his Holiness finds that four are sufficient for England, and one with a coadjutor for Scotland. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 179.

THOMAS BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 13. Brussels.—"I am just now returned from Holland, where I have been alongst with Hary Cr[awford] these three weeks past. Upon our arrival at Rotterdam we found K[ing] George had passed that place the day before. He had no person alongst with him in his scout (schuyt) but one servant and two armed soldiers, his people and baggage having gone another way.

After I had stayed a day with my friends at Leyden, I went to Amsterdam, where I found people making their observations upon the stop which the English and Dutch fleets had made in their progress into the Baltic, as to which it seems Admiral Norris, not thinking it prudent to proceed with the merchant fleet, had formed a design first to attack the Swedish fleet, and, after driving them off the sea, to return and carry on his merchantmen, but at same time not finding himself able for that enterprise he desired the concurrence of the Dutch squadron, but the Dutch Admiral refused it, not having any orders sufficient for that purpose, promising at same time to write to Holland for orders. But, seeing orders of that kind must be concerted by advice of the whole Provinces, which is a six weeks' work, the English expedition in these parts seems to be in an odd situation, and so much the rather, if it is true what I have since heard from a good hand, that the Dutch squadron seems so far adverse from entering into an offensive attempt in conjunction with the English, that they now desire that the English may by themselves convoy their own merchant fleet, and they will by themselves convoy their fleet, leaving to the English either to go into the Baltic before them or after them. People are inclined to believe that the French Minister at the Hague has been active in this affair, and confirms the reports that the Dutch are disposed to be very peaceable at this time, to which perhaps they are in some measure obliged by the very low condition of their public credit at present.

Upon my return to Leyden from Amsterdam I met Will. Drummond, D. P[erth]'s servant; he told he was come from England, whither he had been sent upon some negotiation, and, lest he might have unwarily dropt anything, I kept him close until he went to his scout (schuyt) for Rotterdam. I hear he returned to the Hague. He ought not to have told me what he did. I wish he may not have been as liberal to others, however it's fit I let you know this much. Whilst I was at Leyden I met with Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson), Mr. H. M[aule] and the gentleman who had a letter from you to Mr. Callender, and, since I came to this place, I have sent that gentleman a direction by means of an English officer here, an acquaintance of mine, to a very eminent person who may be of great use to that gentleman in these parts where he is to reside. Though I think I could trust my friend here, yet I did not let him know neither the person nor the errand, but only told him in general that some of my countrymen there were willing to improve their acquaintance, and I desired his direction to his friend to receive them well. However I have written to Mr. Callender that, if the gentleman who brought your letter does think it necessary to have a particular recommendation, upon notice given me he shall have it.

Some time before I went into Holland, there came hither from Paris one Mr. Wescomb; he met here with some people to whom he pretended to give great encouragements touching the King's affairs. A gentleman who had been with him told us so much, but he did not see any of us, and he went for Holland. My friend, whom I have mentioned above, was the person in this place in whom, it seems, he placed his greatest confidence, and upon my return hither my friend told me that he had lately got a letter from this gentleman from Holland, and with his letter he sent inclosed a letter directed to the Earl of Stair, and withal desired my friend to forward it to Paris, for that he knew the person who had written it and knew the contents. I suppose he meant that either my friend should have taken it as a letter of no consequence, or rather that he had fallen upon a way of putting a trick upon Earl Stair, or upon some of his correspondents in Holland, and had taken this way to get credit with them. However, no such thing being signified in his letter to my friend (which I have read), my friend thought fit to peep into the letter, and after taking a copy of it he sent it forward as directed. I should have told you that my friend had given this Mr. Wescomb a recommendation to the same person of quality in Holland, to whom I have now directed the gentleman who carried your letter to Mr. Callender, and upon the whole matter, after I had fully discourst this affair, I advised my friend first to countermand his recommendation until he should be further advised touching Mr. Wescomb (which advice you may please take care of with convenient speed), and in the next place that he should not give Mr. Wescomb any ground to think that he was jealous of him, but should still maintain a safe correspondence with him, until such time as he should be further advised about him. I

send you inclosed a copy of the letter, by which amongst other things you will see the condition of the naval force of Holland at present, as also you will observe that the present posture of affairs in Britain lessens the credit of that Court in the opinion of the Dutch, and, though the author seems to place it upon the single circumstance of the Duke of Argyle, yet considering it is written by a person to King George's Ambassador, who will be very tender in using reflections upon any parts of that administration, it may reasonably be supposed that he finds that the opinions of the Dutch with respect to the credit of British affairs has a deeper foundation than the single circumstance mentioned in the letter touching the Duke of Argyle, and I suppose too he means that Earl Stair will take it so. Mr. Crawford mentioned in the letter is Earl Stair's secretary; I suppose the author of the letter is not unknown to you, we believe he is employed in trafficking on behalf of the Earl of Stair. Hary Cr[awfor]d bids me tell you that some people here, who upon a late occasion were ready to have furnished arms, ammunition, &c. are ready and willing to furnish and transport them if any such occasion shall offer, in such manner as shall not easily be discovered.

Since I wrote what is above I have been visiting an old friend who, you know, has been some years in this place; he tells me that Mr. Wescomb wrote a letter lately to a person who stays much in my friend's family, and directed the letter for him to be found at my friend's house. In this letter there was one inclosed for one O'Neal or O'Bryan to the care of a merchant at Lyons. When this gentleman found this letter inclosed with a direction for him to forward it, and considering that the direction upon the cover was for him at my friend's house, he thought fit to let my friend know of it, and he ordered him to send back the letter to Mr. Wescomb, and my friend judging that there was some trick designed against himself, he wrote to Earl Stair, without naming anybody, but told that some letters had come to a servant of his with an inclosed to be forwarded to Lyons, and that he had ordered his servant to return it. I must own I think my friend did wrong in this and acted with a superfluous degree of caution, and amongst other consequences it will certainly cause Mr. Wescomb think that he is suspected by our people, and will make him give up a correspondence with my other friend here, which correspondence might be useful whether Wescomb acts a fair part to us or a foul one, now that we are upon our guard, and I have written to our friends in Holland that, if Mr. Wescomb applies to any of them, they entertain him civilly but at same time with utmost caution." *Enclosed,*

ANTHONY HAMMOND to LORD [STAIR].

I hope your Lordship received mine of the 14*th from Brussels. The* 20*th I wrote to Mr. Crawford. At* 4 *yesterday afternoon I saw his Majesty pass through this place in perfect health. Lord Dorset and Mr. Stanhope were in the berlin with him, there was another person with the King whom I did not know. I had a chaise ready to have gone to Amersford where there was a fresh*

relay of horses, but I declined it when I considered the haste with which his Majesty travelled, for fear I should seem too importunate, and since I should soon have the honour of attending him at Hanover. The conjectures here about the Duke of Argyle's disgrace are various. Some of the Dutch officers who were in Scotland do not stick to say that he had a criminal correspondence with the enemy, and that he might have reduced them sooner; this I speak only to your Lordship. This reflection I observe here hurts the credit and reputation of the King's affairs in England, and has an influence on people's opinion in the two other matters that are depending, the choice of a Stadtholder and an offensive and defensive league. This morning I had a conversation with a very sensible man on these subjects; among other things he said, indeed they had unhappy divisions among themselves, but they did not go to such extremity as ours in England, that, though they quarrelled sometimes, yet none of these great men had been charged with betraying the trust the Government had lodged in them. In Government so much reputation is so much power, and more real advantages are brought to a Government by a reputation of strength than by the use of that strength. The benefits from the one are frequent, from the other rare. The true and intrinsic force of a Government is seldom tried, and scarce ever safely, but credit and reputation work daily good. I am apt to think that their reputation of naval force of men-of-war is greater than the reality, for I am told they have struggled hard to set out their Baltic squadron, and that they would find it extremely difficult to fit out 20 *sail more upon the most pressing occasion. But I know the strength of nations is to be considered comparative, and, in whatever way it lies, it is sufficient if they are strong enough for their neighbours. I observe more particulars of our English affairs in the Dutch* Gazettes *than ever I met with in our private letters from thence. I sent Mr. Crawford one for a taste, and they write with the freedom that is natural to them both of things and persons. When you receive entire satisfaction in that matter of Macdonald, I hope you will not deny me the pleasure of knowing it.*--22 *July,* 1716, *Utrecht. Copy.*

[J. Menzies] to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese).

1716, Thursday, Aug. 2[-13].—I have been out of town again, for so few of our best friends are now here, that to have any material light or advice one must go to where they are now. And, when I see them separately, every one is so puzzled and irresolute in their opinions that it is very hard to collect from all one talks with what is satisfactory. But I shall continue to ply them incessantly with all my vigour and discretion, and shall give Mr. Morris (Mar) the most solid account I can when I sum up the evidence, therefore pray make my excuse to him yet for a few days, till I make a ramble or two more. I was at a distance from my books when I wrote my last, and thereby made a great

mistake by speaking of Mr. Paston when I should have said Povey (Lord Portmore), but your penetration would in general judge there was a mistake, which I beseech you now to set right. I said a word in my former as to Mr. Polton (Philips) and Capt. M[cDonald]. The first freely owns he gave the other the advice to accept the offers and proposal to him, but to reveal it to Jeremy (James) and then follow his directions His reasons were: 1. If he refused the proposal he would be sure to be maltreated here, and at best detained and starve. 2. That his undertaking and being in that situation would prevent their sending others of greater capacity, as it was a proof they had not such there already. 3. That by following Jeremy's directions he might amuse them with trifling truths and by that means in more serious things might deceive them, and put them on a wrong scent in critical conjunctures. Mr. Polton believes him still to be an honest man and a true friend to Jeremy, and so indeed did all others, generally speaking. But, when this was first whispered about, and then his going along with that Colonel known, many friends were alarmed, and it appears with reason, since he owns what was suspected, though we knew not then the whole story nor his full intention, and very very few know that yet. Mr. Polton is infinitely afraid of its being known, for that would infallibly ruin him. He begs therefore that the whole matter be fairly considered, and all possible care and caution used with the poor man, who writes the most lamentable letters to Polton and others about it, and Polton dares not tell the story fully. Above all he begs and so do other friends, though they know not all, that the Captain may either be wisely caressed, but that at least he be not suffered to come back, where he would not fail to do mischief one way or another. You may easily judge how friends here are alarmed on lesser occasions, and what particular regard ought to be had to them in this situation, which is so extraordinarily different from that where you are. Several friends are extremely alarmed, too, at hearing of Mr. Blackwell's (Ord) returning, which is no secret; especially considering that he can do no imaginable service here at present, nor indeed can any of that category, but must certainly do hurt or ruin to themselves or others. W. Gordon knows who is Blackwell. *Apropos* what is become of W. Gordon and that unfortunate affair of his?

As to news, here are some of our prints. Some things are worth your observation in the enclosed *Daily Courants*, particularly the accounts, which are reckoned authentic, of the intriguings both in Holland and France, and what we are willing the world should believe of your poor Regent for all our friendship with him. You may rely that the author of this paper, who is a very sensible fellow and entrusted, speaks the sentiments of much greater men. We know nothing yet of the limitations of the Prince, which have never been declared in any public manner, and consequently we obey most implicitly, since we know not where the sovereign power is lodged. Lord Cadogan meets with sensible mortifications, and Argyle is much more and more intimately than ever

at Court, where he seems to be inviolably attached. Some fancy that his great favour and assiduity, and thereby braving Marlborough and the prevailing Ministry of the father will send him to the Tower. Divisions far from being cured, nor the people's disaffection, but the army keeps down and frightens all. The fire and fury of the Whigs being so much complained of, we have a strong talk again of a mongrel motley Ministry, Carnarvon (Bridges) in the Treasury, and Nottingham, Boyle and others in the first posts of the Ministry, but we are uncertain of everything.

Mr. Wall is with us again. How shall I behave and discourse with him?

The Earl of Linlithgow to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 13. Avignon.—Receipt for 300 *livres* paid in the name of W. Gordon.

Sir Hugh Paterson to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 14. Paris.—Informing him of his arrival there with an acquaintance whom he supposes he knows, Mr. Porteous, a brother of Craiglockheart's, and requesting him to represent their case to the King and let them have something to supply their present necessities, as he has been disappointed in meeting friends there.

Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 14. The Hague.—Since I wrote to you, my time has been employed in visiting some towns in these parts where my acquaintance chiefly lay, both to see how they still stood affected and to get recommendations to this place. I delivered Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) your letter, which was a great pleasure and service to me. With Mr. Harrys (H. Maule) we concerted measures the best we could, and, if they are permitted to continue in these parts, as is likely, I doubt not we shall be serviceable to one another. This week the Ministers of France, England and Prussia had each a private conference with the States, all which are kept private. Cadogan being shortly expected from England, 'tis thought the States will not conclude anything of moment without him. Several negotiations will then be renewed which have been stopped for some time. The Princess of Friesland waits here against that time to make the utmost effort in favour of her son, but the party for a Stadtholder dwindles every day, since the pretended Duke of York, who was to have married the Princess, has been proposed their deputy during minority. Mr. Atkins desires me to send this addition :—

Sir H. Crawford=Mr. Tomson; the States of Flanders=Mr. Hopp: our friends there=Mr. Staning; Dunkirk=Mr. Trusty; Ostend=Mr. Friend; Nieuport=Mr. Key; Graveling=Mr. Post; Rotterdam=Mr. Grade; Liége=Mr. Coal.

Mr. Brady to James III.

1716, Friday, Aug. 14. Vennes.—To-day there passed through this town two Scotchmen, as they said, one an elderly and the other a young man, whom I suspect to have some sinister design against your Majesty. They said they were forced to save their lives by running away out of Scotland, and that they go straight to see your Majesty, but the first part of their story seems contrary to truth, for, before they left their country, they had the precaution to prepare a carte showing exactly the way to Avignon and another way to return home, as they said themselves. The carte does not show or describe any other parts of France. The maker of it must be a good geographer. It stands not with reason that people pursued for high treason, having once conveniency to get away, would delay to get a carte printed for the better performing of their voyage; besides their design of returning speedily back again is a probable reason to suspect them. I do not mention that the relation they gave of the affairs of Scotland is quite contrary to the *Gazette* news. They speak natural French and say they were never in France before.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, Aug. 14.—Yours of the 29th with an enclosed to Arthur (James), which I had this morning, was long looked for, having been referred to by Saunders (Queen Mary) and Mr. I[nne]s above ten days ago. Arthur desires you to write in future at least once a week, though there should not be much to say.

I believe it was the 28th that I wrote a long letter to Mr. I[nne]s about Arthur's going from Roger's (Avignon), which states that matter fully and which he has certainly shown you. "I wrote him since a piece of news that I had concerning Duval (the treaty), and of his being laid aside, but for another reason than you give, which I wish were true, but what you say of that matter is most likely. Notwithstanding of Duval's being laid aside for some time, upon Kenrick's (King George's) high demands, I have no doubt of his coming soon into play again, since Edgar's (the Regent's) own succession as well as Kenrick's is concerned in it, which indeed I always apprehended would be so, and that is the very worst thing which could happen to Arthur, for by that he has nothing to hope from Edgar. He must certainly do everything he can to prevent the success of Duval, and nothing but downright force must oblige him to leave Roger, which I think Edgar and Frederick (Maréchal d'Uxelles) ought to be made sensible of before it be too late, and now that Duval is at a stand, but even all that Arthur can do will not, I fear, hinder Edgar from going on with that project; however let us do what we can, and not be *felo de se*. It will not be any regard either for Arthur, Samuel (the Pope) or what the world will talk that will keep Edgar from doing a thing which he takes to be essential for his own personal interest, nor in my opinion will he stick at

obliging Arthur to what he has a mind to either by famine or open force. There's one thing which I think lucky, that the time Edgar has taken to oblige Arthur to what is demanded of him will not be sufficient to force him to it by famine, so that may bring it to downright force, which is the ill best of the two, but what will that avail Arthur upon the main point? The thing will be done if there be no assistance from elsewhere. I do not wonder to see Rochford's (the Emperor's) factor dislike Botvile (the alliance) but will he give Arthur no assistance, which would be the surest way of defeating him? Does Denison (the King of Spain) and his people sit still, and see all this without concern? I hoped that Jeofry (Sparre) had heard from Humphrey (the King of Sweden), but your saying nothing of it makes me believe he has not, which is wonderful. I am very glad Humphry has refus'd Kenrick's proposal, and it is impudence enough for the last to desire Edgar to concern himself in that affair. I hope Humphry sees his own interest better than ever to agree to such a thing. That gentleman is like to be in as bad a way as Arthur, if he take not soon some way to prevent it. Were it not his interest as was once talked to think of some accommodation with his oldest antagonist, and then he would be in condition to get justice done himself by joining in measures with Arthur, which he can scarce do any other way, and that would soon change the face of affairs on that side and perhaps further too?

You say nothing of Jeofry's opinion of Blondal's (Sir J. Erskine's) journey. A thing happened in those parts to one of Arthur's people makes [us] in some pain for Blondale.

We are told that Edgar has sent an Abbé lately to Bernard (England) charged with a particular secret commission, which must certainly be with relation to that fellow Duval, which undoubtedly you have heard of, and, I suppose, when he returns, which may be soon, Duval will make more noise than ever, and more certain ground for it."

This reminds me of people at sea, who see a storm coming, but cannot get out of its way.

Capt. Key, a seaman now at Rouen, is very desirous of serving the King of Sweden. He is a pretty fellow, and Arthur desires you to endeavour to get your friend, Baron Sparre, to recommend him. Pray write what success you have to Mr. Arbuthnot. *Copy.*

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 16. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of the 9th, promising to take care of the enclosed for Mr. Rait, to write about the former letters that are missing, and to send the account in a few days, and stating that William Drummond, the Duke of Perth's servant, who is lately come, says he has a letter from the Duchess of Mar, but, being to part post, he is not inclined to part with it until he gives it into his Grace's own hands.

ARTHUR ELPHINSTONE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 16. Orleans.—Requesting him to forward him some letters for him which he understands were sent to Avignon, and to write him any news he should know.—If I had not paid for a month's eating I believe I should go to Blois, for Mr. Gordon tells me they pronounce the French better than in any other place. I have breakfast, dinner and supper for 45 *livres* and a handsome room. Thank Mr. Robert Leslie for recommending me to his acquaintances. They are all very well. Lord Lyon's three sons are here, but they are talking of going to Sens next month, where they think they will live cheaper.

COL. RAN. MACDONNELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 16. Barcelona.—Inquiring if his letter of the 26th enclosing one from Prince Pio to the King came safe, as he is in pain of its miscarriage, not having received an answer thereto, in order that he may inform Prince Pio, who, he is persuaded, will do all he can to comply with the King's desire, and suggesting if the King is sending to this service any of the gentlemen that followed him, that his Grace should write in the King's name to Comte de Charnèy, Inspector of the Foot, as inspectors in that country are invested with almost all the power of the foot.

J. MENZIES to L. INESE.

[1716, Aug. 5-16.]—Because the nature of the thing and the circumstances require immediate present knowledge, and admit of no delay to go further I beg you to send me your cousin Patrick's (James') opinion and direction by the very first post, as to these points following:—

1. Will Mr. Price (King of Spain) be willing or glad to have Mr. Glastenbury (Gibraltar) or Mr. Pauncefort (Port Mahon) or both put into his hands, but first into his brother Jonathan's (James') and Jonathan's own cousin Arnot's (the army's) as may be wisely and secretly concerted? I have very good grounds to desire to know it, but, if others break into it, it will only spoil it.

2. Will Patrick allow and advise Mr. William Hamilton (Menzies), the attorney, to go with Mr. Povey (Lord Portmore) to Price's house and to Glastenbury's. His objection is that he cannot leave his post and his sentry box without leave asked and given. And Povey goes very soon and takes his son alongst with him, which would give the handle for Will. Hamilton, they being related.

Mr. Gray's (Lord Granard's) eldest son is to have the management of Paunçefort and leaves this town shortly. *Verbum sapienti.*

You see the importance of absolute secrecy in those points, since, if the last whisper come about, it ruins all.

G i b r a l t a r P o r t M a h o n

11 O m t d u y b u d 3 A b g k d p w b c 569. 38 &c.

Endorsed, "Abram to Mr. Innes, R. at Avignon, Aug. 25th, 1716."

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

[1716, Aug. 17.]—I am sorry my son went to Marseilles and Toulon. It's so much charges thrown away. I am more concerned for Mr. Stewart's reputation, which I entreat you as much as possible to recover, for it's not, as they report, that he ran away with my money, but it's true he had the misfortune to lose some at cards, and that put him in a fright to see me, the sum being considerable. However I have got back from them that cheated him 2,000 *livres* value and have their notes for 1,200 *livres*, so a good part is recovered; so I beg you will tell Lords Southesk and Linlithgow and Mr. Maitland that they may be in no pain for what I may be due to them. If there's any else I am due to, it's no great matter. Pray beg the Duke of Mar's pardon for a few days for sending his account. I forwarded his letter to De la Coste (Sir J. Erskine) and another packet from my friend at Lyons, who wrote there were letters in it from his Grace. Pray deliver the encloseds, and tell Col. Hay I will forward his enclosed to Musselburgh. I sent with Barrowfield 1,200 *livres* and 1,000 with Bishopston, of which I beg 300 each may be given to Lords Southesk and Linlithgow and Mr. Alexander Maitland, and 100 to Capt. D. Nairne, and I will send more as fast as I can, but this cursed story makes every body run upon me. Lord Seaforth and Clanranald were yesternight at St. Germains. *Undated, but endorsed,* "1716, Aug. 17th."

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 17. Paris.—This is only to tell Mr. Johnson (Mar) that Jeoffry (Sparre) writ to Villeneuve (Dillon) from Brussels, and gave him a meeting this night ten leagues hence in his road hither, to be able to speak of affairs at leisure. I suppose 'tis about some material things that concern Arthur's (James') interest. Mr. Johnson shall be informed without delay. I am told in secret that the Abbé I spoke of in my last is parted a second time for Milflower (Holland). I'll do what depends on me to know his mission, and if he has orders to go farther. I give Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) an account by the enclosed of the victory the Germans gained near Carlowitz in Hungary, and therefore won't trouble you with a repetition.

Duras (Sir P. Lawless) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 17.—I received last night yours of 26 July and delivered this morning the enclosure in it for Mr. Bulflure (Father D'Aubenton), who received it with all the marks of respect and acknowledgment imaginable, and assured me he will renew his instances in a lively manner to persuade Mr. Alin (the King of Spain) to send Mr. Le Maire (money) to Mr. Le Vasseur (James) which, he says, he is sure he will do as far as in him lies. I would not have any long conference with him, it being his post

day, but will find an occasion betwixt this and the next post, to entertain him at large about it, and shall not fail to give you an account.

Mr. Janson (Alberoni) sent me the enclosed, and desired me to have it safely delivered to M. Le Vasseur. I hope it contains some satisfactory news of what is intended for him here. I beg you to acknowledge the receipt of it, that I may give an account of having acquitted myself of Mr. Duclos (the Queen of Spain's) orders.

I have made Mr. Le Vasseur's compliments to Mr. Rosecrown (the Duc de Popoli), which so touched him that he had the tears in his eyes all the while I spoke to him. He desired me to present his most humble respects to Mr. Le Vasseur, and told me he was equally acknowledging and confused at the honour he did him, to interest himself in what regarded him, and would be his eternal slave, and proud of any occasion to mark his devotion for his service. He did not tell me whether he would write to Mr. Le Vasseur, but I believe he will not fail to do it.

I hope your apprehensions of being obliged to remove from where Mr. Le Vasseur now is are ceased, and that Mr. Brisson (the Regent) does not continue to insist on so pernicious a project. I had rather see him in any other corner of the world than with Mr. Dutertre (? Rome), but, alas, where else can he be sure of a reception at this time? I shall be extremely uneasy till I hear the storm is over.

Mr. Wachope is arrived with his family at Barcelona, and I shall not fail to render him all the service I can with Mr. Fumeron (the Spanish Ministry) as Mr. Le Vasseur orders me.

Young Lusson (Lord Tinmouth) is here these twelve days past, and lodges at my house, till he can furnish one for himself, which cannot be these two months to come. He is to be married to a pretty sort of a lady of the highest quality and the greatest fortune in Spain, which match I have been managing for him since last February, and have now brought to its perfection. I had more views than one in making it, for the lady's brother is the best head we have here, and allied to all the chief nobility of this Court, who consequently will be favourable to Mr. Le Vasseur on any occasion that offers. I am sure it would be to his interest that I should make a compliment in his name both to the brother, who is a cabinet counseller and a favourite, and to the sister, who is to marry young Lusson, if Mr. Le Vasseur has not very great reasons to the contrary. I have got the former printed letter, which you sent me, translated into Spanish, and dispersed it all over the country, and will do the like by the last.

Pray assure Mr. Crussol (Duke of Ormonde) of my sincere acknowledgments for his memory of me. I have some admirable snuff in Malaga, and have directed a person there these four months past to send it to some port in your neighbourhood, addressed to Mr. Crussol by the first ship, yet no occasion has offered of transporting it thither, unless he has found one within these ten days. I will see if I can find any quicker way of sending some I have here that is equally good to your Grace for Mr. Crussol's use and yours.

Sir Henry Crawford.

1716, Aug. 17. Brussels.—Account of his intromissions with the public cash.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Tuesday, Aug. 18.—I have not yet seen any of the persons Martel (Mar) mentions in his last but have to-day writ to Mr. Dicconson in their favour. Indeed such numbers are coming every day "both from Scotland and England, most of them in a miserable condition, that 'tis not possible for M. Dicconson to continue supplying them. Were it not fit that upon occasion of the 50 last come from Scotland Patrick (James) himself wrote a pressing line to Edward (the Regent) showing him the absolute necessity of his giving now or never the supply so often promised, unless he would suffer so many brave men to perish? I know how little regard hath been hitherto had to Patrick's letters, and no answer made to any of them. But still 'tis certain that a line in his hand will make more impression than anything else can, and, if that do not produce the effect, nothing will. Andrew (Queen Mary) might enclose Patrick's in a line to the same purpose from himself, but I know they will not have that regard to what Andrew says or writes as to what Patrick doth. And in this letter Patrick might make some use of Tarnier's (?Abbé de Thesut) advice in letting Edward see that the great number of so considerable persons as follow him, and must now stand or fall by him, show plainly that he hath friends, and that his interest is not so contemptible as it hath been constantly represented to Edward by Selby (Stair) and by some of Edward's own chief advisers: That he appeals to the relation Edward hath now had, or may have from his own factor Jassemin (d'Iberville) newly come from Edgebury (England) what friends he hath in that country: That Edward cannot but now see (as certainly he doth) how he hath been cheated by Selby and his master who aim at nothing but to amuse him till they are in a condition to ruin him: That the more experience Edward hath of these people, the more he will be convinced that trusting to them is leaning on a broken reed: That he can find no true friend but Patrick: That besides his inclination and gratitude, 'tis clear to a demonstration that it will be Patrick's interest to be closely united with Falmouth (France), and interest is the strongest tie amongst persons of that rank: That Edward hath too good sense not to be convinced of all this: But what is to be feared is, that, if Edward delays beginning that good work till Herne (King George) and his adherents sees that he, Edward, hath discovered all their cheats, they will then naturally think that he hath no card to play but Patrick, and will therefore obstruct all passages, so as it will not be in Edward's power to serve Patrick as he may in spite of Herne, if he begins betimes to concert and take measures in order to it: That in the meantime nothing so necessary as to support those brave men who are come over, and may be most instrumental in restoring Patrick and securing Edward.

Martel will pardon my saying so much on a subject he is much more master of, and knows much better what is fit and not fit to be said. The enclosed from Abram (Menzies) is of an old date, it came by Will. Drummond, who will be soon with you. He hath been in England and Holland, and hath seen many friends, he is indeed a Mercury all over. If all he says can be relied upon, he hath very considerable offers made in favour of Patrick both in England and Holland, of which he will in a few days give an account himself. I send here two Hackets (packets addressed to Mar), one of them came by a particular address. Dutton (Dillon) tells me he hath yesterday given Martel a particular account of the great victory over the Turks, 100,000 of them killed and taken, 110 piece of cannon with all their tents and baggage. Prince Eugene dates his letter from the Grand Vizier's tent. What effect this will have on Edward's councils is yet a question, he is certainly pleased that they are engaged in a war, but would perhaps have been more pleased if the victory had been less complete, for Elmor (the Emperor) will now give the law with a high hand. Dutton is gone out of town to meet Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor who hath been privately at M. Holloway's (Flanders) to meet with a confident of his master's, from whom he hath now got answer to messages he formerly sent in favour of Peter (James), and Dutton thinks by what the factor wrote to him that the answer is favourable, but that the factor thinks himself in danger by being so much named in Paul's (James') family, and everything he said or did relating to Paul being known to Selby, who sent his master the very circumstances of his meeting Petronilla (James), in the wood. The factor, it seems, complains much of this. But upon Dutton's return he himself will give an account of all. Meantime Martel will be pleased to mention this to none but Patrick and Orbec (Ormonde).

I here send a letter of a fresh date which I receive this minute from Abram, it is necessary to rectify a mistake he fell into in his last. I believe I have now quite wearied Martel as I certainly have myself. Yet I must recommend the enclosed from a lady of untainted loyalty, and a hearty friend and a servant of Martel's. She will by no means take the title upon her until it is confirmed by Patrick, to whom Andrew now writes to that purpose."

George Blackwell (Mr. Ord) to James III.

1716, Aug. 18.—As my study has ever been to serve your blessed father and yourself in all your interests, so I shall do the same to the last moment of my life. You see by my last that a speedy as well as bold push must be made, towards which all hands must be at work. I doubt not if we could get workmen it would have a speedy and quick effect, but I am of opinion factors and lances with a large football would make very effective sport.

I find Lyle (? the North) is wonderfully inclined to us, and, if we could have any interest among the foremen and factors we

might, with small assistance, have a fair hazard. You have of both the same trades with you ; 'tis hard if they have no interest among their brethren.

Old Norman's (King George's) absence, I conceive, gives us a not to be lost opportunity. My heart is still upon Errinton's citadel (? Newcastle), the prettiest and most convenient hold as well as the best port in Zealand (England) or Fr[i]ezland (Scotland). I have one here that will venture into Zealand, and try once more to be master of it, provided we have workmen with football and lances ready to supply him withal, which is very easy from the coast. There would be a noble refuge and secure harbour against all the world. In fine I look on't to be a place of the last consequence to us, its middle situation, its strength, and security from all pirates.

I shall give Mr. Worthy (? Mar) an account of this affair, so you have your own to yourself. You see by one sent you how unwilling my doctor (Menzies) is, and, as he says all my friends, I should venture over. Be free in commanding me, and, if affairs require, I'll venture and go with joy. *Enclosed,*

[J. Menzies] to Mr. Blackwell (Ord).

By your last to J. W. and to your inestimable mistress you seem to have got only my first letter. I hope before this you have had my second, in which I was more positive as to your health, and now in this my third, I must be yet more positive to beg you to be assured that your venturing back at present into this dangerous and inconstant air, till your constitution get quite another turn, cannot fail to be attended with fatal consequences, nor can so great a risk be of any material use or advantage to yourself or friends as the state of our affairs, and our patience par force *stand at present. You can revive no law suit in this juncture, but what would do hurt instead of service to our interest, and we do not want new knockdowns, nor do I believe any of our friends or relations where you are, when they consider the nature of the thing and your dangerous state of health will be for any such journey or undertaking, that must infallibly ruin yourself, alarm and afflict your friends, and be of no manner of benefit.*

I am sure you will put the right construction on my absolute honest freedom, which is also the voice of all your friends here without exception, who are most capable to judge of your condition. You have a thousand pretty little airy places there in any of which you can snugly retire, and can possess your soul in patience, till the storm is over or much abated, and so neither give terror to your friends nor pleasure to your enemies.

If you take this resolution I shall from time to time give you the best accounts as well as the best drugs and prescriptions that are in the power of your most faithful and loving doctor.

Our news and the public affairs are much the same as by my last. A prodigious dissatisfaction in the people, but it can be of no material consequence as long as our army can so easily knock down the people.

JOHN CARNEGY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 18. Paris.—I design to take journey for Avignon to-morrow. I had several conferences with C[roiss]y. I gave him a copy of the letter in French concerning the King's affairs. I had also one with B. the particulars of which I'll reserve till I see you. Though your credit and reputation wants nowhere to be raised, yet I took the liberty to do justice to your character in conversation with those who were personally unacquainted with you.

The Dutch have actually signed the treaty concluded some time ago between the Empire and England, and France is endeavouring to make one of the same nature with Holland, thinking thereby to invalidate in some measure the former. Holland by this will become umpire and judge of the facts that may be construed an infraction of the treaty on either side, and I am persuaded that Prince Eugene's great victory over the Turks in Hungary will hasten the conclusion thereof, if it does not change the measures of this Court, but what influence it may have with respect to the King's affairs I cannot tell.

One thing I cannot forbear mentioning, at the same time I am ashamed to do it. I went to Mr. Innes last Saturday to know the Queen's time, that I might ask her commands before I go from this. He told me she had no message to send by me, because she had a sure and quicker method of doing it, and having seen her lately it was a needless ceremony. I did not apprehend the meaning of it, till he gave me a present, he said from her Majesty, a present of thirty *crowns*. I was surprised into it, and said no more, but that whatsoever the Queen was pleased to do for me, should be acceptable. I have got credit in the meantime to do my business, but I hope you will represent my case to the King with that uncommon favour and friendship you have hitherto honoured me with.

SIR MARK FORISTER to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 18. Havre.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed, and stating that having been indisposed he had been unable to go to St. Malo to send him the papers, but would be there soon.

JOHN FULLERTON of DUDWICK to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 18. Sens.—According to his Grace's orders I waited on General Dillon, who would have done something for me, had it been possible. But I find there is nothing to be done in the French service, who are daily breaking their own, unless a man could take up with 2 *sous* a day and ammunition bread, which if I must do, as it's very possible, I am resolved it shall be when there is war, when I may hope either to be preserved or knocked on the head. Paris not being a fit place for one in my circumstances, I have put myself in pension here, where and in the country about, I resolve to stay, as long, and it will not be very long,

as the small remainder of a right weighty purse which I carried out to the King's service about 11 months ago, lasts me, and when that is done, I hope God will provide. This I think better than to press to be at Avignon, to straiten and incommode his Majesty's subjects and servants, who have been called there, and who have merited better than I can pretend to do. Your good friend and mine, Invernetie, and I parted with very sore hearts as the army broke up, and were marching from Strathbogie towards the Highlands. Fain would I have had him return to my country, where I assured him he should be as safe as I could, and doubted not of getting an opportunity of a ship, but Mr. Mackenzie was positive they would both be safer among his friends, the Mackenzies in the North, where they went. I was flattered with the hopes of his having come over with Seaforth, but I am told it's otherwise. But I am told he is well, and I hope we shall all yet have another merry meeting on the Green.

Dr. P. Barclay to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 18. Brussels.—I wrote to you from Leyden, and was then resolved to have gone directly for Paris, but meeting some friends here I was advised this was a cheaper place to reside in, till I should receive your orders. My manner of coming over made me destitute of necessaries, for which and travelling I was forced to borrow, and have presumed to draw upon you for 100 *crowns*, which I beg you'll excuse.

Mr. Rigby to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 18. Toulon.—Mr. Gordon was here last week, where we had the honour to drink your Grace's health. I am very sorry I could not make him as welcome as I would, but we are here in the greatest misery in the world. We have neither money nor credit. I have neither sung nor laughed since I left Avignon, for it is impossible for me to be merry when I am not at Court, for my heart is always there.

James III. to M. de Magny.

1716, Aug. 18. Avignon.—M. le Noir (Count de Castelblanco) should have informed you of the receipt of your last letters, and I received an undated one this morning with one from your Spaniard. I beg you to be so kind as to make him compliments and to thank him on my behalf, while expressing to him our need of the assistance of his master at a time when I am overwhelmed by the number and merit of so many faithful subjects who have no resource but in me. I beg you to represent our needs in a lively manner to him and to continue giving me your news. *French. Copy.*

James III. to Mademoiselle de Chausseraye.

1716, Aug. 18.—Our friend who is here with me should have informed you of the receipt of all your letters. I have just

received yours of the 12th, and am much obliged for the trouble you have taken for me, though you enter into no details, but by all I can learn there is nothing new, and everything is in uncertainty everywhere. It is useless to entertain ourselves with sad reflections and distant hopes. Time and patience will at last, if it please God, produce a good result. Meanwhile one must not abandon oneself to melancholy. My mother knows how to distinguish her true friends, they are rarer than ever, and we cannot make too much of them. Our friend sends you his compliments; he is well, and I am so also, though we are overwhelmed by the heat. *French. Copy.*

M. de Mirepoix (Magny) to James III.

[1716, Aug. 18. Received.]—I have the honour to send the enclosed from our Spaniard. Lord Stair is not gone, and his departure becomes very uncertain. M. de Louville has been sent from this country to Spain. The King has refused to see him, and he has been told to leave, so that the Duke of Orleans has been obliged to recall him. This is not yet publicly known, but is not the less certain for that. No treaty as far as I know has been signed as yet between this country, England and Holland. You must have been informed that the Abbé Dubois, who came from Holland some time ago, found obstacles which appeared to him to be insurmountable. I have had no acknowledgment of several letters I have written to you, which causes me some anxiety. *French.*

James III. to Cardinal Imperiali.

1716, Aug. 18.—I enclose a copy of my letter to the Internuncio at Brussels (calendared *ante*, *p.* 339). I am convinced he is acting with much zeal and with the best intentions, but the religion of a foreigner who is not upon the spot may be easily deceived, and I know from undoubted sources that the wisest ecclesiastics of that country disapprove of this great eagerness to increase the number of the bishops in Ireland at the present time, and have represented to me the uselessness and the great inconveniences of it. Nevertheless on the representation of the Internuncio, I have had letters written to the Primate and to some other bishops of Ireland, and am only waiting for their answer to decide on the nomination to one or two vacant churches, which, I shall be certainly informed, require a pastor of their own. However, I beg you to assure his Holiness that my sole object is to discharge the duty of my conscience, and to support his zeal for the good of religion as far as I can, that my chief aim is to assure myself of the worth and capacity of the person before nominating him, which is the object of the rules I have laid down for myself, and of the precautions I take, and that, if I delay a little, it is only that I may be better informed, and to avoid the disastrous consequences of a precipitate nomination. I do not doubt you will approve of my conduct in all I have just said, and hope you will assist me with your lights and advice. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 180.

SIR THOMAS HIGGONS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 19. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter with the King's answer, and adding that a visit soon to his uncle will not be disagreeable, since it will procure him the honour and satisfaction of kissing his Grace's hand.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 19, at night. Paris.—"Villeneuve (Dillon) is just now come from Jeoffry (Sparre) after passing 48 hours with him at leisure and to his satisfaction. He desires with much earnestness that Mr. Blondale (Sir J. Erskine) should not see Humphry (King of Sweden) or apply to him on any account. being persuaded such a *démarche* would harm Arthur's (James') interest and perhaps more than can be imagined. I write this moment to Mr. Blondale according to the address sent me some time ago, and pray him strongly not to make any application to Humphry till he receives fresh instructions from Mr. Johnson (Mar). I also tell him I have essential reasons for this delay. The question is, if my letter comes to Mr. Blondale, or if he will follow what I prescribe to him. For greater security I hope Mr. Johnson will lose no time in sending him positive orders in conformity to what Jeoffry requires . . . . ."

CHRISTIAN STEWART, COUNTESS OF BUTE, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 19. Paris.—Though I have not the happiness to be in the number of your particular acquaintances, yet I may justly reckon myself amongst those of your true friends, being obliged by blood relation to be so at all times.

Having solicited the Queen to obtain from his Majesty a confirmation of my title as Countess of Bute, which I always looked on as very imperfect, conferred by the Princess Anne, the Queen promised me to acquaint the King with it, and desired me to write to some of my friends at Avignon on the subject. Amongst them I make choice only of your Grace, who, I know, is sufficient to procure the honour I demand, if without inconvenience to his Majesty, but I judge there is no fear, having waited till a precedent is gone before me, Lady Jersey getting much the same done, so that I can with the greater confidence address you upon it. The unnatural course my son-in-law (stepson) has taken since his father's death by matching with the family of Argyle has been an extreme trouble and mortification to me, yet I don't expect his Majesty will punish the innocent for the guilty, especially if the merits of that young man's predecessors, their loyalty and constant adherence to the Royal family be truly represented, a favour I must beg you to do them, seeing his Majesty may not be so well acquainted as yet with the just characters of our Scots families, as we hope he shall be, and I desire you to do but justice to one of the oldest families of our nation, the rise of which I suppose you are not ignorant of. I am far from speaking in favour of this degenerate representative

who was bred with all the principles of loyalty while his father lived, though he be now entirely out of the practice of them; it is the memory of those who have gone before him I wish preserved, seeing it was their greatest and constant care from their first original to keep their fidelity unstained and they did it effectually. If it should be said my husband broke this rule, I may venture to say he did not, but in such a way, considering time and circumstances, as his Majesty would easily forgive. You cannot but know some of the reasons which prevailed with him to come into the government on the Princess Anne's ascending his Majesty's throne. The Tories then expected to have the management of her Highness, but by the failure of Lord Montrose and some others were disappointed. It was at that time the Sheriff required an Earl's patent, which, in consideration of his family only, she granted. The great motive which urged him to ask it was to strengthen his vote in Parliament, being by that title master of four, two for Buteshire, one for Rothesay, and his own as a peer, but all his expectations failing he fell into a decay of which he died, with as loyal a heart to his true sovereign as ever subject was blessed with. Now this title being asked by him of the Princess, only with design to serve his king, it were hard to refuse those as zealous for his Majesty's service as any can be, the benefits arising to them by it, I mean, his widow and second son, who alone would suffer by his Majesty's refusing this honour, seeing we can never own it to be such but from him, though the family seems to enjoy it at present without his sanction.

George Blackwell (Ord) to James III.

1716, [Aug.] 19. St. Germains.—I presume to send yourself the letters which came to me last Saturday. I shall stay for another packet I expect, and for a return of a little money metioned in one of them. I shall never be idle where your service is in hand. You'll find it dangerous to lose time. You may rely on the intelligence I send, for my doctor (Menzies) is very intelligent and frequents the best of company, my surgeon very knowing, and my mistress a true and careful solicitor. *Endorsed*, "Mr. Ord to the King, 19 Aug. 1716."

T. Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 19. Turin.—Acknowledging his letter of the 6th. There is no news here.

Hugh Stewart to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 20. Paris.—Forwarding an enclosure by Mr. Gordon's directions, who will write himself in a post or two.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 20. Paris.—"In order to explain fully the matter in question, Mr. Johnson (Mar) must know that, when

Humphry (King of Sweden) went to Norway, he left his ministry and their offices on the frontier of Sweden, and carried only two commis of war along with him for particular dispatches. Mr. Johnson must also know that Humphry sent one of his principal ministers of state to meet and confer with Jeoffry (Sparre) in Flanders, which was the motive of his voyage. This man informed him of Humphry's present situation and sentiments concerning Arthur's (James') interest. Jeoffry assures me they are as good as can be wished for, that he received the first proposals most graciously, and said his glory, interest and Kenrick's (King George's) unworthy manner of proceeding towards him were more than sufficient reasons to authorize his serving Arthur without fear of reproach. He sent order to one of his chief ministers then on the frontier of Sweden to make Jeoffry answer on this head, but 'twas delayed and Jeoffry is well informed of the reason. In Humphry's court and council as in all others there are statesmen of various sentiments and different inclinations, who espouse interests preferable to others and sometimes contrary to their master's intention and service (*sat sapienti*). Jeoffry made me a long narration relative to this, and assured me at the same time that he has convincing proofs of Humphry's true concern for Arthur, and does not doubt he will enter into measures for their common interest, when the storm that menaces his own State is over, provided affairs be managed with discretion and secrecy on Arthur's side. Humphry is actually in Schonen and expects to assemble 40,000 men there, in order to oppose the great descent the Danes and Moscovites design to make on that coast. I writ to you last night touching Mr. Blondale's (Sir J. Erskine's) voyage and commission, and do repeat in this that Jeoffry is absolutely against his seeing or applying to Humphry. He says that would ruin Arthur's interest entirely, and promises to advertize when 'twill be proper time to send one there and that it must be Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) without noise or equipage. This is Jeoffry's positive opinion, therefore Mr. Johnson has no time to lose in sending new directions to Mr. Blondale. I must now tell you that Jeoffry desires with all earnestness no use be made of his name on any account, he is in great apprehension on this score, and made much difficulty to permit me to inform Saunders (Queen Mary) of all this matter, alleging there are persons near him that reveal secrets. I made use of many arguments to convince Jeoffry of the contrary, but all to no purpose, he persisting still in his opinion; I repeated to Saunders both what he said and apprehended, and do think it incumbent on me to inform Arthur of the same.

Nahum (Magny) seems much displeased no notice was taken of two letters he writ to Arthur, not even the reception accused. Tho' I would not communicate any important secret to him, yet in my humble opinion his zeal and attachment merits care should be taken not to give him dissatisfaction."

Sir George Sinclair to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 20. Sens.—I give you a great many thanks in assuring me of a welcome in coming to Avignon, which I would willingly embrace, had I money of my own, but I am most inhumanly used in Scotland by some I expected favour from, and have a very few months' subsistence by me, and, if I can have any more, I'll be loth to trouble the King, but when I am exhausted, I shall apply to your Grace.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 21. Paris.—"Saunders (Queen Mary) told me Mr. Lesard (Southcott) has great hopes of procuring Orlando (money) from friends in Bernard (England), and the latter . . . . confirmed the same to me. In my humble opinion offering whatever sum is got to Humphry (King of Sweden) in his present urgent necessity would produce the best of effects, and engage him to such an acknowledgement as may prove hereafter most essential for Arthur's (James') interest. Though Humphry should not accept this offer, it will show Arthur's willingness, and that his friends in Bernard are still in a readiness to supply him. Arthur, Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) and Mr. Johnston (Mar) will judge better than any other of the good consequence this may have. If the proposal meets with approbation, the compliment must be made to Jeoffry (Sparre) without delay. Such an offer well-timed augments in a high manner the merit of it."

The Marquis of Wharton to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 21. Paris.—I have by this post written a letter to the King in which I make all imaginable submission to him, and declare myself for him against all his enemies whatsoever. As I had the honour formerly when young to see you in England, I beg you will be my patron about his Majesty. I ask nothing of the King till he finds I merit it, but don't doubt of your friendship in everything.

[The Marquis of Wharton] to James III.

1716, Aug. 21. Paris.—The mercy your Majesty has shown to those of my fellow countrymen who have acknowledged at length your just and undoubted title to the crowns of your royal ancestors, and the tenderness with which they have been received by you since their return to their duty, encourages me to bow myself at your royal feet most humbly to implore your pardon for my past offences and those of my family, and to assure you that my future behaviour shall give convincing proof of my sincere and hearty repentance.

In the first place you may depend on my being obedient in everything your Majesty shall command me, as far as is consistent with a freeborn Englishman, who makes the laws of the land the rules of his loyalty, and, whenever it shall please God

to preserve those laws by placing your Majesty on the throne, no one shall rejoice more at so blessed a change than myself, and, till that happy time be come, no one shall venture more towards it, for my life and fortune shall be at your disposal. As I have been educated in the Protestant religion, so I am persuaded your Majesty will always protect the Church of England, and I dare venture to say no Catholic of your subjects shall serve my King and country more faithfully than I.

I have left my governor in Switzerland, and, instead of going to Geneva as intended by my friends, have come hither to make my submission to your Majesty and shall wait here to know what you would have me to do. If it be to declare openly for you, as I hope it will, I shall immediately repair to Avignon, and shall demean myself there as you shall direct. If otherwise, I am ready for all. I hope to be able, if you honour me with a commission, to be able to join your Majesty with a considerable body of men. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, Aug. 21.—Yours of the 12th came safe with Abraham's (Menzies') of 26 July o.s. I hear Will. Drummond is come to Paris, who came from London since Honyton's (Lord Oxford) messenger. I suppose you have heard of him ere now, and we long for both here, each having letters.

I think I understand what you think dark in Abraham's letter. Falmouth (France) is plain, and Mr. Shaw's house with Mr. Paston I take to be Gibraltar, he having once before wrote a word or two concerning it in cypher. I shall long to see more from him upon this and of his coming; he is commonly too laconic, and I cannot but say another thing of him, that I have scarce got an answer from him to any one material thing I have wrote to him since I came to France. I do not doubt he is diligent as I know he used to be, but he keeps all to himself, which makes writing to him the unpleasantest thing possible. I do not believe he'll come, and, unless there be more than I know, I see no good it could do.

We have to-day the account of the entire defeat of the Turks by Prince Eugene, of which we'll long to know the particulars. Patrick (James) can scarce be in a worse condition, I think, than he is at present, so needs must be the less concerned at what happens. Some, I know, will think that whatever is successful to Elmore (the Emperor) is hurtful to Patrick, but I cannot bring myself to think so; perhaps wishing things as I would have them may bias my understanding, but it is plain that Edward (the Regent) will do nothing for Patrick, but as he thinks it for his own interest. It is as plain he would have made up with Herne (the Elector of Hanover) with very little regard to Patrick, if the other would with him. What should make Herne more ready to do it now than formerly I cannot understand, though I doubt not of Edward's making him all the mean and low offers that can be imagined. It is good that what Herne most wants and

asks of Edward are things not in his power to bring about, which Herne could not but know, and that makes me fancy he wanted some pretext to put off the agreement Edward was endeavouring, which is not now more likely he'll be more fond of than he was, but is it not very probable that Herne and Elmore have a design together to fall upon Edward and Swift (King of Sicily) as soon as 'tis in their power, which now may not be at a great distance? When that happens Edward will find that Patrick is not the worse card in his hand, but they must find out this themselves, for it will not be our saying it that will convince them. (News about Sweden as in Sir J. Erskine's letter of the 8th, printed *ante*, *p.* 334.) *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, Aug. 21.—I am ordered by the King to write to you concerning Mr. Ogilvie of Boyne, who had a pension from the French Court in the late King's time. Application has been made for its continuance, and, his Majesty being very sensible how well Boyne deserves at his hands, since he is not in a condition himself to give him what he deserves, would have you use your utmost endeavours to assist him. (Observations about the Turks, the Regent and King George and the King of Sweden like those in the last letter.) In my humble opinion there's a formed design by Rochford (the Emperor), Kenrick (King George) and his advisers to fall upon Edgar (the Regent) and Mirmont (King of Sicily) as soon as 'tis in their power, which what has lately happened may bring soon about. (Observations on the effect this would have on James' position as in the last letter.) *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to James Ogilvie of Boyne.

1716, Aug. 21. Avignon.—As soon as we heard of your arrival in France I was ordered to write to Gen. Gordon to let you all know who were come over his Majesty's satisfaction at your being safe. I was very glad to know from your own hands by Glenderule that you were well, and, by what I heard lately from Mr. Arbuthnot, I hope your pension from the French Court will be continued. I have by the King's order written the enclosed to Gen. Dillon to do all he possibly can to assist you in it. The King leaves to you how to dispose of yourself, as you find most convenient. I wish you to introduce Gen. Gordon to Mr. Dillon, having referred to him to give him an account of the private men, who came over with you, who had deserted from the enemy. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Fanny Oglethorpe.

1716, Aug. 21.—I had one from you on the 18th without a date, and he I was obliged to communicate it to is very sensible, as well as I, of what he owes to the friend (M. de Mezieres) for his good intelligence. You will make him the compliments he deserves. You say nothing of your having received my answer to your

former of 31 July. The sweet story you write is comical, and I am persuaded it is true. (Observations on the defeat of the Turks, the Regent, &c. as in the last letter but two.) In a little time the easy gentleman (the Regent) may find 'tis time to look to his own security in another manner. I know at last the two letters I gave you at Paris which you sent under Mally's cover, and which we thought were lost, came to hand untouched. I hope the two I sent you since had the same fate. I hope I shall hear from you before you go to the country, and after you are there too. *Copy.*

The Earl of Southesk.

1716, Aug. 21.—Receipt for 400 *livres* received from Mr. Paterson in the name of William Gordon.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Saturday, Aug. 22.—"The enclosed is probably of an old date, having been thrown among the *lettres de rebut.* He should be told to put a blank cover about his letters directed simply to Tho. Bayard (Inese) as Hacket's letters were.

Dutton (Dillon) assures me he hath writ to Patrick (James) at length all he had from Kemp's factor (the Swedish ambassador), who thinks his master perfectly well disposed as to Patrick, but desires the last secrecy. He would have Sir John's (Erskine's) message to Kemp (King of Sweden) stopped by all means, because he thinks it would spoil all. This factor knows Kemp's temper better than we do, and therefore we must be directed by him as to the way of managing him.

Martel (Mar) will have seen Abram's (Menzies') proposal as to Pauncefort (Port Mahon) and Glastenbury (Gibraltar). The great difficulty is how these farms could be kept and supported if they were in Patrick's possession, for he is not in condition to do it, and I see no help to be expected from Foley (France) nor Shaw (Spain). So I have writ this day to Abram by Andrew's (Queen Mary's) direction, but told him that Andrew will not take upon himself to give any positive answer to the proposal till he has Patrick's orders, which Martel will send to Abram by first post.

As to Abram's going to visit Shaw, Andrew is very much against it, as I believe Patrick and Martel will also be, Abram being trusted by everybody where he is, and consequently so necessary at that place that his absence could not be supplied. Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger is at last arrived. I carried him last night to Andrew, who will write to Patrick about his message, which I understand to be intended by Honyton for Talon (de Torcy) and those of Edward's (the Regent's) family, but to have directions first from Andrew and Patrick. Andrew thinks, and with good reason, that what he has to say from Honyton will have more weight with Talon and that family, if they believe the messenger comes directly to them from Honyton without any knowledge of or communication with Patrick or Andrew, and therefore inclines

to stop his going to Patrick, but let him openly apply to Edward's family, as if he had seen none of Patrick's friends on this side. Andrew inclined to this before he saw the messenger, but will himself write what he had resolved and concluded after he had heard his message."

CHARLES AREskine (ERSKINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 22. Orleans.—Thanking him on behalf of his brothers and himself for his goodness in remembering them in his letter to Mr. Gordon.

JOHN BARKLY and ANTOINE DUBOIS.

1716, Aug. 22.—Accounts of sums respectively due to them, with receipts from each at foot to John Paterson for payment thereof respectively.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 23. Paris.—Yesterday I sent his Grace a letter from Mr. Barclay advising of a bill on him to me for 300 *livres*, which shall with his allowance be put to his account. William Drummond will be with you by this time. He is due to my friends and me a very considerable sum, and says a great part is for the King's account. I have herewith written to him about payment, so, if it be so, speak to the Duke of Mar that it may be ordered, the sooner the better. Please seal and deliver these letters.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1716, Aug. 23.—I send the enclosed just now come for his Grace and beg you will tell him I'll send his account by the first post. Pray deliver Mr. Maitland the enclosed, and tell Col. Owen his trunk parted yesterday, and in it a small bundle from Capt. Camock to the Duke of Ormonde.

GEORGE BLACKWELL (ORD) to JAMES III.

1716, Aug. 23.—" I perceive by my own and all other intelligence that something is expected now in the absence of old Norman (King George). If things are so forward, I humbly conceive the game may be begun once more in the North. I'm satisfied the neighbouring people and towns there are still thoroughly inclined, and, though a great many worthy families were suffered to be ruined by a private end I hinted at, that thought will now be laid aside, and I'm confident they wish another opportunity. I gave Mr. Worthy (?Mar) in writing what in those parts would work good effects, viz., 500 good men well officered, and arms for 4,000 foot and 300 dragoons with horse furniture, and I doubt not the least but the Borders will join, which would give a shrewd diversion to all the forces in England, now the Dutch are gone. I have got

Mr. Errinton to consent to go over. I shall not acquaint him with any business till I have your resolution. No time to be lost, nor should the cool lingering temper of any person have so much influence as to hazard the loss of so noble an opportunity as is now offered. I conceive, if the people that are useless with you, here at Paris and other places were sent to the coasts to be in readiness, it would do well, for, as they are scattered 'tis impossible to have them ready at a warning. Witness the late attempt, when some were but going for Fr[i]ezland (Scotland) when you were coming back."

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 23. Mezieres.—We are at last arrived at our country abode, so cannot find a subject to fill a letter with, without you are willing to know how many partridges we take in an afternoon, and if the farmers pay well, so I'll just write often enough to prevent your forgetting entirely one that esteems you infinitely.

The person I sent your letter to directed for Ireland (*sic*) has received it and is to send it to Mrs. Cleland's own hands, who is in the country at present with her mother-in-law. The misfortune is that, as you have not put the Christian name, they don't know if it's for the mother or daughter-in-law, who are entirely opposite to one another in everything. They think it's writ by me, for I would not use your name, it being at present very obnoxious. I expect every day the answer from Scotland.

"I wait with impatience your answers to the letters sent by Mac[donald], for, if we are obliged to go, it must be before the beginning of next month.

The friend's (M. de Mezieres) letters say the Emperor has beaten the Turks, which we are very sorry for, for, if they make peace, 'tis certain the Emperor will fall upon us. As it's unusual for me to wish well to the Mahometans, I can't, professing myself to be a Christian, accustom myself to do it. I shall not now wonder at the ancient Greeks.

The dispute between the princes of the blood augments.

It is impossible to tell you how agreeably I pass my time here. I spend a great part of the day with wild beasts, they are more reasonable than most men, for, though I can make no great friendship with them, they'll never be capable of betraying me, and I prefer a dull indifference to all the vain pleasures of this world. Between reading and hunting I spend my days, and it will be much against my will if ever I return to Paris. . . . Your friend Molly has found the way to entirely ruin herself by spending more than she can ever be worth, tiring her creditors by repeated promises, so that they have fallen upon her. Her mother, who has been always averse to her, won't hear of her. . . . Her mother's untimed severity has been the beginning of all that has happened to her, for there was wherewithal to have made a very agreeable good woman of her, had she been bred up by a mother instead of a tyrant. According to all the letters we

receive from that country, she must be exposed to be shut up eternally in a prison for her debts. . . . She can find no help in her family that's in England, and therefore the good natured friend has consented to let his wife go to see what can be done, and to try to have her sent to some corner of the world to some of her relations, where she may have time to repent of her past follies. . . . Don't speak of it where you are, if it is not known, for as yet I believe nobody can have heard of it where you are but MacMahon, who is my eldest sister's mighty friend. I don't doubt but some malicious people . . . will make ten thousand stories of her, but the unhappy truth is what I tell you, and I believe 'twill break my heart, for I loved her better than myself. . . . It's impossible to tell you how much she's condemned and neglected now by her dearest companions. Her gaiety, generosity, good humour, are all now horrid faults. These sort of things make one despise the generality of the world. . . . . Reckoning her unhappy state touches you, I'll send you word, if we go, what success we have. Let me hear from you. Direct for me at the friend's at Amiens." . . . . .

The news some time ago of the defeat of the Turks is now contradicted, to our great satisfaction. M. le Duc de Richelieu and M. de Gassey have been declared innocent last week by the *Parlement*. The Reg[ent] took the precaution to desire the princes of the blood not to go to the *Parlement* to prevent any dispute, so they each went to the country. The affair of the Church does not finish. The Cardinal of Paris has refused to grant a new permission to the Jesuits to preach or confess after their time is expired, which ends in a short time, and only the Jesuits belonging to the princes of the blood are excepted, which makes the *devotes* murmur mightily.

Since this was written, news has come that M. le Duc has given a *requete* to the Regent about the birth of the Duc de Maine and the Comte de Toulouse. It makes a great noise. It's said that the King is to go to the *Parlement en son lit de justice* Monday next.

Jo. Hopeson (Sir J. Erskine) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 23.—"By my last from Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) he told me he was two days ago come to Mr. Lilly's (Lübeck), whose avenue by water was now at Davys' (the Czar's) devotion, which he had all of a sudden made himself master of, and Lilly thought fit to say nothing. Considering circumstances he was well pleased to be safe himself, and by this he tells me it is so and that Mr. Arther (King of Denmark) and Davys are gone together with the broadstones (men-of-war), &c. What will become of them no man knows, but it's not believed things will go wrong, if Haly's (George's) and Anster's (Holland's) friends Mr. Preston (squadrons) do not interpose, as it's still positively said he will not, but only take care that no harm be done to what is committed to them. I was told this day that Mr. Reddings (the

transports) who was preparing on their account and order, on this side of the water, was discharged, but I do not give credit to it. I am told Mr. Davys designed to have made Haly a visit at his country house over against Daly's (Hamburg), but that Haly is endeavouring to shun it. It was public, Meinard says, where he was, that Haly wrote by Mr. Preston's present tutor (Sir J. Norris) to Whitford (King of Sweden) who would not open the letter, but sent it back by him that brought it. Meinard swears every hour appears a day and a day a year, and will do so to him till he make his visit and know what is and what is not, which I believe he will not be long a doing by what I hear of the person; yet so far he tells me that two people to whom he was obliged to speak out (otherways he could not have procured the benefit he mentioned in his last of being listed with Mr. Boulkly (a Colonel) of Bufcoat (Sweden), who has justices' of the peace warrants which will do their business), are so civil and do in such manner by him that he believes at least he'll be civilly received. He begs I should intreat for him that Mr. Truman (James) may not be displeased at his altering the resolution of staying at Mr. Daly's till he advised Mr. Flin (General Hamilton), but he is now at such a distance from Whitford (King of Sweden), that it would take up too much time; and, if he's rightly informed, there is no time to be lost, so he says his inten[tion] is good without any by-end that he hopes both Brumfeild (Mar) and he will believe it. Within two days Meinard's new master Mr. Boulkly is to go, he once designed to have gone in company with Mrs. Howard's (Princess of Hesse's) servants and equipage allowed to go with consent of all parties from her father-in-law, a good old man, who I'm told has yet to dispose of the prettiest young creature of 18 in the world, *the dog's days are over*, it's not impossible but such a proposition might, if Howard (Prince of Hesse) take heart of grace, by his means facilitate matters, tho' to be sure no mortal would so much as mention it without it was ordered, nor can I pretend to say it would be right, so pray say never a word on't as from me unless you be of my mind. If Meinard could give credit, he says, to the particular facts, which are generally believed there, tho' nobody pretends to draw the conclusion but he, and that he says is to himself only, he would positively think that Whitford and Davys were ending their differences at the expense of the others concerned, and that for hereafter that they agree to be in concert, yea copartnery, to put Whitford very near *in statu quo* and making some new purchases for Davys. So far is true that Davys is most heartily displeased with Mr. Brady's (King of Prussia) who has not at[all] kept articles with him, as to their own particular contracts, is now entirely a spectator, and was very rude to Mr. Merry's (Mecklenburg's) tenants, who you know is lately allied to one of Davys' family, and he laughs at Davys when he asks satisfaction, thinking he has other fish to fry than to consider such small things, and this you may believe makes not Davys' correspondence with Mr. Haly anything the better, who, he believes, will favour Brady, upon

which as well as the execution of Foster's (the Emperor's) order he desired to explain himself with him *viva voce*, which, as I said, was civilly refused. I know, as if I saw you reading Meinard's observations, he's always (cries his friend) ready to believe what he would wish. He foresaw it, and therefore says it's possible it may be so, but he protests to me he has examined all sides as much as his circumstances will allow, and endeavoured to make sense out of what he sees and hears and can find none other that can bear, many particulars being what he cannot write.

As for the story of Murphy's (Doctor Erskine's) meddling for his friend he has for a while laid it aside, until he see if he can rather make a better use of him, tho' he makes, and I believe you'll think it right he should, people at some distance from him believe quite otherways.

Because Meinard cannot perhaps so conveniently write to me after this, he has appointed an honest fellow at Daly's, who knows nothing of his story, to write every post to Mr. Simsone (Avignon) what news are passing. If it does no good, it can do no harm. It may still be a satisfaction to know something more of this country than perhaps you would otherways."

Mr. Boulkly of Bufcoat is sent by Mr. Benefeld (Sparre). Meinard begs you will make his excuse to his old friend Mr. Broomer's (Dillon's) uncle in law, or others, who might expect to hear from him, with many thanks to him, by whose easy conveniency he came to Mr. Sanders (Flanders), where he left it.

JOHN PATERSON to T. SOUTHCOTT.

1716, Aug. 23. Avignon.—Apologizing for not having answered several letters he had written to him since he came there, the reason being that he had nothing to say that would excuse the trouble of a letter. *Copy.*

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 25. Paris.—I have several of yours and took care of the encloseds as directed. I am much obliged to you and a great many of my friends who have so much concern and sympathy with me about this unlucky accident. I shall have you sent a copy of what I have written to Col. Hay on that subject. I waited all yesterday and this morning for the tailor to adjust his Grace's account, but both being holidays, I can't find him before the post goes, and the account can't be balanced without him. Peruse and obey David Nairne's letter, and advise me how the last money by Barrowfield and Bishoptoune is paid, that I may know how to place it. *At the foot,*

COPY of the said Letter to COL. HAY.

The very noise of a misfortune alarms the diffident world, and makes men run upon one another when there is no ground, as there is not in this accident. What was in the greatest

danger and lost at play, I have for the most part recovered by threatening to expose the concerned to the Regent as a debaucher of youth. I get back to the value of 2,500 livres *and have their notes for* 1,200 *more. This seems strange, but, I assure you, it's fact. There's some lost, but I hope not much, and I wish and expect Mr. Stewart will take example and profit by this misfortune.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Tuesday, 25 Aug.—This is only to cover the two enclosed. I had no letter myself from England or Scotland, and have nothing to add to what I wrote last post, having seen neither Andrew (Queen Mary) nor Dutton (Dillon) since, but I hope to see the first this evening. People here generally are glad of Prince Eugene's battle, but not of the victory, which they seem to wish had been less complete than is reported.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, Aug. 25.—I wrote to you the 21st, and yesterday had yours of the 18th, which I laid before Patrick (James). He delays ordering me to answer Abram (Menzies) till we have an account from Dutton (Dillon), of what passed betwixt him and Kemp's factor (the Swedish ambassador), which we expect to-morrow or next day.

As to Patrick's writing to Edward (the Regent) as you propose, both Orbec (Ormonde) and he think it would have no more effect than what Andrew (Queen Mary) can write to him and Dutton can say, which they are of opinion is more proper, and therefore that they should lose no time in doing. The heads you proposed for Patrick's letter are very good, which you will repeat to Andrew and Dutton, that they may write and speak of them to Edward, and the sooner the better.

I am sure those reasons which would be good for persuading the nephew (Louis XV.) (were he a man and the manager of his own affairs) to assist Patrick as the best way of serving himself and his country will not have great influence with Edward, he having a private view of his own, which he will mind more than the real interest of the nephew or his country, but I am persuaded that will not avail him, though he will spoil the game by endeavouring to secure for himself what he has in view. I am hopeful he will give some immediate supply, but I despair of his entering into thorough measures with Patrick till too late, as you say, and that he is cudgelled into it, which I doubt not of his being before a year is out; in the meantime he will not fail to make himself despised by all the world.

What cause Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor has to complain of things being discovered or talked of, it comes not from hence, for here he is never named. I am apt to believe it is people's thinking the thing so natural for Patrick and Kemp to be well together that makes them speak of those things, without knowing

really of them, and, for the factor's seeing Patrick in the wood, I can say nothing to it, I not being there; but, unless the factor was more circumspective than I fear he was, it was no hard matter for Selby (Stair) to discover it without any fault of Patrick's.

Speaking of secrets not being kept, of which nobody complains more than Abram, what do you think of his trusting Mercury (William Drummond) with so much as he has done, when there was no occasion, and how can he answer for it, or reproach others? He knew it is not in Mercury's power to be close, as I know from Holland he was not. Now, if anything of that come out, Patrick and those who serve him will get the blame of it as usual. It is but fit Abram should be told of this, as I will roundly. I am very sorry to hear you have been out of order. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Fanny Oglethorpe.

1716, Aug. 25. Avignon.—It was yesterday before MacDonald gave me yours of the 9th (of August, I suppose, though you write October). My master tells me your sister says that if an answer come not before the 30th to her you will be gone. I am sorry we knew not sooner, for now 'tis impossible anything we can say can reach Paris before the 30th. I'll be mighty glad to hear from you and send me your address. *Copy.*

Robert Douglas to Mr. Erskine.

1716, Aug. 25.—Concerning some accounts of himself and Mr. Maxwell.

The Earl of Linlithgow to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 25. Avignon.—Receipt for 500 *livres* received of him for William Gordon.

Col. J. Parker to James III.

1716, Aug. 25.—[Received.] I addressed myself to your Majesty by Dr. Leslie and since by his son without any answer. 'Tis not what your Majesty usually practised. I am unwilling to imagine you abandon me. I cannot call my circumstances deplorable, but infamous beyond example. On bread and water I had hoped to surmount the siege, but that failing I must have recourse to your Majesty. I appeal to your Majesty if I deserve this. What remains is to know your pleasure, that I may have nothing to reproach myself with. To die a sacrifice and at the same time despised is beyond example.

Sir J. Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 26.—I am with Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) at Lilly's (Lübeck), where he received Mr. Brumfield's (Mar's) of 25 July

and 7 August, with the copy of that of the 6th enclosed, and all his others which before that date had come to Simon's (Avignon). He had in due time heard of Daly's (Hamburg's) way of doing, which made him take a good deal more precaution about his sweet person than ever I believed he would have done, but it cost him all the while he was with Mr. Sanders (Flanders) and Nealan (Holland) a good many melancholy moments, pesting for his delay. Sometimes he blamed himself and reckoned other people would do so too, however by the might of Mary he's now here, and was ever since he came from Nealan's resolved to make the best of his way to Whitfoord (King of Sweden), "if it does our friend no good it can be said he does him as little harm, and a little pains &c. is not to be spared, and even the very possibility of success is worth all the pains of the trial, and he was convinced the agreeing the plea with Davys (Czar) (which he ought to do at any rate), being, as you say, the only way to hinder his utter ruin, would certainly make his plan be so laid as that Meinard's errand must in all good sense be acceptable, especially since by way of Murphy (Dr. Erskine) he might be otherways of use. This made him very positive in his opinion of going, till by Mr. Brumfield's of the 6th he sees in a manner a kind of prohibition till he hear, and that to boot he makes him more than doubtful of any tolerable succes, but, which is worse, Davys' friends, who took possession of the little ditcht house at the end of Lilly's water entry to the Loch-Tay (Baltic), refuse to let Howard's (Prince of Hesse's) people go, though they have both Arther's (King of Denmark's) and their master's written orders, and Mr. Bulkly (the Colonel), who is only warranted by Arther, to be sure will be not in so good a condition, but it's believed these folks will leave that in a few days, having all things belonging to Brandon (provisions) either already with or hard by Mr. Redding (the transport), so that would prove a few days' delay only. You must know, however, that Redding (transport) is not sufficient for the fifth or sixth part of what by my former I told you was with Mr. Merry's (Mecklenburg), but what I say made Meinard doubt a little was the stile and despondency of Brumfeild together that he was at the same time told by Whitford's best man hereabout, that he just had intelligence of Davys (Czar's) being come to a place as far beyond Mr. Hooke's (Wismar) as it's from this thither, in which case he thought there was ground to think a little, if it might not be of use to take a turn to Murphy and see if by him or any way else matters could come to speaking terms, which would not only be ready to make his errand effectual, but make what he would say have greater force, and perhaps humours might fall, if Whitfoord knew all that's agoing in the world, which I'm persuaded he does not do. If Davys be come there, which after morrow I'll know, an express being gone by Mr. Hooke's to see, it will for the reasons I have mentioned put him in some doubt what to do, for fear, if he go there first, how (who) knows but either Davy's folks may suspect, [or] perhaps, it may render him the less acceptable to Whitfoord, besides the uncertainty of losing the good occasion if Mr. Boulkly and Howard's servants

should go. He will not, however, determine himself till he know all. He says there is now no ground to assure you it's not his own business with Murphy will determine him one way or other, that as you would see being entirely out o'doors, and I can assure it would not at any time have had any weight when there had come any competition betwixt it and something else, nor will I be in great concern about the discovery, since I do not think he has himself to blame in anything he did in that matter; and after that a man must be a fool to let himself lose the most valuable thing in the world, his contentment, for any other loss that happens to him without his own fault, and all he bids me say more on that head is that he is heartily sorry it's come to Mr. Truman's (James') ears, especially since it gives him any uneasiness. Meinard is so fully convinced of his goodness and of the too great reasons he has to be vexed on other more considerable accounts (tho' that, had no discovery been, might have been one day useful too), that Meinard knew of it in Nealan's and he would not mention it from thence for that very reason. What is like to be yet harder, I'm told by the one inclosed in Mr. Nash's (Campbell of Monzie), is that personal debts will all be cut off, and the creditors lose all, so that the greatest part of what Mrs. Meinard (Lady Erskine) could save must in justice go that way, and I approve of her doing so, tho' she should not have one sixpence over, for neither he nor she would ever have one easy moment if any persons were sufferers by them while they could pay. Meinard says not this upon account of the paragraph relating to tools (money) for he has no earthly occasion at present nor will he, I suppose, till he have opportunity to know how matters will go, and you need not be afraid he should make ceremony if there were real occasion, for as in one case he would think it very wrong to make a bad use of so much goodness, so in the other it would be as far wrong not to accept of what would be needful for him here, if he wanted—which again I assure you he does not. You see, however, the matter was not altogether a chimera. As to the person's you mention, whom I saw at Sanders (Flanders), writing from Prescoat (Hanover) I do not believe it would ha' done, besides he is to stay but very little time there, nor indeed did I let my self be known to him, except of what side I was, for, tho' he is most sincere and honestly inclined, yet he would, I believe, be very wary, and I assure you he is so much a friend to Hurly (Lord Bolingbroke), by whom I suppose he had heard of Goodman's (Lord Marischal's) intended journey, that it would be as hard to get anything from him if he fancied it would reflect on him, but for the time I got pretty well from him and I thought too he was not quite so much a Hurlytan as when we met.

But to return to Mr. Whitford's affair, I have here already convinced some who, I hope, shall have occasion several ways to influence, that the affair with Davys is absolutely necessary for him, and if there were any way to show Foster (the Emperor) how dangerous a rival Mr. Haly (George) will be, if he continue still with Crowly (England) and that by means of what he has of Whit-

ford's he joins his old and new estate, he can by means of strong Prestons (squadrons) overawe even a great part of his jurisdiction, I'm sure he would not be mad enough not to contribute to his being dispossessed, if not of Crowly (England) at least of the other, which would in a little time lay such seeds of division as might have a good, yea sudden effect. I did not believe, nor had I as much as an idea of the consequence to be near so great of making Mr. Boyle (men-of-war) render him so very considerable in his old country, till I saw and considered it in my voyage. It makes him positively much more considerable than Mr. Foster, I mean in all. I shall enquire if any these two persons you mentioned in your postscript of 7 Aug. be at Prescoat, the last I know was both in Sanders and Nealan's, and, I was told, pretended a commission to act for Truman, but I bid the person who told me put friends upon their guard, unless they had other proof of its truth than his word. In the Highlands there is always schemes of politics, some of the Lairds will have it to be one way, some another. So for your diversion, I'll tell you their different stories. Some will have it, that Haly and Mr. Anster (States of Holland) are accomodating matters 'twixt Bufcoat and Greame (Denmark) and they all and their friends are to join and make Davys come to reason, but others can't agree to believe that, because Brady (King of Prussia) Arther and the other person, if they keep their share which certainly must be the price of Davys' (the Czar's) ruin, cannot be able by that to content Bufcoat. Others say there is to be universally a giving back a part and keeping a part, and Bufcoat must lose a share to all to get leave to have a small share of his own. A third say Mr. Maddin (a treaty) has never yet been concerned in the matter, which sentiment in my opinion is either true, or else what I wrote in my last is on the anvil, which I would still fain hope. I'm sure to make Davys believe, that the first is endeavoured by all parties except Whitford, will not be wrong and it's more than probable it has [been] proposed and rejected, and, if on the other Whitford could be brought to meet Davys half way, the things might be put in a good train. And, if things had any such aspect and should need management, I find Meinard is afraid that his being unexperienced in such matters might do Truman less service than any other who knew more, but none, he says, shall either have better will or diligence. Therefore he hopes there will be no scruple made, if one of more ability be thought needful, that it be done. Nor will he think it an affront to believe that he knows but little of these matters.

I'm pretty well assured and I believe from good hands that, if the gentlemen who were designing to visit their friend with Mr. Bufcoat do still keep their resolution, the master has made very plentiful provision and will not fail to entertain them very handsomely. If Murphy's friend (the Czar) be really come where I was informed, he is in extraordinary earnest to keep the appointment, and either Mr. Maddin has no interest at all in that affair, or he is pushing for himself to show what he can do by himself to force

the other to the particular terms that accommodates him, for it's properly he that does this by himself, and it's said positively when he went to visit Arther (who, he thinks, has got too much already by his means) this last time, it was but just he should go see if the Lairdship was good enough security for the money he had advanced him upon it. Take my word for it, he has not done yet with this country.

Meinard is so cautious that no observations be made of him until once he make his visit, that he darn't lay out himself so heartily to know what's adoing at Prescoat, as otherways he would, but, if he is still obliged to stay some days longer at Lylly's, that may perhaps be put in a better way than at present. Mr. Blake (King of Poland) and his tenants are likelier to agree than formerly, but it's absolutely on their own terms. Next occasion I shall know more. I dare say you'll be sorry to have such a correspondent to plague you with long letters about nothing. The next for that shall be shorter, but I must say one word more here, the only letters from Bufcoat that come regularly are by Nealan at present, so we cannot be sure of the answer exactly which Whitford gave to Taylor (the English Resident) but I'm told the purport of it was, he would do in all these as he found convenient, and, if the story be true I told you in my last of returning Haly's unopened, it's probably the consequence of the former. You may probably know by Nealan the exact words of answer, as soon, or sooner than we, especially if Mr. Gardiner (Gortz) and Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) be acquainted which I'm sure he should [be], if possible." . . .

Robert Douglas to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 26.—Requesting him to pay Mr. Malle some money he has paid for him.

James III. to Lord Shrewsbury.

1716, Aug. 26.—"You will have reason to wonder at my silence after the several messages I have received from you, but I was loth to write, till I had some account of a letter I heard the Doctor (Shrewsbury) had writ to me, and till I could be able to give you some light into our accounts, and am now at last writing to you tho' I cannot do it satisfactorily, but 'tis better you should know what I do, than I remain silent any longer.

As to the Doctor's letter it never came to my mother's present abode, and I have reason to believe it has been mislaid by some mistake, which you or I must find out at last, so you need not be in pain about it, but as I believe I have heard most of the contents of it by some relations of yours I shall here answer them as clearly as I can.

In the first place the Doctor's advice has been received with all the acknowledgement and regard imaginable. Patience is a sad comfort for a sick person, but Jenny (James) submits to it, being sensible of the Doctor's ability and experience and of her own weakness. As to the other particulars, all ways have and shall be tried to gain Obrian (the Regent). We have, 'tis true, reason

and justice of our side, but they have not hitherto prevailed, nor, I fear, never will as long as Obrian has any prospect of finding his own particular account in making up with Lawrence (King George) preferably to Jeremy (James). In fine 'tis private interest alone that will ever prevail with Obrian; if he can find his account in making up with Lawrence he will do it at any rate, if he fails of that, or can find more likelihood of advantage in Jeremy's partnership, he will strike up with him, so that as to Obrian all depends on what he thinks his interest; nothing shall be neglected to make him think right, but, if he thinks wrong, we cannot help it. We have at present all appearances against us, and our only resource is in his easy and unsettled temper, which may make him one time or other bend the right way; but, to conclude, I would not advise you to reckon too much upon him, but to prepare for the worst and to hope the best, which may come, after all, when we least think of it. But now for your comfort I must tell you that Katherine (Sweden) is towards us as we could wish, but conjures of us, that her good intentions may be kept as the last secret, since her power doth not yet answer to her will, and that, till her present lawsuit be a little advanced, and in a fair way, she cannot think of any but herself; but, when that is over, she promises fair; you know how fickle young ladies are, and so I think it of the last importance that we should be ready to receive her offers when she makes them, and be able to make her a handsome present at the time, which may come sooner than, may be, some may think; and 'tis however not good to be left at any time unprovided. I enlarge the less on these matters, that I know cousin Winny (Menzies) informs you of all details, but I could not but hint them to you here, that what is good in them may be improved, and that what is bad may be reimplaced and supplied, if possible, by Henry's (England's) own efforts, on whom chiefly we all depend, and who must after all exert himself as chiefly concern'd. All that John (James) can do is to be ready on a call to venture his stock a second time, with the same cheerfulness he did the first.

I find Will. Morley (Menzies) has some thoughts of quitting Mr. Edgebury (England). If the Doctor can make use of any body else, I shall not obstruct his journey, but, if it be otherwise, I wish the Doctor would tell him so, and I am sure he will not stir. I find the Doctor himself had some thoughts also of a removal, but I wish he could delay it if possible; in the uncertain state of health Jenny is in, her chief trust and confidence is in him, but still charity begins at home, and self safety must be first looked after, though his presence would doubtlessly animate and unite all the other physicians. The new assurances of your friendship have been received with all the gratitude and satisfaction imaginable, and Jeremy's concerns are earnestly recommended to your care, he always had for you all the value and kindness imaginable, but I perceive they are much augmented of late by the accounts he has had of your refusing to enter into other partnerships. . . ." *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. Parker.

1716, Aug. 26. Avignon.—By the King's orders informing him he is unable to help him, he having so many to maintain who have nothing, many of whom would think themselves happy if they had half of the pension the King knows he has. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir H. Paterson.

1716, Aug. 26.—I had yours of the 7th on the 17th, and wrote to you yesterday by a particular messenger about a particular affair, but I referred to my correspondent at Paris whether to send him on or not, and, though he go on, I believe this will be with you before him.

I have not heard from Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) since I had yours. I had a letter from T. B[ruce] which I am to answer to-day or to-morrow, though he has not sent me his address, but I suppose Mr. Gordon will know how to send it.

W. D[rummon]d, who was with you, is come here. The offers made from that country where he was last to a certain person being neglected makes all his story still the more unaccountable, but we must look forward and make use of what's past for experience.

The people who made that offer must be thanked and kept in their good intentions against another occasion.

The K[in]g has so many to maintain and so little to do it on that I do not know what will become of them, since there's no appearance of their getting service anywhere. However, he will do all he can, so long as he has anything, and desires you to send immediately a list of those who cannot support themselves, that he may see what he can do for them.

The carrying the Scots prisoners to be tried at Carlisle is monstrous, and cannot fail of provoking all that country.

A[rgy]le continues still in high favour with Hopeful (the Prince of Wales) which as long as he does there's no hopes of him. What you tell me of his cousin with you is very comical and that of H[?enry] C[?unningham] of B[?uquha]n no less.

I am afraid you have nothing to expect of favour to your family till next session of P[arliamen]t, and then, as they write from London, 'tis thought they'll give jointures, as to the three who have got them, their case being the same, and people generally cry shame for the others not being put on the same foot. Those three have been obliged to their Whig friends. I heard from my friend t'other day, and believe her affair is finished by this time. That and the other two will, I hope, be a good preparative to the rest, when Parliament meets, which will be the time for their applying if things stand as they are till then.

I had a letter from the P[leni]p (Sir John Erskine) at Amsterdam, and long to hear from him again. I hear from t'other side there's a discovery made of some effects of his at home, that I am afraid will prevent any success in his private affairs by the means he proposed.

I suppose you know ere now that Lord Seaforth, Gen. Gordon, Clanranald, Lochiel, Glenderule, Cameron &c., are come to France, and the two last here with Brisban, so there's an end of all that affair, and 'tis but what was to be expected.

All here are well, and nothing but good agreement and quietness save now and then disturbed by some of S[tai]r's spies.

I shall be glad to know what effects that victory in Hungary has in your parts of the world. We can scarce be worse than we are so it cannot do us much hurt. Have the Dutch signed the offensive and defensive league with the Emperor and George, and what is to become of their new league with France? *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to T. Bonnar (Bruce).

1716, Aug. 26.—You sent me no address in your first and none in yours of the 13th, but I fancy W. Gordon will get this conveyed to you. I laid the accounts you gave me before the Master and he hopes you'll continue them.

W. D[rummon]d is come here, and 'tis odd our friend at London would trust such a Mercury with what he did, when he complains that secrets are not kept, but how can they this way?

As to Wesc[om]b you write of, he is known to us, as your namesake where you are can tell you. I wish that person had not been so over cautious to write of O'Neal's letter to S[tai]r, but there's no help for it now, only I hope he mentioned nothing of names. I believe Wesc[om]b to be an honest man, but there's no occasion of trusting him overmuch. However, you gave the right caution about him, not to let him think he's suspected, as indeed he is not. He is employed but to get us intelligence of one certain thing, which he has occasion of doing better than any body. The person who wrote the letter, the copy of which you sent me, is, I am sure, employed by S[tai]r, and sent now by him to H[anove]r. Tell Sir H. C[rawford] to endeavour to continue those people in their good intentions of furnishing those things when there's another occasion, which I hope shall be some time or other, and perhaps sooner than is yet known, though the affairs of Europe must take another turn first I fear, but they cannot hold long as they are by all appearance. I'll be glad to know what effects this victory in Hungary has in your parts. Have the Dutch come into the offensive and defensive league with George, and what is become of that with France and Holland, and what do you hear of the King of Sweden? Let me have an address and a key to write by. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. R. Macdonald.

1716, Aug. 26.—I had yours of the 16th three days ago, which I laid before the King, as I did your former. It seems not freeing my former letter to Perpignan made it miscarry. Therefore I shall repeat what I wrote. The King had Prince Pio's letter, and desires you to return him his compliments and thanks for your good intentions and endeavours, which he hopes may have

good effects. If there be a favourable answer from the Court, and the King on that send any of his people to that service, I believe he will order me to write to the Comte de Charney, as you advise. When Prince Pio has any return from the Court I shall expect to hear from you.

I return many thanks for your bottle of water for my deafness, but it was gone off before it came.

JAMES MURRAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 15[-26]. London.—I have been three weeks in the country with some of your friends, and had yours of the 7th last night when I returned here. I assure you and I beg leave to assure Mr. Knight (James) that anyone who entertained a suspicion of my concern and sincerity in his service did me very great wrong, and therefore you will imagine the pleasure I received from what you wrote about that matter. Let me say that when Mr. Killegrew James) thinks any person deserves to be trusted by him, it is absolutely necessary that he put such a degree of confidence in him, as cannot be shaken by the whispers or insinuations of people of less weight than himself, otherwise every day may occasion something which may give very undeserved uneasiness to both. For instance, as you know, I was formerly on a pretty fair foot with Mr. Anton (Argyle) and his brother. I have lately visited them of purpose to keep a door open there, in order, if I found any opportunity, to use it for Mr. Killegrew's service, and yet I don't know how this may be construed by some people. If Bates (Bolingbroke) could have been prevailed on to publish an advantageous character of Mr. Knight, which would have effectually contradicted other stories which have been reported in his name, which was the design of my writing to him, I'm sure it could have done no disservice, and the intention ought to be considered in those cases and not the consequences other people may draw from such a fact, without knowing with what view it was done, so that I cannot but say that I hope my zeal for Mr. Killegrew's service is and has been such, that I think I may converse with any person whatever as occasion offers, without incurring any suspicion or being obliged to trouble you with so long an explanation of every circumstance, many of which may happen in one day.

As to other matters, so far as I am able to judge, I think you may depend that Mr. Anton is the last man you can expect any friendship of, for he is in a most entire confidence with the gentleman I formerly mentioned, and seems to build all his prospects upon that bottom, so there is no manner of encouragement to talk to him or his brother on that subject. The situation of Gray's (George's) family affairs here is very intricate, for, though Anton was disgraced by him, he is the only man who advises his son, by whose advice he affronts every day the p r e s e n t m i n o s t e r s 47, 2, 23, 61, 16, 59, 19, 27, 33, 59, 1, 22, 55, 23, 2, 61 and C a r d o g a n particularly 18, 13, 30, 8, 25, 12, 26, 28 and his patron's friends.

M a r l b r k b r o u g h
It is remarkable though, that 27, 13, 2, 29, 9, 30, 40, 15, 30, 1, 14, 4, 60
C a r n a r v a n
and some of his people, as 10, 26, 2, 59, 26, 2, 41, 26, 28, and
C a r l t o n
18, 26, 30, 50, 19, 25, 28 don't seem fonder of the present
m i n o s t e r s
27, 33, 59, 1, 22, 55, 23, 2, 61 than Mr. Anton, and the last two are thought to be in a scheme to trip up their heels. Whatever is in that, it is not to be thought that people who have provoked
P r i n c e
the 47, 2, 33, 28, 10, 16 so much and have been so much provoked
k i n g
by him can ever be fond of seeing him 21, 24, 59, 12. It is for this reason I apprehend that in process of time you will have more reason to expect friendship from other people than Mr. Anton and I would not have you shut the door against anybody. I shall be glad if Mr. O'Brian's (the Regent's) eyes could be opened, but till that happens, or something elsewhere, you can have no part, but to be quiet. This is a time of perfect inaction, and will be for some months, but I am apt to believe next winter will be the reverse. My absence at present can therefore be no loss to you, and for the future there's nothing that can be thought of for Mr. Knight's service, but I will undertake with particular pleasure if my circumstances can permit.

Having given you a state of your family affairs I'll inform you of our news. The Ministry talk of passing a vote on the Duke of Argyle as soon as the Parliament meets, and sending him to the Tower. Last post brought an account that the King has acknowledged his marriage with Madam Schullenberg. I would not have writ this, if I did not think I had some authority for it, for I am assured there is a letter in town from Mr. Stanhope to that purpose. Both these things give no small uneasiness to us, whom you know to be sincere wellwishers to his Majesty and his royal family. I shall go into the country for good next week, where I shall have it little in my power to do Mr. Knight any service, but if he has any particular commands I suppose you'll contrive to let me know them. I beg you to offer my duty to Mr. Killegrew and to return in the most respectful manner the compliment you made me from Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde).

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 27. Paris.—Concerning accounts of payments to various people.—Your comrade Sanders (Alexander Gordon) must find out some other way of living, for I can't afford it, so don't flatter him to his destruction, for he must some way or other look out sharp for bread. When I am sending everybody his account I will at last send his Grace's, but that cursed villain, the tailor, has detained me three days and is not yet come this morning.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, Aug. 27. Avignon.—I had this morning yours of the 19th, 20th and 21st altogether. If you put them into the post at different times you should inquire why they were not sent as you gave them. There's the greater reason for this, that your letters are commonly a day longer coming than others I receive from Paris, and they mostly come under Pajot's cover.

I communicated all to Arthur (James) and Fitzpatrick (Ormonde), who are mightily pleased with the assurance Jeofry (Sparre) gives of Humphry's (King of Sweden's) good intentions, and the first is very sensible how much he owes to Jeofry on that account. I have by this post writ orders to Blondale (Sir J. Erskine) as you advise, and, if he gets yours, he will certainly follow what you tell him.

Fitzpatrick will be ready for the expedition as soon as Jeofry advertises it is fit, which it is hoped he'll take care to do in time, that he may the better know how things are with Bernard (England) at that juncture, it being absolutely necessary to know what he can then do.

We hope and flatter ourselves that Humphry will be able to prevent or defeat the storm he is threatened with at present, and that Jeofry will soon have the advertisement to give for Fitzpatrick's going to him.

Jeofry may depend on all being kept an inviolable secret here, and that his name shall not be so much as spoke of, and I doubt not it will the same with Saunders (Queen Mary) and those with him. My compliments to Jeofry, and Fitzpatrick desires you to do the same for him.

Perhaps Saunders would show you or give you an accouut of a letter I wrote to Lesard (Southcott). I shall be very glad if he can be instrumental in getting Orlando (money) from Bernard, and I wish he may make that his province without troubling himself with other things. Other ways are also taken about that, of which I have greater hopes, but all that is yet very uncertain. Your thought of making an offer to Humphry what is got that way is very good, and, if made, it must certainly be to Jeofry, but 'tis thought that cannot be done, till we are more certain of it, and even then there's another consideration, how far it can be done, unless it were on Humphry's actually employing it for Arthur's service, since those with Bernard give it only upon a view that way, but let us once get it and then it will be time to think how to dispose of it. That will necessarily take some time, and, I am afraid, cannot be till towards winter, and before that Humphry's greatest straits will be over one way or another.

I wrote to Mr. Innes two days ago, which you should see. I have a letter from him of the 22nd to-day which I have not time to answer, but tell him the way taken as to Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger is very much approved of.

Nahum (Magny) is to blame for taking pet, for Arthur wrote to him lately and Fitzpatrick since, but it seems he puts himself upon a high foot, since he expects Arthur's acknowledging every letter. I am perfectly of your opinion about him and so are others.

I am afraid Blondale may have wrote to Niger (Gen. Hamilton) before he got yours, so how he shall proceed will depend in a great measure on his answer. You are desired to advise this with Jeofry, and write to Blondale upon it, I having referred it to you, in the event of Niger's having advised him to proceed. The last I had from him was from Amsterdam of the 8th, and he thought to be at Hamburg in three days. He bids me continue to address him by Brussels as I sent you, but perhaps Mr. Gordon may have heard from him since and have a new and more certain address. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. de la Coste (Sir J. Erskine).

1716, Aug. 27.—Truman (James) has ordered that Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) should do nothing further in the affair with Whitford (King of Sweden), he having good and certain information that it is by no means fit at this time to make the least offer of that kind, and this, not upon any unfavourable thing upon Whitford's part towards Truman. They must have their own way of working, therefore I hope Meinard has not wrote yet to Mr. Flin (Gen. Hamilton) with Whitford, or made any progress in anything of that matter, and in that case Mr. Truman orders him to let it quite alone, as if there had never been any such design, and not so much as to speak of it to anybody whatsoever. In case of his having already wrote to Mr. Flin and got a return to proceed, Mr. Broomer (Dillon) is to advise you what he is to do, to whom I have wrote this post, and Meinard is to conform himself to what he writes you. I suppose you had lately a letter from him advertising you of all this. It is upon concert with him and Benefield (Sparre) all this proceeds, who are certainly the best judges.

If Meinard have a sure way of securing those papers he was intrusted with, let him do it, and, if not, he may destroy them. Truman wishes you good success in your own private affair, and desires you to inform Meinard of what's above.

Perhaps you have not heard that Mr. Errington (? Gen. Gordon), Mr. Lacy (Lord Seaforth), Mr. Casy (? Clanranald) and Mr. Adamson (? Cameron of Lochiel) are come to Asfeld (Paris). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord John Drummond.

1716, Aug. 27. Avignon.—I had yours of the 4th not many days ago, the gentleman who brought it having been long on the way, and I have heard nothing further of your letter to Lord Marischal. All that affair is very unaccountable, but as I never gave any cause for it, so the general interest shall never suffer on my account, and I shall not be to blame if we be not as united as ever. I do not doubt of your zeal for the King's service, but I do not well apprehend your meaning in what you say of a verbal commission. Avoiding to be a charge to the King is what we should all study as you do. I believe he is very well satisfied

with your service in all you were employed to or from him. I know nothing of your having failed in it, and am persuaded you will always do your best to serve him. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Abram (J. Menzies).

1716, Aug. 27.—My last to you was on 28 July, save a note on the cover of one I sent you enclosed on 2 Aug. Sure I might have had an answer ere now, I have scarce had what can be called a particular answer to anything I wrote you since April, which makes writing both disagreeable and useless. I had yours of 19 July (o.s.) on the 9th. You complain in it of my using wrong lists. Why did you not tell me sooner, for I thought they had been all right, and indeed those you speak of are so imperfect that it's scarce practicable to use them to purpose.

I have seen yours to Samuel Jones (L. Inese) by Thomas' (Duke of Perth's) servant, who came here two days ago, and another to him of 2 Aug. (o.s.) which came here the same day, and a note concerning Mr. Glastenbury (Gibraltar) and Mr. Paucefort (Port Mahon), which I got the day after, all which I am ordered to answer now.

You complain of things not being kept close at Auberton's house (Avignon), in which you do them wrong, for but three people there have communicated to them what is worth keeping, and you know them not to be babblers, but pray how can things or persons be kept secret when they are told to such a fellow as Thomas' Mercury (W. Drummond)? as I find a great deal has, for which there was no occasion. and, before I saw him, I heard from some with Holloway (Holland) that he had been more liberal in his talk than he ought.

There was no occasion either of his being told of Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger coming, or that he used to go to Honyton in disguise. Now when these things come out, as 'tis too much to be feared they may, Auberton will surely be blamed for it, though he be as innocent as he is with other things of that kind of which he has been accused. I believe Mercury is very honest, and can carry a letter as well almost as his godfather, but all that know him know discretion is none of his province and that it is not in his power to keep anything. As to Blackwell's (Ord) going to see Edgbury (England) I, nor none with me knew anything of it, and I do not believe he designed any such thing, nor do I know any of his category who does, so Will. Hamilton (Menzies) may see he was more alarmed than he had occasion. I cannot help being a little peevish about those things, there having been no ground for them, and, though it be hot enough here, people have not yet quite lost their understandings.

Honyton's messenger is not yet here, but I believe he is by the road from David Clark (? the French ministry), who it was thought fit he should speak with in his way, so I shall say no more as to him now, only I wish he may have influence with him. You may be sure all ways are tried with O'Brian (the Regent) for Arnold's (the Army's) effects, but I fear all is in vain and will be

so, till he alter his ways of thinking and his present views, which this message may contribute to, I hope, and, had he not his own personal interest so much in view, it certainly would. What he was designing with Hannes (Hanover) is certainly at a stand at present, but he's endeavouring all he can to bring it on again, though I hope he will not succeed. On that depends Jonathan's (James') voyage. Keep things and persons secret with you, and you may depend upon it here, and also that nobody that can do hurt shall be sent.

I suppose you have heard that most of those who were with Heathcoat (the Highlanders) are now with Foley (France) and some of them come lately.

All means are using with Holloway (Holland), but how you think muslin (money) can be had there is what we cannot comprehend, and Mercury says nothing as to that commodity from thence. If Edgbury does not furnish that, I see not where it can be got. A letter and powers for getting it shall not be wanting, as you shall see soon.

Mr. Polton (Philips) may be as easy as we can make him as to Capt. M[cDonald], for all is done in our power to keep him from being of any trouble to him or others of his friends.

I understood who you meant by Paston before you explained it and saw it was a mistake. As to the queries about that affair, it is hard to give a resolution, you giving so very few of the necessary lights. It would seem that Povey (Lord Portmore) and young Gray (Lord Granard's son, *i.e.* Lord Forbes) have given you some ground to believe their good intentions that way, but how can they be sure of their power to perform what they intend till they be there themselves, more peoples' consent being necessary? And we are told these folks will be far from any thoughts of that kind, being violently bent another way, but should it be in their power to perform it, what could Patrick (James) do with such expensive things at this juncture, when he has nothing to defray it? We fear Price (King of Spain) is in bad hands and would not venture a present breach for them, nor assist for defraying the charge, if Patrick could get them, but, were it otherwise with Price, it could not be done without a long negotiation, which is dangerous to try and cannot be done till you explain it further.

As for Will. H[amilton], the attorney's, going with Povey Patrick leaves it in a great manner to himself, which he can best judge of. If it be for his own interest or a good appearance of its conducing to Patrick's, it were hard to hinder him; and could not his post in the sentry box be supplied by some other such as the little knight (Sir R. Everard) or some such in whom friends have a confidence. The enclosed for Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury), which you must deliver, speaks of it, and tell Will. H[amilton] to advise that point with him.

I am to write to you again in two days, and shall say anything that has escaped me now. But now I must tell you again how necessary it is a stock of muslin (money) be provided by Edgbury on many accounts, and, unless that be, it is needless for Mistress Jean (James) to think of getting any tobacco (? arms) which it is

necessary she should have in readiness to send to market when there may be a sudden occasion and not to be slipped. Though Kathren's (Sweden's) affairs should come right again and she be willing to assist Mistress Jean to set up, there's no doing without muslin, and it is not impossible she may get free of her present incumbrances, which will be now soon seen, but should Mistress Jean not have the muslin ready, the other could give her no assistance.

Tell Mr. Morpeth (James Murray) I have his of 23rd July last to-day. To avoid their being so long on the way let him put his letters for Le Brun (Mar) under a cover for Mr. Bayard, merchant at Paris, for its being directed only to his care caused this to lie so long in the post. By what he says it seems you did not communicate to him what I wrote to you concerning muslin in a long letter in April.

You'll seal and deliver the enclosed to Freeman (Floyd).

Were it not possible for Edgbury's people now, when they are idle, to be providing themselves with tobacco, which is a commodity they ought not to be without, and might be done without making a noise to alarm other traders ? *Draft in Mar's hand.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 28. Paris.—I wrote to you several times lately, and my last one was yesterday, to which I expect an answer as soon as you can, that I may balance those people's accounts and know to whom I am due.

I enclose his Grace's account, showing a balance due to him of 374 *livres*, 8 *sols*, 2 *deniers*, but no postages are stated till I hear if they are to be placed to his account for the King's service, and if so, the balance will be a good deal due to me, so let me know his Grace's mind, and what allowance they think proper for an assistant's entertainment. As for his trouble I suppose it may be easy in those times of general distress.

In counting with R. Arbuthnot and Mr. Ouchterlony some of them were for making me pay all Currie's balance of about 9,000 *livres*, which I think unjust, so we submitted our difference to friends, but the affair has occasioned the dissolution of our compány, so I am left to do for myself. My small stock is in hands that I can't so soon gather it together, therefore I beg you to deliver the enclosed to W. Drummond, and push that affair as far as the King is concerned, that I may get payment, for it's hard I should be a sacrifice to those people.

Pray read, close and deliver Lord Panmure's letter, and tell Lord Kingstoun or any other that I must give money, so that they would send their bills a little time before they want money. Read, send and deliver all and speak for my last payment. It's, by God, a shame to tear me to pieces, and almost everybody does it.

Col. Harry Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 28. Leyden.—I have got safe this length after many rubs and difficulties, having kept the hills all along since the

break of the army with a party of our gentlemen, who with resolutions underwent all hardships, but, being often harassed and assaulted by the enemy's forces we were forced at last to separate, every one to our shifts, and I made the best of my way over.

I have but little to say as to the affairs of our country being in a very desolate condition at present, till a happy return revive it again. The barbarous and cruel usage our nation has met with has put generally the people in edge for double dunts, and I doubt not there is abundance of true Scots hearts and hands to stand by it. I hope every man will double his diligence in what concerns his Majesty's interest and their country's good.

All your friends in Scotland are well and long to see your return again. I spoke with your trusty Mr. M. the night I came away. He had not time to write, but said he would with the post. He desired me to tell you that the signatour concerning the Duchess' jointure and your daughter's portion was passed in the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh in very homely terms—Francis, wife to the late Earl of Mar, and your daughter after the same. I spoke to your friend Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson) about this, who would give you an account last week. I was to have writ to you with his packet, but slipped the post.

I designed when I came over to come straight to Paris and from that to Avignon, but presume to give you the trouble of this, begging you to send me your orders with advice how to dispose of myself.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, Aug. 28.—Desiring him to address the enclosed to Abraham (Menzies), which is only a cover to some letters he is to deliver that require some haste, and also enclosing a copy of a letter from Lord John Drummond with his answer, which when he was writing he was never more puzzled, for he cannot comprehend Lord John's meaning, which he has sent open that he may deliver it, after showing it and the copy to Andrew (Queen Mary), he having wrote of it to Patrick (James). *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Abraham (Menzies).

1716, Aug. 28.—The enclosed from Mrs. Jeanie (James) to Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) you will deliver as soon as it comes to you, and a letter and power mentioned in it will be sent in a post or two.

Some very knowing people think Joseph (James) should make an offer to Katharine (Sweden) of the present of muslin (money) he expects from Mr. Edgbury (England) to encourage her to enter into the match with him, and finish it soon, which would be a great help to her in her present trade. The opinion of his friends with you is desired on it. The other enclosed for Mrs. Morris (Duchess of Mar) you are desired to give to *Mr. Ramsie* to give her, and she will give it to whom it belongs. It is about

some of Mr. Morris' (Mar's) family affairs that require some dispatch; so lose no time. Morris wrote to you a long letter yesterday and will have occasion to write another in a few days.

R a m s i e i s A r x s
8 A r s m x n 3899 x t R a i t 495. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Bishop of Rochester.

1716, Aug. 28.—I would have writ much sooner to you, had I not been expecting some accounts by which I might have been able to have cleared some points, but I can defer no longer acquainting you with what I know, begging you to help me with your best advice. You still, I find, flatter yourselves with great things from O'Brian (the Regent), but I can give you little comfort on that head. He has and shall be constantly solicited, but 'tis neither reason nor justice, but interest alone that will determine him, and, considering several steps he has made of late, we have no reason to believe he thinks it his interest to befriend John (James). Witness the project once on foot to turn him out of Mr. Auberton's (Avignon's) company. However time may create great changes, and, if nothing else prevails, who knows but a simple view and consideration of matter of fact may at last open his eyes, though I repeat we must not reckon on him; we may hope the best, but must prepare for the worst. As for Sangster (King of Sweden) he is certainly an honest plain dealer, and inclined as we could wish, but, till his present suit be further advanced, and nearer a conclusion, he can give his attendance no where else, but after that he promises fair, so we should get our deeds and papers ready, that, when he calls for them, nothing may retard the commencement of the suit. I suppose you have thought of a little stock of money, for without that no lawyer, but especially this last named, will ever trouble his head about us, for you know how indigent he is.

You will shortly receive a line from Jenny (James) on this head which may be of use among partners with you, and of which you are desired to make the most prudent use, this affair being left entirely to your management, if you think it advisable or convenient to take that load upon you. If otherwise, you are desired to appoint by advice of friends some proper person.

Jenny's journey to the waters (Italy) is still uncertain, though there is less probability than ever of its taking effect, since Dr. O'Brian presses it no more, nor I hope will not, for Jenny has an inconceivable aversion to it, which nothing but force can overcome, and sick persons must be humoured sometimes even for their good.

I need say little of Stapleton (Bolingbroke), now you know all that relates to him. He is, I think, at present more worthy of pity than anything else. I am very glad what relates to him was approved by you and friends, and I must add that it was the previous knowledge of your sentiments of him that determined Jeremy (James) to act as he did.

Though you soldiers have generally but little good nature in you, yet I believe you will not be sorry to know that all our

friends here live in perfect concord and union, and there is all reason to believe it will continue so, but I shall trouble you no more at present, referring you to cousin Winny (Menzies) . . . *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the E[arl of] Ar[ran].

1716, Aug. 28.—Amongst all the bankrupts that have been of late, it has been a sensible satisfaction to me, that you have so well weathered these hard times, and the continuation of your friendship is of no less comfort to me, nobody having a truer value for you, of which you will shortly see a proof. Honest William (Menzies) will and hath stated our accounts to you, so I shall refer to him for details and to your worthy kinsman here (Ormonde), who is honoured and esteemed by all that know him, but by none more than cousin John (James), who does nothing, as you may believe, without his participation and advice. It were to be wished indeed he were able to attend on Harry (England), but, to supply that defect, I hear Mr. Oliphant's (Ormonde's) brother (*i.e.* Lord Arran) is to be soon charged with that attendance, which is but necessary, considering Harry's ill state of health and phrenetic disposition. A lucid moment is precious, and therefore one ought always to be in a readiness to lay hold of it. Mr. O'Brian (the Regent), as the ablest doctor, has been consulted, but, as interest alone sways with him, there is not much to be depended on from him. He is learned, 'tis true, but has neither application nor good nature; he that bids fairest will always be best looked after by him, and, though we must never despair, without he changes his present sentiments, no good can be expected from him. As for Katharine (Sweden) she is truly hearty, but her patient in the North so entirely takes up her time, that, till his health be a little more settled, she can think of none else, but then she promises fair, and, I believe, if we had but a little money to put in her view, we should gain her entirely, but that is essential as the world goes, where nobody does anything for nothing, and on this you will be spoke to by Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester), so I shall enlarge no more upon it, nor is it necessary to trouble you more here, but to assure you that Jeremy (James) will always be ready on a call to venture his stock with his partners. *Copy.*

Mr. Philips to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 28.—Receipt for 33 *livres*, 11 *sous*, 6 *deniers*. *French.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Aug. 29. Paris.—Referring to his letter of the day before and requesting an answer as soon as possible.—I understand by Lord Southesk he has 400 *livres*, so they will be a good deal to satisfy all my other debts with Lord Linlithgow, Mr. Maitland and Capt. Nairne, so let everyone have a share till I can send more, and, if possible, give Capt. Alexander MacDonnell one or two hundred *livres*, till I have more money. I know Lord

Linlithgow will take but as he wants it, and, for a new fund, I have written to-day to Lord Southesk to enclose to you a bill of credit on Avignon for 545 *livres* which my correspondent sent him, and I have paid the value long ago, so pray take up this money immediately, and, if you can, offer a part of it in my name to Lord Panmure till I can send gold, which I hope to do in a few days with Gen. Gordon.

SIR JOHN ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 29.—You would be surprised if you saw how uneasy poor Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) is, "not near so much on his own account as on an affair of much less consequence. I was with him last night when he received a note from Nash (Mr. Campbell of Monzie), telling him that the garden (mine) about which you were so much concerned, and thought should have been his ruin, made Nash make an effort immediately to agree Murphy's (Dr. Erskine's) brother (*i.e.* Sir J. Erskine) and your friend Haly (King George), and that Mr. Slingsby (Lord Townshend) by Crafton's (the Prince of Wales') allowance, (who has also ordered Nash to write to that person to leave Mr. Sims (France) where they believe him to be) sent to Mr. Prescott (Hanover) to give a letter of attorney to act for his concern in that matter, of which he made no doubt, and that he had sent a letter a post before containing the terms which Mr. Doyle's (Charles Erskine's) eldest brother (*i.e.* Sir J. Erskine) was to do, but that Meinard has not seen, but in one enclosed to Murphy he calls them gentle. It is brought about thus. There was a new plan to be taken by a famous gardener (mining engineer) of the matter in debate, on which Nash represented to Slingsby that Trotter (the House of Commons), who would not fail to put in for his share if the plan appeared reasonable, before Haly agreed with his antagonist, Haly would have nothing to say at all, whereas he would have in the rigour some part, and he or some friend might have a little more than the rigour too. The reason was good and thought so, so far as both he, Crafton and the others have given their opinion, and Driver (Sir D. Dalrymple) gave his help too, as I am told. He being asked how far justly Haly could claim, positively determined, and I believe very justly, that c (2) and a (3) was to fall, when there was lb (50) in all, but without power from Mr. Brumfield's (Mar's) brother (Thomas Erskine, a Lord of Session) and the rest of that family (the other Lords) there was no power to do anything, but why should Meinard be so impertinent as to be so vexed about his friend's agreement? On the one side, some advantages which by it appear to the friend and even to Truman (James), but, if he stir a bit farther at present (now when there is one sent from Crowly (England) to find him and give a letter which explains all), fifty to one but it might give suspicion of what there is no ground for. At Nealan's (Holland) the person sent will know where he is, and will no doubt give account of it to others with Mr. Longhorn (London), who may innocently or

perhaps necessarily give account of it to some, who would probably enquire after him, and so he might do more harm than good. On the other hand, as he has more interest in Truman's plea than Meinard's, and lays it a great deal more to heart, in case anything could be done in the other affair, as he does not think it impossible, he would never forgive him, if it was omitted, and particularly if occasioned by what might seem a preferring of Murphy's family to the other, and I assure you he would never make a scruple if he were not afraid of doing harm, and, though he has Murphy to see, yet there will certainly be people who tell he was not there, if Haly be set to enquire. I tell you what I have advised him is, since a friend of his (brother to that lass where Brumfield was the evening of a pretty remarkable day) will in probability be with him in a few days, if he finds by him that he may be out of sight for some weeks without its being noticed, he should still follow his old project, but, if that Mr. Bulkley (the Swedish colonel) go before that happen, or if he find by him that he cannot be out of the way, he, as I myself would be, will be damnably puzzled. For curiosity's sake give me your opinion and another's what you would do in that case, if you were in it, and you must not balk my fancy, for I am in great pain to see the uneasy state he is in, who tells me . . . he is in danger of doing hurt to his best friend Truman, whatever side of the question he embraces. I fancy neither you nor he will misunderstand his way of talking nor mine of writing, but most freely give me your mind, though it's like the matter may be over before it comes. I shall endeavour to get him to do as prudently" as I can.

Postscript.—When just ready to send away the enclosed, "I received a message from Whitford's (King of Sweden's) friend here, who tells me by the answer that Davys' (the Czar's) servant gives to Howard's (Prince of Hesse's), he does not expect to get away till all be over, which will be long in all appearance, and therefore he advised me to tell Meinard his opinion of going to Nealan, writing from thence, and going from that to Bufcoat (Sweden), but that also *est du long haleine*, that it astonishes me, though he swears both will be sooner than it's probable to do the one alone the nearest way, for that place is so overgrown with stinking Davys' and Arther's (King of Denmark's) broad stones (men-of-war), that the road, which now he says will not the greatest part of this season be otherwise, cannot be reckoned tolerable. This is most puzzling, for at that rate Meinard had better not been here at all, he cannot see Murphy neither, and last of all it will look as if I had contrived this on account of what is within."

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 29. Lunéville.—I had the Duke's approbation to write by yesterday's post to the Elector, and enclosed him a copy of the King's letter with the change his Majesty approved of. I also dated it 6 Aug. instead of 6 July, that it might not appear I kept it too long. I also left out the

article regarding the Pope's soliciting, because you mention there is no more of it. I had just now sent me from Nancy yours of the 19th, with the two enclosed drafts regulated by the King. I conceived indeed you had received them ere you wrote to me of the 13th, and, though in explaining your letter to his Royal Highness, as he desired, I observed you made no mention of the two letters, he answered that the King did in his, and that he was sorry he did not approve of sending an express to have a positive answer, but, since his Majesty would have me write only by post, I ought to urge for a clear and present answer, which I did in the most amicable and obliging terms I could use, and such as I do not fear will offend or puzzle the Elector as a messenger might, nor do I see any inconveniency in soliciting earnestly such an answer, for, if he be still bent on this match as formerly, his answer will not be a flat denial, and, if he has some other marriage in view that may be agreeable to his daughter, to be sure, he would give us no promise of waiting for a change that might facilitate the business. I know he improves as much as he can the Elector of Bavaria's friendship since he came to his neighbourhood, whether with a design to marry his daughter to the Electoral Prince or to contract a link for their common interest in Germany is what I cannot well guess. A little time will show if there be any disposition towards a marriage, and, if Madame de Kinigle be come to Innsbruck, I hope I shall learn what is doing there and be able to inform you. I shall immediately send any answer the Elector makes, but for this time cannot but show it the Duke, he being privy to the letter, &c. If there be room for further correspondence, I shall manage it as well as I can, and as secretly. My hopes are but weak, but his Majesty may rely on my zeal to forward an affair he has so much at heart, and that, I think, squares entirely with his interest.

You are informed by this of the victory of the Imperialists at Peterwaradin over the Turks. If a happy star had not attended Prince Eugene in that affair, his supine conduct had lost all, and, though he came off with a complete success, he has lost a great part of his reputation, and showed himself much less a General than the Vizier. If he takes Temeswar, as is thought to be the design, it will be a fruitful victory to the Emperor; if not, it is but a war begun that will prove wholesome to France in its present circumstances, though, in my weak opinion, it were more our interest the French were attacked, for, weak as they are, they would strain a point to put the King in a condition to land in England with a body of men, and it is much to be feared that a long peace betwixt the Christian princes will cool the disposition of the people there, and accustom them to a yoke they cannot of themselves shake off.

James III. to the Marquis of Wharton.

1716, Aug. 29. Avignon.—It was a sensible satisfaction to me to receive your loyal letter the Queen sent, and to be con-

firmed from yourself of what she wrote to me of you. Your sentiments are received by me as you could wish, and well deserve not only an ample forgiveness of what's past but an entire forgetfulness of all the mistakes of your family. You are young enough to have time to repair them, and, I am persuaded, you will do your best towards it. "If the laws of the land are the rules of your loyalty, you may be sure they will be the rules also of my government, and the security of the Protestant religion under it ought to be very manifest to all thinking men, especially when they consider all the assurances I have given on that hand, and to which assurances I am resolved to stick inviolably."

(The rest of the letter thanks him for his tender of service, but conjures him to keep his good intentions to himself till the time of action comes, advises him not to return to England or remain too long in Paris, from whence his relations may find means to take him away, but to make the tour of France, beginning by Orleans and Bordeaux, after which he can come to Avignon and see him privately, suggests, as his governor was left in Switzerland, he should take with him some discreet person who knows the language, and recommends a person named Panton, now in Paris.) *Holograph and two copies.*

The Duke of Mar to Thomas Innes.

1716, Aug. 29. Avignon.—The King being well informed of your knowledge of Scotch history, and of your great pains to discover the faults and errors of former writers of it, would look on it as a very good service to himself, as it would certainly be to your country, if you would set about writing a complete history of Scotland till the union of the Crowns. This is indeed a great work, but what his Majesty is well assured you are very capable of, and it having been for a long time so much your study it will be the easier to you. Therefore it is not only his earnest desire you should set about it with all expedition, but he lays it on you, which he expects you will not decline. I hope the collections you have already made will make it a work of less time than at first it appears to be. *Copy.*

The Duke of Ormonde to [the Marquis of Wharton].

1716, Aug. 30. Avignon.—Expressing his pleasure at receiving his lordship's letter and seeing his inclination to pay his duty to the King, who himself is writing to him this post. Whenever his lordship shall wait on him, he will be convinced it is impossible for the nation to be happy but under a prince who has so many great and good qualities.

The Duke of Mar to the Marquis of Wharton.

1716, Aug. 30. Avignon.—Expressing his pleasure at receiving his letter of the 21st, and hoping to see him an eminent instrument in restoring his King and country to their just rights. When

he comes to know the King personally, he will be thoroughly convinced how happy his subjects would be in having such a Prince to reign over them. *Holograph and Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Countess of Bute.

1716, Aug. 30. Avignon.—I had yours of the 19th, and the King showed me what you wrote to him. I did the best I could to answer what you expected of me, and, as you will know from the Queen, though his Majesty finds an inconvenience in doing actually what you desire, yet it will be made much the same to you; he being unwilling to refuse what is desired by one so zealous for his interest. I doubt not of your educating your son in the same loyal way, and would fain hope that even his brother will be yet found a loyal subject to his Majesty, for I know he was brought up so by his father, and that even since his death he had not lost all sense of those good principles. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Gordon.

1716, Aug. 30. Avignon.—About various business matters, adding he has done what he could to get him satisfied for what William Drummond (Mercury) owes him, and congratulating him on losing no more by Mr. S[tewar]t. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, Aug. 30.—Thanking him for the two Hackets (letters addressed to Mar) sent in his of the 25th. "They tell me of Mrs. Morris (Lady Mar) having got her affair finished both for herself and her child, and I wish others may get the like in time to ease Patrick (James) and Andrew (Queen Mary) of the intolerable burden now on them. There's a power to be sent soon to Edgbury (England) from Patrick, which, I have ground to hope, will produce money against winter. We heard from Dutton (Dillon) about Kemp (King of Sweden), but I cannot help thinking the factor (ambassador) told him little (for anything we know) for his 20 leagues travelling. You will do me the favour to deliver the enclosed to Lady Bute. Andrew will tell you what is ordered in her affair." The other for your brother, is, as I understood by Lord C[lermon]t, as it was desired. If you would have anything of it altered, it shall be done on your returning this. I hope he will comply . . . to which you will, I doubt not, contribute all you can.

For a certain reason I should be very glad to see those papers Cameron brought over from the Highlanders after Q[ueen] A[n]ne's death, and Patrick says you have them. Mr. Barclay, who was chaplain to the army in Scotland, is by this time, I believe, at Paris. He is a clever fellow, and did very good service. Pray introduce him to the Queen. *Copy.*

W. Gordon to the Laird of Bishoptoun, at Avignon.

1716, Aug. 31. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter. Will observe what he writes as to the making of his and Glenderule's shirts when he has got the linen he wrote of from Clanronald. He has sent his son the receipt to Bishoptoun for the gold.

W. Gordon to J. Paterson.

1716, Aug. 31. Paris.—I refer you to several I wrote and to the above to Bishoptoun, from whom get the gold, and dispose of it as I have written. If my son be returned, he may save you that trouble, and if not, I must entreat you to be at the pains, and also to get that 545 *livres*, which Lord Southesk should have had long ago, or, if his lordship wants, let him receive it himself, and you may get back the 400 *livres* and give up his receipt, or he may keep both and advise me accordingly. I received yours of the 23rd and forwarded Ezekie's to his brother yesterday and Southcott's was left at his house. Pray address to him straight, for it is almost a league to send them.

Since writing the above I had a letter from my son, so give him instructions and let him immediately give out that money by Barrowfield and Bishoptoun as also the 545 *livres* that Lord Southesk should have received. Lord Kingston has credit on me for 100*l*., whereof he drew 50*l*. at Bordeaux. If he want money, let him send me his bill and I shall send his money as soon as I can. I am surprised at the Duke of Ormonde's goodness in ordering my son 400 *livres* for going to Marseilles and Toulon. I hope he has not spent so much on that journey for that way of doing won't hold out with me.

I understand by a brother of Campbell of Munzes that Sir Henry Stirling had leave from the Government of England to come over and offer conditions to Sir J. Erskine in order to his return and have George's pardon, and that Sir Henry was actually come abroad, I suppose to Holland or Flanders, for this.

Thomas Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 31. Brussels.—I sent you about three weeks ago a copy of a letter written by Anthony Hammond to Lord Stair. "It came from Mr. Wescomb and was under his cover recommended to the care of Lieut.-col. Faulconbridge, a captain in the Brabant regiment of Hartop in garrison here. This Faulconbridge served King James in Ireland, was very active, was taken prisoner there, condemned to be hanged, and made his escape. He has always openly declared his principles, and for that reason has been oppressed in his pretensions, as far as Cadogan's interest could go here, which has been very great till of late. At the siege of Brussels he did a considerable piece of service, but (for the reasons mentioned) he never had any recompense, until the time that the Barrier treaty was adjusting here. He has a great interest with the Baron de Rainswoude, who is one of the

States of Holland for life, and, being one of the persons entrusted by the States to adjust the Barrier treaty, he pressed for a recompense for Col. Faulconbridge, who accordingly was made governor of the Castle of Ghent, and has the pay of it, but, by Cadogan's means, never was put into the exercise of his office, and thus it stands, the Emperor not being as yet recognized, does not put him in possession, neither do the States of Flanders meddle with it. When Mr. Wescomb passed this way he called for Faulconbridge, and promised to correspond with him, and got his recommendation to his friend, Baron Rainswoude, but, upon receiving the mentioned letter, Faulconbridge gave the Baron a caution about him, but still keeps up his correspondence with Mr. Wescomb, and indeed I advised him to do so for two reasons, first, lest Wescomb may still be on the right lay, and next, that if he is not, yet Faulconbridge, being upon his guard, may perhaps profit by it.

This account I wrote to you, that you might take measures accordingly with Mr. Wescomb, who says he is sent to Holland by authority from your parts. I did not indeed write it so fully because my letter was to go from hence by the common post, which they say is not so safe as I could wish at this place, but this comes to Paris by Doctor Barclay. I told you also that I had got Faulconbridge's recommendation to the same Baron, on behalf of a gentleman who brought a letter from you to Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson). By this I send you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Wescomb to Faulconbridge, by which you will more clearly discover if Wescomb is playing a fair game or not; if he has no commission to propose anything suitable to the contents, it's easy to judge of his behaviour; if he is really authorized to make any such proposal, I believe a hint from you will be necessary to encourage Faulconbridge to credit him, in a manner of that importance, and that you may the better judge of all circumstances, Faulconbridge is somewhat mercurial, a little vain, very brave, I believe very honest, and is very active, and by his open way acceptable to people here, particularly to Count Veghlen, general here. This day a courier from Hanover to Paris passed this place in his return from thence to Hanover. I know nothing of his errand. He told Dame Janet (Lady Dalrymple) that her husband would be here to-morrow, she has been mighty impatient, he having stayed so long after his appointed time. He gives her no other reason for his stay but that he waited for his servant, who is sick at Paris. In his letters to his lady, he says that the defeat of the Turks extinguishes the hopes of the Jacobites. Yesterday we had great rejoicings here upon that account, the people here are full of hopes that now the Emperor will be in a condition to force the Dutch to do them justice in repairing these articles of the Barrier treaty of which they complain. Yesterday I was with an eminent banker in this place, who told me that a very knowing correspondent of his in Holland had some time ago written to him, that soon after the arrival of the Dutch troops from Britain the States had resolved to disband 6,000 of their

troops, and that by last post the same correspondent had written to him that upon the news of the Turkish defeat they had altered that resolution, and were to keep all their troops on foot. . . . .

Yesterday Sir David Threipland came here, with Lyon of Ogle, and Mill of Millfield, and this day Strowan." *Enclosed,*

MR. WESCOMB to COL. FALCONBRIDGE.

I earnestly recommend you to discourse your friends where you are, if it be feasible for our landlord (James) to be in safety there, and what real assurances they can give of their protection, in case their Sovereign should be prevailed on to disturb him there, and also to inform yourself, if our landlord cannot have a security there without the consent of their Sovereign, how such a leave of him is to be obtained, for this is a matter of great moment to us, and we must go on sure grounds and not on conjectures. Therefore pray let me know the soonest you can what is to be done in it. If it can be obtained, it will be greatly acknowledged to you by my principal.

The entire victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks will make the French look about them, and may have some good effect, for it has always been the custom of the Turks to make peace soon after they are beaten, and the Imperial army, flushed with their success, will not lie still afterwards.

The Dutch keep off yet from entering into any treaty with France or England, though very much pressed by both, in which they act very wisely, for it is certainly their interest to keep as they are. As to our fleet in the Baltic, they have orders to attack the Swedes, as appears by a Council of War held some time past, when Sir John Norris had account the Swedish fleet was at Bornholm. But the Dutch Commodore who was summoned to that Council, refused to attack with them, saying he had no orders from the States to do it, at which answer Sir John was very angry, and dispatched an express to his Master upon it, as did the Commodore to the States, which was dispatched back a few days ago, but I don't know as yet the orders which were sent, but I shall have an account of them soon. Our affairs at home continue in the same posture, and their divisions are now our strength. If the business of our landlord's having a security with you is likely to succeed, I shall take a trip to you. 1716, *Aug.* 20. *The Hague.* Copy in Sir H. Crawford's hand.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 31. Leyden.—On behalf of his brother who has been some years in the sea service, and last aboard with Capt. Gordon, both of whom have been laid aside by the present managers, and who, having been introduced to the Sicilian Ambassador at London, has engaged in that service, till his master have

use for him, requesting the Duke to procure the King's recommendation for him at that Court. He has been promised to be first lieutenant of the 60 gun man-of-war he is now sailed in. Several of those that were of the sea service and are now turned out, have taken the opportunity of going into this service on board the ships which that Ambassador has liberty to buy at London.

Our friend Mr. De la Coste (Sir J. Erskine) is now at Hamburg or near it, and last week his nephew, Sir Henry Stir[ling] came here from London to see him, and is gone to him. He says he is to bring him back to this conntry, which was all I could learn of him.

Your friend Ch[arles] Kin[naird] and his lady came likewise over here last week. He has been all this while incog., and he found it not convenient to be there longer. He saw his friend Sir W[illiam] W[yndham] before he came away. He goes up to Aix in a day or two, and will write to you fully himself. He left all your friends well at London.

That letter of the D[uke] of O[rmonde] to his countrymen has made a very great stir among them. I know not what it is, for I have not yet seen it, nor has anybody in these parts. They likewise talk of a new declaration, but since you never mentioned anything of that, we are afraid, if there be such a paper set about, it must be a forgery, and people here are very desirous to know what is in it, if there is such a thing as either of these two papers. It's certain several copies of such papers have been lately seized at London.

They write from thence of great reforms to be in the army, and they are yet like to come to no resolutions about how the prisoners are to be disposed of. Yo[ung] Hopeful (Prince of Wales) is making up a party of his own in opposition to the present managers, with whom he is not at all pleased, and he refused to see Cadogan lately when he came to Hampton [Cour]t, to wait on him, and sent Charles Cathcart to tell him he would not see him. I hope, when again they all meet, there will be some squabbles among them.

Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) tells me he heard from you lately, but the Knight (Sir J. Erskine) was gone before he got your letter, so Mr. Hooker did not see him. I desired you in my last to let me know about Mr. Demster (Westcomb) whose name is in Mr. Hooker's paper; we want very much to have an account of him, and if he's one that's entirely trusted. He has been twice here with us and I find he is a great projector. I resolve to have little to do with him till I have an account of him from you. He says he has written frequently of late to where you are, and proposes something which may be proper for Mr. Robertson (James) to go into. I must refer you to Mr. Hooker for the transactions where he now is. The enclosed is from Harry Bruce; I endeavoured to persuade him to stay in this country, but he is gone on to Brussels. Mr. Blair's (the Turks') defeat is very much lessened by what it was first said to be, and it does not seem to please so well in these parts, for they are afraid it may make Mr. Ingolsby (the

Emperor) too powerful. Some people will make us believe that that gentleman and some about him are friendly to Mr. Robertson, and they think some pains should be taken there, particularly Mr. Ingolsby's mother, who has much to say with him, is a well wisher.

There are several particulars in my two last, that I will be glad to have a return to. What you write about Me[thv]en, Mr. M[au]le says he does not understand, so you will please explain it in your next. That gentleman is now the contempt of all his countrymen, and his behaviour is still such that none of his fellow prisoners will converse with him. I wish you would write to Mr. M[au]le himself. He wrote to his brother some while ago, but has not yet heard from him. When you write, please mention Mr. Hooker to him, that he may converse with him. *The last paragraph on a separate piece of paper is dated* 2 *Aug., but is endorsed, "Sir H. Paterson, August* 31*st."*

DURAS [SIR P. LAWLESS] to the [DUKE OF MAR].

1716, Aug. 31. Madrid.—My last letter to you was dated the 24th, since which I have received none from you. I have since been several times with Mr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) and represented to him the contents of yours of the 4th, and the consequences and necessity of sending speedily Mr. Le Maire (money) to Mr. Le Vasseur (James), of which he gave an account to Mr. Allin (King of Spain). He desired me this morning to forward the enclosed to Mr. Le Vasseur, and to make his excuses for delaying his answer so long. He also told me he makes no mention in it of Mr. Alin's name, nor writes of the matter recommended to his care, but in general terms, having express orders not to particularize anything, though he gave me to understand that what was expected from Mr. Alin, as to the sending of Mr. Le Maire will be complied with, and that measures were taken for it. If so, the letter I sent you two posts ago from Mr. Duclos (Queen of Spain) must have given you some light of what is designed to be done on that head, and Janson (Alberoni) must have had a great share in the determining of it, for, as I told you before, nothing of the kind is done here without his concurrence. They are all very mysterious on the matter, which makes me have the better hopes that they intend to do something handsome on this occasion, and the conjuncture is very favourable.

We have no news worth communicating, only that the West India fleet is arrived at Cadiz, which brings very considerable sums for the King and for particular persons. I do not yet know the quantity, but the common report is, that it amounts to ten millions of *crowns*. It could never come in a better occasion, for all this country is very bare of money, and both the troops and the people in a perishing condition.

Young Lussan's (Marquis of Tinmouth's) affair draws daily to a conclusion, and he only waits for Mr. Le Vasseur's consent, some necessaries from France, and a power from his father to end it. The person he associates with is very agreeable, and

brings one way or another 500,000 *crowns* into the company, besides a prospect of inheriting at least as much more in money, and an estate of 60,000 *crowns* a year to which that person is immediate heir, the brother having no children.

(Concerning the snuff ordered to be sent for the Duke of Ormonde and the Duke of Mar.)

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1716, Aug. 31. Avignon.—I have just received your Majesty's letter of the 10th. "Je suis aussi sensible que je dois etre a tout ce qu'elle marque de son amitié et de celle du Roy a mon egard, que j'ose dire meriter en quelque sorte de leur part par celle que j'ay et aurai toute ma vie pour eux. Il ne seroit pas juste a moy de m'attendre (? etendre) que Vos Majestés fissent en ma faveur ce qui pourroit nuire a elles memes dans la conjoncture presente si facheuse dans toutes ses circonstances pour toute l'Europe, et leur propre penetration leur developpera mieux que je ne pourrois faire dans cette lettre toutes les suittes et les consequences de ce qui se passe a present dans le monde. Un gouvernement haï et meprise d'un peuple que la force seule soumet a ses loix, et un peuple qui fait sans cesse ecclatter son mecontentement contre luy, et ses bonnes intentions pour la bonne cause sont des faits et des preuves qui me donnent de solides esperances, et qui devroient, ce me semble, faire tenir sur l'avenir une attention qui paroit uniquement occupée d'un present dont il n'y a rien de moins fixe ni de moins stable. Mais, sans multiplier des reflexions que V.M. fera sans doute mieux que moy, je me contenterai ici de luy representer simplement le malheur et la misere d'un nombre infini de personnes de distinction qui ont tout perdu pour moy sans que je me trouve en etat de subvenir a la moindre partie de leurs besoins pressans, et sans esperance de le faire, si Vos Majestés ne m'en mettent en etat. Je m'addresse donc a Elles avec d'autant plus de confiance que je connois la droiture et la bonté de leurs coeurs et leur generosité naturelle et que ne pouvant faire pour moy a present ce qu' Elles desireroient, je suis persuadé qu' Elles ne seront pas fachées que je leur montre en quoy elles peuvent me temoigner leur amitié, et m'en donner par là des arrhes asseurés pour l'avenir.

L'obligation que je leur en aurois seroit d'autant plus grande, que je suis plus vivement touché des maux de mes fideles sujets, pour lesquels j'ose repondre que leur reconnoissance envers de si puissans bienfaicteurs egalera et accompagnera toujours leur attachement inviolable pour moy.

Ce n'est pas a moy a prescrire a Vos Majestés les moyens d'executer ce que je leur propose, ils seront toujours aisés a un esprit aussi ingenieux qu'est celuy de V.M. a mettre en œuvre tout ce qu'il y a de grand et de bon. Je m'en rapporte donc uniquement a Elle et, attendant avec confiance une reponse digne de celle qui la doit faire, je vous supplie d'etre bien persuadée que vous ne travaillez pas pour un ingrat." . . . *Copy in Mr. Nairne's hand.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir Patrick Lawless.

1716, Aug. 31.—It was yesterday before yours of the 17th came. I immediately communicated it to Le Vasseur (James), and delivered him what was enclosed, which said not much. It acknowledged the receipt of his some time ago, but made no apology for being so long answering it. However, it is civil, and gives a good rise for Le Vasseur's insisting for Le Maire (money), which he has done. You will take care of the enclosed, and I would fain hope it may have some effect, now there's so great occasion for it. I also enclose an abstract of some letters from du Tertre (Rome), which you'll make the best use of you can. It will at least be a good handle for Bulflure (D'Aubenton) to use his good endeavours, and, if Mr. Allin (King of Spain) can be prevailed on to do anything, it would be a very private way, and could be of no inconvenience to him with respect to his affairs with Mr. Heron (Elector of Hanover).

I hope Mr. Le Vasseur's remaining with Pussole (Avignon) is in a better way than it was some time ago. Had the new agreement between Mr. Brisson (the Regent) and Heron gone on, it would certainly have been to Le Vasseur as we apprehended, but that affair has been at a stand for some time, and, I hope, will not come on again, though Brisson is doing all he can to bring it about. I believe by the high and unreasonable demands Heron makes, which are not in Brisson's power to perform, especially with respect to Mr. Le Moine (? King of Sweden) that he has no mind to the thing, which is Le Vasseur's only safety, for the other would stick at nothing.

It is hard yet to tell how Mr. Bagnole's (the Emperor's) late success may change the face of affairs. It is generally thought in his parts, as I have from good hands, that, as soon as he has made a little further progress and reduced two places which they look upon not to take much time, he will make up with Mr. Dubuisson (the Turks) who, they doubt not, will be glad to do it, and so turn his efforts against Allin and Brisson, but especially against the first, having that affair so much at heart that, *if Allin should offer him the half of what he has, he would not accept of it*, and that it is with that view chiefly he has made up so strict a friendship with Heron. Folks with you perhaps will not believe this, but they may come to repent, when too late, not taking measures in time to enable one who would be willing, as he might be able, to assist them in that case, but by their ways they are like to secure a potent enemy, when they might, with very little trouble have had a true friend. It may be the same thing too with Brisson, but he and his folks seem resolved to deceive themselves, and not to see what they may shortly feel without power to resist.

I am very glad to hear of young Lusson's (Marquis of Tinmouth's) good fortune. Pray make him my compliments. I acquainted Mr. Le Vasseur of what you wrote about that; he said very frankly that, whatever he thought of the father, and of his way towards him, he had nothing to say against

the son, but was glad of any good fortune that befell him, and desires you may let him know as much, and also make compliments in his name to the young lady and her brother upon this match. I hope young Lusson got a letter from me which went under your cover.

I made your compliments to Mr. Crussel (Duke of Ormonde) and told him of the snuff.

Things with Le Grand (England) and also with Lambert (Scotland) and de la Vallée (? Ireland) grow more favourable every day for Le Vasseur. 'Tis hard there's nobody to enable him to make use of so favourable an opportunity, but he must have patience, and I have no doubt of his succeeding at last. Several of his friends are come from Lambert of late, who could do no more good at this time with him, but they have brought assurances under the hands of most who are behind, that they will be as ready as ever when another opportunity offers. Nothing can be undertaken with Le Grand, Lambert or De la Vallée without some of Mr. Le Roy's family (? troops) with each of them, and a great number would not be wanting, provided there were good quantities of Mr. Beaulieue's effects (? arms) to be sent there at the same time. How easy were this for Brisson and Allin, or any one of them, but 'tis needless to preach to the wind, tho' by all appearance those two must join stocks at last, and what will they be able to do without they have a friend with these three gentlemen?

By the last and best accounts we have, Le Moine is like to be yet in such a condition that Dalmont (? King of Denmark) and Le Gras (? the Czar) will hardly make their designed attempt against him. We have no doubt of Le Moine's good inclinations towards Le Vasseur, as it is his interest, but he is so pressed at home that it is not at present in his power to do anything that way.

Col. McDonald wrote lately to me, to let Le Vasseur know that Prince Pio had wrote to Court for leave to take into the service any of Le Vasseur's people he should send, but we have not heard as yet what answer he got.

I believe I shall write to you again soon, and give you an account of a most hellish design against Le Vasseur, discovered by the greatest accident in the world; I hope to be able to give you the full account of it in a few days, and it will show the world what wretches Heron and his people are, and how unsecure they think themselves as long as Le Vasseur's in being, which may convince others what a rotten foundation Heron stands on. *Copy.*

JOHN ELLIOT, the baker, to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, Aug.]—Requesting he would be pleased to order him some small allowance, which he will want only for a little while, being so weak that he is hardly able to draw his legs after him, and having an ill distemper, the bloody fluxes.

THE SAME to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug.—Requesting him, if he cannot send him the 62 *livres* and tenpence that is due to him, to send him by the bearer 40, he being very ill, and having kept his bed these two days.

JOHN WALKINSHAW OF BARROWFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug.—Memorial concerning the advance of 52*l.* 10*s.* made by him for the prisoners in Stirling Castle mentioned in his letter of 29 July (calendared *ante*, *p.* 315) and desiring redress.

——— to GEORGE BLACKWELL (ORD).

[1716, Aug.?]—Your swaine is indisposed so has desired me to write for her. You never had a more constant lover. I wish her illness does not come from the concern of your health. She has written you 16 letters and received only 9 from you. The nymph, your confident, has received two, one yesterday which seems of an old date, though it bears none. It says you have written several to your friend, but have had no news from her. Your last was sent, but we have had no return. The agreeable lady had 55 *guineas* to send you, but she has not given them yet, I know not why. As soon as she does they shall be sent. The enclosed is from your doctor. This is the third. Your surgeon wrote to you last week, and now only refers you to the enclosed. So soon as you let the state of your health and the opinions of your physicians where you are be known and how they agree, then you may expect further advice and prescriptions. No doubt your living and consultations for your health will be chargeable, and your bills not being punctually answered is no small trouble to me, so I want to know how you are; and, if better, what hopes your physicians have of your speedy recovery, or if it will be the work of nature and take some time, for your friends here are of mighty concern about you, and have different accounts, some say you are much better, and are like to do well very soon, others say you are worse. I would have you rely on your physicians where you are, for only they can perfect the cure. You may it is true have advice from this, they may and will contribute their mite, which can be no more at this distance. Mrs. Morton has never been in town, nor is she expected.

We have no news, only stories of foolish English mobs, not worth minding, while we have such a brave and loyal army to keep them in order.

The Prince and Princess dine every day at Hampton Court in public. His Grace of Marlborough is better at Bath. Arg[y]le is out of all except his Royal Highness' favour, which, it is said, he possesses as much as ever, and is frequently at Court. Though you are not acquainted with the rebels, you may have heard of

them. Their servants are got out of prison, and, if the Prince could, it is thought he would be very favourable to all the prisoners.

Your swain, nymph and husband make you an offer of their humble service.

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 1. Nancy.—After sending away mine of the 29th, "the Duke assured me, he had a very fresh account that the Elector Palatine was actually treating about a match betwixt his daughter and the Prince Electoral of Bavaria. I imparted to him some time ago my suspicion of it, and, though he appeared then not to give in to it, he took some measures to be informed of the matter, and indeed it is likely enough. H.R.H. added as his opinion that he was sure France had a hand in that project, and being already sure of one of these Electors found this handle to secure the other upon occasion by forming a knot that may probably make them more unanimous in what may relate to their interest, but, without prying so far into the secret designs of state that I know Charles does not much trouble himself with, the alliance is in itself so very suitable, that I need no other reason to believe it. At the moment the young Princess takes to it, and the young Prince's person is much commended by those that saw him. I observed to H.R.H. that on the grounds he gives this match, it ought to be much more disagreeable to the Emperor, than if she had been married to the King, but he answered me nothing. 'Tis not likely though that either of those Electors will dispose of their children this time of day without the Emperor's approbation, and, if the latter has a mind to quash the project, it will be by giving one of his nieces to the Bavarian, as 'twas always the common opinion he would, but on the whole matter we will, ere long, learn the truth." I fear this account may give his Majesty some concern, but the moral impossibility there is of compassing what he wishes for, as things stand, ought to make it more indifferent to him, at least I dare say it is on this principle the father and daughter have changed their notes, if really they did. I hope they will be candid enough, if so, to give us no amusing answer.

Sir J. Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 2.—I am with Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) who not having for two days before learnt anything from his former acquaintances here, took a booby-hutch and went this morning to the ditcht house he formerly mentioned called once Taunton (Travemunde), where he found H. (four) Harison (1000) Davys' (the Czar's) Fannel (dragoons) who in company with redding (transport) had been three days abroad, and travelled as far beyond Mr. Hooke's (Wismar) as to it. When all here expected to hear was turned copper (Copenhagen) was returned by mis-luck to Taunton (*sic*), and, if Fannel's distinguishing character from

Fullom (horse) be allowed to continue any long time in its present state, the quality and quantity of it will both be much impaired, several of them having already failed. Copper has indeed had very large dealings in everything with Brandon (provisions) so that he will have no more occasion for him of a very long time, and in hopes that Mr. Brandon cannot be near so long wanted as they expect by Bufcoat (Sweden), they design, as some say, to be but slow in their long spoken of process against him. But he is taking a pretty compendious way, for Crowly (England), Nealand (Holland) and Greams (Denmark), and of late Lilly's (Lübeck) for allowing redding to Davys are all equally dealt by, which most people fear may do him hurt at length. This situation, with Davys' folks' answer to Howard's (Prince of Hesse), puts Meinard more and more to a stand, by having much less hopes of making his visit practicable than he had 14 days ago, and, for all my gaiety in sending such a bantering letter to the Marquis, which he will probably show you, yet I cannot help sympathizing in the real grief he has for the incertitude he is in to determine himself aright. He is afraid that as by his of the 26th, you would think him perhaps too keen, so by that of the 29th you'll think him too much on the other side, and that change of mercat days has strange influence, and particularly by one paragraph, where he thinks he said the affair might perhaps be over ere he could have your opinion, which he hopes you would understand it might be by attempting to follow the first resolution, but not by giving over the affair, unless he so determined by what you write, and I assure you in his name, that if you think it is more your common friend T[ruma]n's (James') interest to go on in Whitford's (King of Sweden's) affair, than that he should accept of the other, he'll have no difficulty to throw it at his heels, tho' I guess there has been tools pretty much already used in the matter. Meinard's correspondent from Longhorn (London), as Meinard sees by two short lines relating to others not yet received, was, before he knew of his leaving Mr. Simson's (Avignon) infinitely earnest to have him at hand, and that, as soon as the matter could bear he must come over, which he reckoned absolutely necessary for his business. This, with the impossibility of being avowedly at Daly's (Hamburg) till that be over, and the discovery made since, makes the two affairs which at Simson's were thought very compatible more difficult than was imagined, if it be not absolutely needful to lay one aside. However, as what he bids me says for him above is conform to what he has had occasion to say to T[ruma]n and you, so what he then said shall now and always be the indisputable rule in his actions. Nothing could grieve him more than if he was suspected of partiality in that matter, and therefore he entreats you to make the decision in such manner as his compliance may be a clear test of his being sincere or otherwise. He is in the utmost concern to preserve Mr. Truman's favourable opinion, as he will always think it his greatest happiness to merit it, and is in some hopes that his telling the whole matter and hiding nothing will in some measure justify the plainness of his intentions, and therefore be as plain with him.

If the joint opinion should be for going to Mr. Crowly or Woods (Scotland), consider how far he is capable of being useful to his dear friends when he comes to either, or what he can do before he go, and, if possible, let all or a good part of the directions be given ere he go there, because they will certainly come surer. It is surprising to see that within such a small distance of Whitford, his friends should have no direct communication with him. I dare say, had I not met with Howard's folks and Mr. Bulkely (the colonel) of Bufcoat, (the first knows nothing of Meinard), I would have been trying some old pratique, though I'm afraid there would not have been such probability of success as any of the former, and so perhaps would have got no thanks, yet I'm sure, if his people did as they might, they would both get and receive accounts, but Nealan is, I find, their only way. I am uneasy not to have heard from you since yours of 7 Aug. After this write by W. G[ordon], Mr. Asfeld (Paris), and let me know which of mine comes soonest.

Ja. G———son (Gibbs) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Aug. 22[-Sept. 2]. London.—Having this opportunity I send the plans desired in your last. I could not find any that were cast off, wherefore according to order I have cast off 12 of the garden sheet, and send them with that of Hampton Court and that of Kensington. I have all your other drawings safe in my custody. I thought to have seen Paris this season for six weeks, but find it impossible because of the close attendance I am obliged to give to my business. I should be glad to see Versailles and Marly before they go to ruin. Our brothers of the brush are very weel and go on in the same style of building as formerly. I wish some of them would travel to improve their knowledge in that science, for it is but Gothick at best, but they will go on in this way rather than run upon new whims as they call it, although this Gothick style costs them ten times more. I enclose a line from our honest landlady, who is very weel, as is also her son and pretty little daughter.

John Paterson to Charles Forbes.

1716, Sept. 2.—From the time the Duke of Mar heard of your being in Holland, he has been expecting a letter from you with an account of the 200 *guineas* I left in your hands at Montrose, which you ought to have done long ere now, and your neglecting to do it is at least somewhat surprising. Had there been nothing of this, one would have thought that in good manners you would have acquainted the Duke with where you were and have asked his commands, as all others have done, since they came on this side. My Lord expects you will lose no time in sending him or me a distinct account of that money. You often told me you had many enemies and desired my friendship lest any of them should endeavour secretly to injure you with my Lord. This seems now to lie at your door. *Copy.*

Capt. Robert Erskine to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 8. Avalon.—I had answered yours received at Paris sooner, had I not expected every day an answer from home before I could dispose of myself anywhere far from Paris. When it came it was no better than I expected. I came here about a fortnight ago by the Duke of Mar's advice in your letter to be as retired and cheap as possible. This place being 10 leagues from Auxerre and a little league off the coach road to Chalons sur Saone, and no other public road passing this way, only the by post thrice a week to and from Paris and Lyons, is an agreeable enough retirement, but the bad prospect of the approaching vintage makes living dearer than I expected. I have lodgings and diet at 300 *livres per annum*, and could not get it cheaper to be tolerably well used anywhere in the country, so I shall be able to subsist only for three months to come without assistance elsewhere. It is very far from my inclination to be any ways burdensome to the King, could I support myself any other way, for I can expect no money from home till spring and not even then unless to carry me to some other foreign place to serve in, which I wish with all my heart there were an opportunity of going to. I entreat you to tell the Duke what I have written and acquaint him that I would very gladly embrace any opportunity to go and serve where he thinks most proper, and that I am very far from repenting of the party I have chosen. I must likewise entreat an answer from you as soon as possible. I have written to Col. Clephan by this post.

James III. to ———

1716, Sept. 8. Avignon.—As he believes his loyal subjects at home are disposed to give him such assistance as they can, not only to relieve him and their fellow subjects in this their great distress, but also towards the enabling him to make an attempt for his restoration, if they knew how to do it with safety to themselves, and were satisfied that their contributions would be safely conveyed to him, empowering him to represent the present state of the King's circumstances to such loyal subjects as he shall think fit, and to receive such voluntary contributions or loans as they shall be disposed to make for the above ends, with power to give receipts for any sums advanced for securing repayment thereof after the restoration. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 18.

W. Gordon to Col. James Innes at Sens.

1716, Sept. 4.—I have sent by the bearer 144 *livres*, the value of your bill of 10*l.* sterling, and having orders from Lord Huntly to draw 150 *livres* on him for you have done so, and shall order the value when he pays it.

Postscript.—This was designed by Gen. Gordon, but was neglected. If you draw it I will pay it or will send it the first opportunity. With receipt dated 22 Sept., by Col. Innes for 144 *livres* received at Avignon from Mr. Paterson.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 4. Calais.—We are arrived here to-day. M. d'Iberville is to pass this day in the packet-boat for England. They give out that he goes about the affair of Mardyke. If you have a mind to write to me, send to M. de M[ezieres] who has a very safe direction. I believe you will hardly hear from me till our return. I am sorry we had not answers to those we sent by McDonnell. We stayed ten days longer than we ought, expecting them. As it is not proper to have your hand seen in any letters to England, if you have anything to write about, write it to the friend (M. de Mezieres), who will write it to us. He has a cipher and his hand is not known.

CHARLES ARESKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 4. Orleans.—Entreating him to take what way he pleases to help them, as they have had no money or letters from their friends in Scotland, and have no money and cannot have credit where they are.

JAMES III. to SIR W. WYNDHAM.

1716, Sept. 4.—"It was a sensible satisfaction to me to hear lately by an old servant of mine, that you were so well recovered of your late long fit of sickness, and that you continued in the same sentiments of friendship you had for me, and of which I was and shall always be most sensible. Your friends in these parts are doing what they can towards the advancement of the trade, but as for those you have for so many years in vain reckoned upon, there is no good to be expected from them without they entirely alter their present notions and schemes. That may happen, but it should not, I think, hinder you from thinking on other ways and means for the common good of the traders. No stone shall be left unturned here, but it is on friends with you on whom we chiefly rely. It is they must endeavour to do by themselves what 'tis to[o] hard to persuade others to forward by their assistance, and 'tis they must direct and advise what is fit to be done in all respects. Your advice is in particular desired, as one who doth deservedly merit the esteem of those who know him or have heard of him. I hope you will not have the worse opinion of me for having some time ago parted with an old friend of yours, but you will do me but justice in thinking I acted on good grounds. You will, I believe, have been informed already as to that particular, but, without repetitions or entering into details, I cannot but say that your friend's conduct was inexcusable in some points, as plain matter of fact must make appear, and my conduct towards him has been but too much justified by his discourse and behaviour since our separation, by which 'tis manifest he is neither a friend to me nor the cause. But I shall not further trouble you at present, but earnestly to desire of you the continuance of your friendship

which I extremely value, knowing how much your sense and spirit may contribute to the success of our trade, which will, I hope, yet flourish again." . . . . *Draft. Holograph.*

JAMES III. to the BISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

1716, Sept. 4.—All that related to my quitting your house is so well known to you that it is useless to say anything on that subject. It is losing time to ruminate on past misfortunes, and we ought to comfort ourselves as well as we can with having nothing to reproach to ourselves, of having done our part, and with the hopes of seeing better days at last. What I have done towards the relief of your family since I left it, is not unknown to you, I believe, and, as its misfortune is my greatest trouble, so my whole care is applied to its relief and present support and comfort. My sense of the obligations I owe them is greater than words can express, and my affection and concern for them not a little increased since I have had the happiness to know them, and to receive from them, even since we parted, so many assurances of their friendship. I beg you to contribute what you can to keep up their hearts and spirit under their present afflictions, and, whenever a fit opportunity comes, they shall always find me as willing as ever to venture with them my own little stock. Let not therefore on either side our present afflictions overwhelm us, let all past troubles and mistakes be forgot, we all did our best, but we are none of us infallible. Let union and peace among you be your present comfort and honour as it is ours here. And let our whole thoughts be turned to the good of a cause so just in itself that it is a glory for it, and that we have all reason to hope it will once again flourish, if we do not spoil all by divisions among ourselves, the only fatal stroke that can befall us. Knowing the credit you have in that worthy family I give you this trouble, that you may communicate its contents to them, joining all that can be kind and encouraging from me, who always liked them, but now love them, because I know them.

Though unknown to you personally, you are, I hope, sufficiently convinced of my sentiments towards you. *Copy.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 5. Paris.—Villeneuve (Dillon) has been unwell, which occasioned his staying with William (St. Germains) these 12 days past, whence he wrote to Mr. Johnson (Mar) 27 Aug. what small news he had. Gen. Gordon gave me yours of 21 Aug. two days ago, and received yesterday another of the 27th acknowledging three from me of the 19th, 20th and 21st. I can't imagine how they came to you by the same post, but will enquire. You do not mention one I wrote the 17th with an enclosed to Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) giving an account of Prince Eugene's success in Hungary, which is much diminished by several relations since come. Our wise here, as you call 'em, are much pleased to find the victory is not so complete as was both writ

and published at the beginning. They wish for a long tedious war in order to arrange their own affairs without any disquiet. I arrived here late last night, and have not yet seen Mr. Ogilvy of Boyn. My assistance won't in any way be wanting to him for the recovery of his pension, though I fear much difficulty, Peter (the Council of Regency) being resolved, as I am told, to cut off most of those the late King accorded. Jeoffry (Sparre) who is in the country sent me word he would be here to-morrow.

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 6. Paris.—Concerning the dispatch of certain letters and a payment. I give you a thousand thanks for assisting me with Mr. Drummond. Such a sum is hard upon me at this juncture, and, if that were all, I could bear it, but there are several such debts and but small appearance of payment. I have advice from Mr. Arbuthnot that Mr. Douglas is gone by Abbeville, and so to Ghent or Brussels for Holland. I gave him 100 *livres* here and Mr. Arbuthnot paid him 150 more. He wants the language. I wish your Grace had sent my son, he could have made sooner dispatch and less charges.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 7. St. Germains.—Forwarding the enclosed just received from Abram (Menzies), who is in the country. "I believe there is now an end of that treacherous man (Marlborough) who will die unregretted by one honest man, and who, if he had any conscience left, must die with the greatest remorse that ever man did, considering the ill he has done, and the occasions he has had of repairing it."

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 7. Bordeaux.—Yesterday the *Hope* packet arrived here, which after making the signals for two days off Clanronald's residence, and finding no return anchored in the Sound betwixt Barra and Uist, and immediately sent Alexander Gordon, brother to Glenbucket, one of the officers, to Clanronald's relict, who informed him that Lieut-General Gordon and all that designed to leave the country were gone, and advised them to take care of themselves and return, two English cruisers being in Stornoway. Notwithstanding this intelligence, they plied to Skye, hoisted the signals, and continued doing so without ever being returned, till they were forced to sea by a violent southerly storm. They have spent most of their sails, and the men have done their duty in every respect. I expect to be advised by you how the ship is to be employed, and that, if his Majesty has not immediate service for her, she may be employed in freight, for, if disposed of for the reimbursement of 8,000 *livres*, she will not afford so much, besides the men ought to be employed, for home they can't go.

ROBERT GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 7. Bordeaux.—Regretting that the wine sent to his Grace had suffered by the heat. Your Grace will be agreeably surprised to know that Major-General Buchan arrived here the 5th in good health, and I believe will part next week for Avignon. (Concerning the voyage of David George's ship as in the last.)

I desired Robert Arbuthnot to advance 8,000 *livres* for me for fitting out the said ship and others for his Majesty's service, which he did, and in his accounts to Mr. Dicconson gave him credit for that sum. I beg you would speak to the King that I may be paid the said sum out of this ship, or, if he does not think fit to sell her, that she may be put in my hands, and I will endeavour to gain my money by letting her out on freight. Perhaps the captain will say he is a sufferer, but I am well assured he has gained very good money in the King's service.

DURAS (SIR P. LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 7.—My last letter from you was dated 4 Aug., and I since remitted you two letters, one from Mr. du Clos (Queen of Spain) and the other from Mr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) in answer to those Mr. Le Vasseur (James) wrote to them, which I hope got safe to you.

A fall I got has obliged me to keep my bed since the 1st and has hindered me from seeing either Mr. Janson (Alberoni) or Mr. Bulflure since my last. The latter is very well inclined to serve Mr. Le Vasseur, and gives me great hopes that Mr. Allin (King of Spain) will comply with what he desires of him and that Mr. Le Maire (money) will be sent him. He only gave me to understand this in general terms, having orders not to particularize anything. I find he is very shy of letting Janson know he has any hand in this, and so much the better, for, if the latter had any notion of his interfering, it would do much harm, and perhaps raise obstacles in the execution of what is intended to be done.

We are not ignorant here of the foundation of the affair betwixt Brisson (the Regent) and Heron (Elector of Hanover) and, I believe due measures are taken to hinder it from taking effect. I am told Mr. Du Clos takes that matter much to heart, as well as Mr. Allin, so that I do not believe Janson would dare undertake to turn it into any shape, that may be contrary to their interest and inclination, which must necessarily prompt them to oppose its being effectuated. I hope you are by this time somewhat eased of your apprehensions of Mr. Le Vasseur's being pressed to quit his lodgings by Brisson, but, as the latter sticks at nothing to come to his ends, I fear he will stir up heaven and earth to compass them, if he finds it absolutely requisite to remove him and can satisfy Heron no other way. It will be no easy matter for him however to succeed, if Mr. Alin sends Mr. Le Maire to Mr. Le Vasseur to enable him to resist any attempts of that kind, which is the best way for

him to break all Brisson's designs, and this I have endeavoured to inculcate into Mr. Bulflure's head, that he may give an account of it to Mr. Allin, as I believe he has done effectually.

We have nothing new here since my last. Mr. Bubb, the English envoy here, makes his public entry to-morrow, and talks of returning soon for England, having ended all the affairs he was charged with to his satisfaction, and that of those that employed him.

The snuff I directed to be sent for yours and Mr. Crussol's (Duke of Ormonde's) use is still at Malaga for want of a conveniency to send it. It will be sent by the first ship that offers.

The Duke of Liria to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 7. Madrid.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to the King, which is to ask his consent to his marriage with the Duke of Veragua's sister, who is certainly the best fortune in Spain, and the Duke one of the most powerful men of that Court, and hoping that his Grace will contribute to the King's giving his consent. *Enclosed,*

The Marquis of Tinmouth to James III.

Requesting his consent to the above marriage, 7 Sept., 1716. *Madrid.*

Thomas Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 7. Brussels.—This comes to Paris by Wallace of Ingleston. I have this minute received yours of 26 Aug. I thought it my duty to let you know that W. D[rummon]d told such things as he passed, and I understand he used more such freedoms before leaving Holland. It's true it was among friends who will not purposely make any bad use of it.

My namesake here told me he had lately from Sir T. Higgons an account of Mr. W[escom]b, but not much to his credit. In the letter to E[arl] S[tair] my namesake was sufficiently cautious as to names, having neither expressed person or place, but only in general conveyance of letters to France, the persons and concerns unknown to him. Meantime, having lately sent you an evidence, which will, I think, clear up what side Mr. W[escom]b acts fairest upon, friends here shall continue in the same suspense as to his credit, till you have considered that last evidence and given your further orders.

The intentions of the merchants here which you speak of, shall be kept on foot at such proper distances as may be consistent with due caution and your further directions.

I think I wrote to you that Sir D. D[alrympl]e had written to his lady that the late victory had entirely disappointed all the Jacobite projects. The English Resident here and all his friends say the same thing. The natives here look on it as an approaching expedient to enable the Emperor to do himself and them

justice upon the Dutch about the Barrier which seems a matter not easily to be compounded, chiefly with respect to that tract in Flanders betwixt Ghent and Holland, as to which it is plain the Dutch would be neither eager in asking or tenacious in keeping it merely for the sake of the revenue, but, when the Elector of Bavaria was here, a project was set on foot for cutting a canal from Antwerp down through that country to Ghent. If this had been done, it would in some measure have been equivalent to opening the navigation of the Scheldt, which is as good as possessed by the Dutch, and would thereby have recovered to Antwerp the trade which Amsterdam and Rotterdam have stolen from it. This project was let fall, and (as the people here say) the Elector got roundly by it, and to prevent it in all time coming the Dutch have got the property of that tract made over to them by the Barrier Treaty, though the inhabitants there refuse to acknowledge the Dutch sovereignty.

I wrote formerly that the people here were diffident of having any relief in this from the Emperor, and therefore would probably be ready to take help from any comers. But now they are very hopeful the late success may in due time enable the Emperor to repair them.

This may alter the views and measures of the Dutch with respect to their alliances, though as yet no such thing can appear, and we do not hear they have receded from their late resolution not to enter into any further alliances with any potentate whatsoever. As this may make an alteration in the Dutch measures, it may have the same influence on those of other Courts nearer you.

Dame J[ane]t [Dalrymple] told us the other day that rivalships on the other side were come to that pitch, that either the present ministry must fall, or K[ing] G[eorge] must stay where he is, and indeed we hear from all hands that he is very easy as to this last part touching his own residence, and, if either his son is as indifferent in that point (I mean of following him), which perhaps is not impossible, or if the coolness of family affection is such as they say it is, perhaps it may give rise to some useful negotiation. This, I confess, seems very odd and remote; however it might be of use towards other purposes to find the bottom of K[ing] G[eorge]'s heart, how he stands disposed towards maintaining his new troublesome purchase, or towards bettering and securing his old estate with some new acquisitions adjacent to it. An old man and young whores may do anything for a quiet and plentiful life, and it's hard to say how far a well placed advice from a trusty friend of his own, put out of any further hopes of profit on the other side, may operate at least to make him more careful of the old than anxious for the new.

I told you formerly that E[arl] S[tai]r was resolved to be dismissed from his present station. He has now obtained leave, and is to go shortly by this way to H[anove]r.

Sir D[avi]d has been here these four days, but has not thought fit to see us. We left it to Dame J[anet] to do in that as she thought fit, but have not heard from her since his arrival.

I shall the next occasion make a key and give a direction for me.

[J. Menzies] to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Monday, Aug. 27[-Sept. 7].—I overlay you now with a load of prints for my last week's silence. The *Shift Shifted* is a kind of an idol of the Tories. He is but a loose author, and frequently neither his news nor his remarks are very just. Yet he has many brisk and plain thoughts and always bold, which is singular at present.

In a *Daily Courant* enclosed you will find an odd story of the Czar's being at present Admiral of the Fleet of England. It makes a terrible noise, and especially that it is to act offensively against Sweden with whom England is in peace. But I was in the wrong to call it a terrible noise. No noise here is so, whilst the army is so terrible, and no army against it. It is paid still a month before hand to make it faithful. Yet so was King James'.

Lord Orford is popular for having refused to sign a warrant of the Admiralty for acting offensively against the Swedes. We know not as yet how those new warrants are, but we expect to hear soon of the entire ruin of Sweden, bar miracles. That weak hero runs still no further than the stone without minding the hand that throws it.

Our great Cadogan is gone to Flanders to do great matters, where his patron the D[uke] of M[arlborough] has still mighty power. He waited from day to day before he could have audience of leave of the Prince. Many laugh at those things as a farce, but the wiser think them of no great consequence, and that the D[uke] of M[arlborough] must succeed in all his projects, who has the Dutch and the Emp[eror] in a string. It is reckoned we shall have an easy game now with France, which is so dispirited and weakened by divisions and maladministration. You know what Ovid said of Phaeton's regency :—

" Sed leve pondus erat, nec quod cognoscere possent
Solis equi, solitaque jugum gravitate carebat."

We know not yet in whose hands our regency is placed, but blindly obey the very shadow. We have less talk at present of coalition of parties or cobbling of a ministry, but that is no proof as to the thing, for we have never any rule here to judge by.

Though the Jacobites fancy Prince Eugene has paid dear for the field of battle, and that the Turks will be upon him again, the Whigs do not doubt they will clap up a peace, and consequently that the Emperor will return with 140,000 men into Italy, Spain and France, whilst our alliance shall be formed for at least 100,000 more in Flanders. One thing is infallibly certain ; a war, as soon as we are ready for it. All our reports and all our prints keep up the clamour and the pretext, &c.

My last was of the 16th in which I sent you a long one to Mr. Morris (Mar) with an enclosed from his nearest friend. We long extremely to hear of its safety. I had yours of the 22nd and shall fully explain those matters in a little time, but it seems the foundation of all is as I feared. Messieurs Foley (France) and Shaw (Spain) will enter into nothing even for their own interest.

Then those nice affairs of a smuggling trade are so nice one is afraid to trust them to paper, but still even that shall not hinder me from giving that satisfaction. This post I can say but little from my cousin Will. (Menzies himself), who is but just come from Oxford, &c., where he was to promote the affair of Mr. Bilson (? collection of money) for Jonathan's (James') interest, especially as Kenneth's (Sweden's) factor here has signified to some friends as I told you, that he will still do our business, if the matter of the musseline (money) and the East India goods can be furnished him. This seems to be the essential point, and therefore my cousin Will. labours in it day and night *contre vent et marée*, yet he does not at all despair, and has good promises, if that matter were once put upon a clear foot as to the obligations and the depositaries, &c.

Pray tell your cousin Patrick (Queen Mary) that O'Brian's (the Regent's) mother writes hither every word Patrick says to her, even of common conversation. For instance she wrote to young Mistress Hannes (Princess of Wales) what Patrick and she talked lately of Mistress Povey (Lady Portmore). May be it was pure fiction and indeed it was not like Patrick, but he will remember if they spoke of that subject. Mistress Hannes was the fool to tell it.

ALEXANDER McDONNELL to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716], Sept. 7.—Receipt for 300 *livres* on account of W. Gordon.

W. GORDON to his son ALEXANDER.

1716, Sept. 8. Paris.—Desiring him to let him have an account of how the money he had sent had been bestowed. With list of remittances amounting to 4,952 *livres*, 1 *sol*, 2 *deniers*, and the names of persons to whom payments were to be made.

Jo. HOPESON (SIR J. ERSKINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 8.—Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) made me tell you last post that he expected to see Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) soon, who was to bring him Nash's (Campbell of Monzie's) letter, and accordingly they met last night at Mr. Lilly's (Lübeck), by which he finds the proposals are that Doyle's (Charles Erskine's) brother (*i.e.*, Sir J. Erskine himself) shall let the entry to the garden (mine) be known, which in this case is no great hardship on him, since Mumples (laws relating to mines) is to have his own place, which by all almost concerned in Mr. Woods (Scotland) is reckoned very favourable, without being obliged to any umpireship, but that he must soon be with Mr. Nealan (Holland), and that, when matters are ended, he must immediately visit Mr. Woods, because a certain gardener (? mining engineer) has got directions for that end, and is soon to begin his plan, which the other's being there is to put a stop to. This would have puzzled our friend very much, and he would not have

known what to do, had he not at the same time received one from Mr. Benefield, (Sparre) of which to be sure you will hear, telling him he must at this time do nothing at all, which joined to what I told you before, if he missed this occasion, which now to be sure he must, it was absolutely impossible to do either first or last part of Whitford's (King of Sweden's) affair from this country, and that both hearing and doing in it will be more in Nealan's power than in any other to assist him, he has resolved to make up with Nealan immediately and has written as agreed on to Slingsby (Lord Townshend) a letter of thanks for his favours, &c. in that matter, in which there are names and words that didn't very well agree with the writer's stomach, but there was no help for it. He is still of his former opinion, to which he adheres *mordicus*, of which the two last will inform you sufficiently, and hopes, before he needs to go to Mr. Woods, that he shall have your opinion, in doing which he wishes you would make use of Mr. Asfeld (Paris), because of his opportunity of correspondence with Nealan. Hindon, whom I'll endeavour to engage to visit Mr. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) for several reasons, gives you kind and humble service and good wishes to your friends.

De La Coste (Sir J. Erskine) to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, Sept. 8. Hamburg.—I received yours of 19 Aug. only yesterday. As I have hitherto tried without success to perform what I promised, yours came time enough to be punctually obeyed, and I even believe the charge would have been better executed, had I remained in Holland, and, as I am telling your friend, I believe I am returning there as quickly as possible, for reasons which I shall write you from there as well as for the one above. *French.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 9. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of the 1st, the inclosed in which he will forward the first post.

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 9. St. Germains.—I had yours of 30 Aug. with an enclosed bill for 300 *livres*, which I paid Mr. Gordon as directed, and which he will place to your credit, having debited your account with the said sum. I have also given him a bill for the value of 384*l.* according to the present exchange, having received orders from her Majesty to do so.

Sir W. Ellis last post gave an account of the list, but did not send it. I am afraid we shall be forced to make additions in a little time, for gentlemen daily arrive here, who made their escapes from Preston, or some towns on the road, who are in the same necessitous circumstances, and the wives and children of Northumberland and Lancashire gentlemen will undoubtedly be reduced to the last extremity so soon as the seizures are made of their estates, so that I see no end to this new charge.

JAMES OGILVIE OF BOYN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 9. Paris.—I have been so very ill ever since I came here that I could not till now return my grateful acknowledgements for your letter and that to General Dillon, which was delivered by General Gordon at St. Germains, where Dillon has been till last Sunday. By the account I gave him of my pension, he judges it in a fair way, but does not think fit to press it, till there be funds made for the pensions.

General Gordon parted from this last Saturday for Avignon, where he will give you a full and true account of all that passed in the Highlands, and of the fair prospects we had of a second campaign, and the particular reasons that hindered it, and also the misfortunate reason of the loss of the King's arms and ammunition. I doubt not but he will inform you, I did all in my power to be useful to him for advancing the King's service, and I shall give you a faithful account of the letters and money sent by me to Huntly, which I have laid out for the use of the Irish officers that went alongst with me, so long as I was with them, and for subsisting several gentlemen and officers that wanted ever since. I have got about 20*l.* sterling left, which subsists for the present my son and me, which when done, I have no other resource but your protection, which I beg you will continue. If you judge me in any way capable of being useful for the King's service, either at Avignon or in these parts, I shall do whatever you order me.

DR. P. BARCLAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 9. Paris.—I had yours of 9 Aug. whilst at Brussels, and am very proud his Majesty and you vouchsafe to interest yourselves in my safety. I came here Monday, and, Mr. Innes being at St. Germains, I went thither next day. He is of opinion I should go immediately to Avignon. I observed your instructions as to concealing my character, only I went to see Mr. Gordon, who, Mr. Innes told me, was acquainted with it. He advises my setting out immediately to save the charge of living here, so I think of doing so Monday or Tuesday next. I doubt not you have heard of Struan's arrival at Brussels, and of Harrie Bruce's and Robert Wright and his son's at Rotterdam.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 10. Paris.—Requesting him to thank the Duke of Mar for his assistance in William Drummond's affair, and to read and seal his letter to Lord Kingston who had drawn upon him, but had sent him no bills upon Scotland to get the value for his lordship's bill on himself.

LADY MARGARET SHARP to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 30[-Sept. 10].—Requesting his favour and protection for her three sons who are strangers in distress in the country where his Grace is.

J. Menzies to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Thursday, Aug. 30[-Sept. 10].—In my last of the 16th I sent you one from Mistress Morris (the Duchess of Mar) in answer to yours of 2 Aug. which I gave her out of my own hand as you desired. "Some days before, she received another packet that came under W. G[ordon]'s cover directed to Sandy R[ait], but a day or two before he was parted for the North. We shall long much to hear if that last packet of mine came to your hands. And, since you think the post the best way, I shall go on, tho' at the same time I cannot neglect to repeat what I have often told to our friends formerly, that nothing is more liable to caprice and uncertainty than our Post Office in every respect, and we never write nor receive that way without great doubt and anxiety. You know before now that the matter of sure conveyance is one essential point that Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford) recommends by his late messenger, and indeed no man knows those things better than he, nor is this less the desire of all our best friends, who would be much more easy and frank if they knew that this fundamental point were solidly settled in a method not precarious.

And now that I am on this subject of conveyance, I shall here tell you that we can find nothing more on our side as to that packet of mine in which was Mr. Shrimpton's (Shrewsbury's) letter. Only upon reflection we are sure it was given here in the beginning of June, old stile, and the factor, by some circumstances, of which he was put in mind, is very positive it went, and went safe, to Paris. I gave my packet to Mr. O'Neal's (Ormonde's) faithful friend, the worthy little Knight (Sir R. Everard) who put it in his to Mr. O'Neal, and by what he could best remember he found it came safe and an answer to some things he then wrote, so that what misfortune could happen to mine he cannot conceive. And he mentioned in his cover that there was one from me. He says indeed he altered one letter in Mr. Morris's (Mar's) name, and made the O an A, which he designed for the best, but perhaps that might occasion a mistake. In short we are at our wits' end about it, and the knight and the factor very much concerned as well as I am.

I have told Mr. Shrimpton fairly the misfortune, which indeed is a great one upon his account, to whom one would not give the least discouragement. It does a little trouble him, yet still I have ground to hope he will both renew what was there, and likewise say more. But at present he is gone down into the country to Mr. Cross's house, where he will be yet for some days, and then brings up Mrs. Watson (?Lady Westmorland) with him.

I had a long time with him, by his own appointment, before he went. I mentioned freely the late reports, and particularly as to himself. He bid me rely upon it that tho' there was of late a fiddle faddle of more civility [tha]n usual, which was also overacted, there had not been the least offer made [to] him, nor did he imagine what power they had to make any. But, if ever it should be made, by old, or young, or whosoever, that he would

have nothing to do with them, and that, if there were no other reason but common prudence, he would not meddle in so broken a game, &c. I am entirely satisfied these are his present sentiments sincerely.

He thinks, as all our wise friends do, that Mr. Obrian (the Regent) ought to be plied incessantly, in season and out of season, since without him, or some such friendship, Mr. Edgbury (England) will never be got to move a step, or venture anything. He is always fearful and backward in what is good, and will rather stupidly be rid by his enemies than exert himself for his friends, or indeed for himself. And tho' his brother Harry (England) be at present extremely well disposed, nor any great fear of his alteration, unless to the better, yet indeed he is naked or unable, considering the strength of Mr. Arnot (the army) and his own being unprovided of everything. But if he saw a bottom and a backing, and a solid strength to trust to, there would be such a high tide both of affection and substance as would settle both Edgbury's and his cousin Jeremy's (James') fortune for ever.

In short, that all that can possibly be got, both of foreign and home commodities, must go hand and hand together, and the one side not trust all to the other, which never did nor ever will produce any good effect, since all that both can possibly do is necessary to begin the work. And attempting anything but in this method would be every way fatal, and inevitably ruin the remains of poor cousin Snell's (Scotland) family, and reduce Harry's to the same unhappy condition.

Therefore our best friends are so extremely earnest that no rest be given to Obrian till he open his eyes and see what is evidently his cousin Foley's (France) interest, and consequently in effect his own, that Mrs. Phips (? peace), by whom he is what he is or expects to be, will never be supported by those who violently opposed her and abhor her any longer than till they are once in a condition to ruin her. We think a man mad or silly here that doubts of it, and everyone on earth confirms it. Mr. Edgcomb's (the Emperor's) family is encreased, and his views will be more extensive and more hearty. And they are absolutely blind that do not see the manœuvre everywhere for forming an interest against Swift (King of Sicily) and Shaw (King of Spain) and Foley, who are rendered inseparable; nor can Obrian be so chimerical as to imagine that Foley or he can stand by themselves, or by the friendship of Laury Black (King George), who believes not one word that Obrian says, for all Obrian's protestations, *et toutes ses bassesses*, and all seeming to believe him or any way to trust him, is but laughing at him. That before the storm come to be fully formed, and, now that Edgcomb is fairly dipped and distant, is the only time in the world for Obrian to prevent and disappoint the storm is now to get hold of Widow Edgbury, and get that balance on his side and Foley's, without which all project against them is impracticable. For her purse is the point. And these rogues of attorneys, Williamson (the Whigs)

and Proby (the Parliament), will not leave her a groat, when they have got her once engaged and have pimpt her to their perpetual friend Worsely (?war), by whom they have been already so highly enriched. Poor Mrs. Phips never answers their ends or desires.

But I need not enlarge on what everybody sees, and seems to be as plain as that 2 and 3 make 5. Obrian must be the shallowest creature alive if he cheat himself with the partial views and notions that some would attribute to him, particularly his new friends here, no body so much. Several very good friends think a public remonstrance and expostulation should be made to him, in the name of all the distressed of Snell's family and her sister's also, which if wisely and strongly done, might move the hearts of Mr. Falmouth (France) and the best of that family, and make Obrian inexcusable to them and all the world. But friends think that the first draft of such a *factum* should be done here, because, from the state of matters here, many of the best arguments and encouragements are to be drawn.

The sum of all is, that all methods imaginable ought to be taken in order to gain that important point, which is the bottom and basis of all, and it was because of this extreme importance that so much pains has been taken here by Morley's (Menzies') solicitation to engage Honyton and Jassemin (d'Iberville) and Mr. Swift's factor, and, in short, all we could think of, to use their utmost endeavours in that matter.

No time nor expedient has been neglected that could serve for that end, tho' I did not trouble you with the particular detail, or the several steps that have been taken from time to time. Every soul that came to town from Falmouth, and were going to it, were plied and informed to the utmost of our power. And we helped to propagate all Williamson's stories that reflected on Obrian and that could blow the coal, &c.

I have been the longer on these two points of Obrian and the conveyance of letters, because they are so material and fundamental.

I need say nothing of Honyton and all that matter, since before now you have it all before your eyes. No doubt Sir John (James) will think it fit to treat him kindly, and his message and messenger, because his parts and contrivance may be very useful, and his resentment very dangerous. One thing I must not forget to tell you, that your being concerned in affairs is no small encouragement to him, for he has a singular esteem of you.

As to several other points in your former letters, time itself, I hope, has satisfied you in some of them, without my enlarging from time to time.

As to the most unaccountable carriage of Mr. Stapleton (Bolingbroke), it was doing here that was more necessary than saying. My cousin Will. (Menzies) in particular followed the lights you gave him, and made the most advantage of that and everything to cure and prevent the ill effects, which were indeed at first very great and mortifying, but, blessed be God, by the assiduity of true impartial friends and the force of truth and time the greatest part of those bad effects are happily cured, and hardly now is

there anybody to be found that is not set right and convinced in all that matter. We cannot but still call it unfortunate, because all breaches among those in the same bottom are great misfortunes, and secondly, this one jumbled the best train and course of business imaginable; confounded friends on this side to a great degree, so that for a long time we knew not where we stood. But all reasonable friends hearkened and considered by degrees that there was no balancing between Stapleton and Jeremy, or Stapleton and Oneal. No comparison there at all. If Jeremy were an Archangel, how could he prevent the faults and miscarriages of those that pretend to be his friends and have not solid virtue or principles at the bottom? Woe to them by whom the offences come. And they went out from us, because they were not of us. In short, the poison is now sucked out of all that woeful affair, and wheels here move uniformly again.

Mr. Morpeth (James Murray) wrote to you so fully himself, and I gave it you so substantially in short before, that I need say no more of it now. Only I cannot omit to tell you that the other day Stapleton's clerk's (Mr. Brinsden's) wife, that's going back to him, came to take leave of Mr. Morpeth, who spoke to her so as would have charmed you, upon the whole affair, and bid her tell all his words to Mr. Stapleton plainly.

Mr. Morpeth is gone home to the North, his father being ill and has called for him. Young Mr. Knapton (?Earl of Kinnoul, therefore young Mr. Knapton=Lord Dupplin, his son) is at present in that country also, but is to return soon, his wife, whom he left near York, being very near her time.

This town is extremely thin at present, but particularly of our own acquaintance. This has made your friend Walter Brown (Menzies) gallop about to take [?advice] with some principal friends in the present conjuncture, that he might give you the better account of what you desire in the matters of business.

He has been twice with Mr. Freeman (Floyd), who is still in the country, and has never yet been able to see Mr. Mildmay (Marlborough) since his recovery, being sure he would take it very ill if he should go to him where he now is and has been for a considerable time. But, as soon as it is practicable, he will attack him warmly again, and tease him as far as he will bear it. One day Freeman would fain fancy that Mildmay has now good intentions, and that he will never venture the power of a cub he has cramped and disobliged. But then another day he knows not what to think of him. This is the short state of that matter, of which I hope in a little time to be able to say more, for Mildmay is like to change his quarters pretty soon.

Freeman gives you his service, and begs your friendship as to his son, that being the affair in the world that gives him most trouble and chagrin, for he is very fond of him, and you know the effects of that. I have ventured to assure him of your wise and good offices.

I consulted him and Mr. Walters (who is also in the country) and many others of that category, as to Mr. Laurence (Duke of Leeds) and what you desired to know. They all agree in the same character, that he knows all the parts of his business

extremely well, and is very brave in the execution. But, being so wild and so loose in his life and conduct that he is never sure of himself, and far less are others, it may be very dangerous or at least uncertain to commit matters of great consequence to him, and especially anything considerable of money to his management. At the same time they all agree that he is in no way to be neglected or disobliged; but by managing and cajoling him with all possible dexterity to take all his good and avoid his hurt. This being a matter of prudence, the particulars are best judged upon the place. But one expedient, for example, may not be amiss, to desire him to put his proposals and projects in writing, and in clear plan, deliberately, and to ask him to allow them to be sent over, to be consulted also here where the scene more immediately is, and the best light be had at present in all that can be expected.

But one thing is preliminary to all that whole matter, and to what he proposes; where is the place on earth or the merchant that will receive the stockens (ships) of that nature? If that point were fixt, both he and many others might be very useful. But till it is, all that can be said is but mere speculation.

If Katherine Northy (Sweden) will contrive that matter with her, there shall be great services done. As to her cousin Kenelm (King of Sweden) he has ventured his own ruin, and is at present in the utmost danger of it, by going about the bush, and still neglecting or declining the only expedient which would have turned the tide immediately and done all at once. But he seems to be infatuated.

I told you what his factor had said here tho', of late. What I have been saying of his principal's infatuation, and of his rendering himself incapable by delays, has been represented to the factor, tho' in civil terms, and he seems sensible of it, but does not think things so very ill as yet, and that it will be still in their power to do our business, if the musselines (money) and these East India goods be furnished them in time.

This has made Winny (Menzies) redouble her diligence with several friends in that matter, and has gone about among several of them, who are now in the country. Mr. Rigg (the Bishop of Rochester) has been always one of the frankest to exert himself in that difficult point, but he has been obliged to be in the country for some weeks and does not return till about ten days hence, the affairs of his society having absolutely tied him to that progress. But he saw whilst he was here, that it was not a proper time, when so very many friends were out of town, and much out of heart as well as out of pocket by staying so long here. However, he keeps this at heart wherever he goes and will exert himself heartily at his return.

Winny has been twice at Oxford or near it, to speak with some there, who are most useful, and in short in several other places, as well as used her best endeavours with some principal friends here, and in short (for a detail is impossible now), she has had very hearty promises, and she is resolved to go on to do all that is possible.

But before anything can be performed, it seems both proper and necessary to put matters on a plain and solid foot, both as to the powers and the forms of the notes, &c. As to the powers, it is the opinion of several friends that there ought to be full and distinct powers to several different persons, who may act and receive, each in his own sphere, of friends and acquaintance who may be ready to trust and deal with him in particular, but that these several trustees should know of one another, and consult and communicate together, in general, and yet keep any particular person's secret who desires it to be a secret.

But this shall be further discoursed of here, and you shall very soon have the opinion of friends about it. Mr. Honyton may be one very useful trustee, even in this matter, but I shall say no more of him at present. Mr. O'Neal's brother (Lord Arran) may be another principal one, and particularly in regard of the society that depends on him, and which may do great service in this point too. Assure yourself that no opportunity shall be neglected.

As to the storm that threatened Mistress Jean (James) and her residence, I hope that time has also cured and altered all that matter. All that friends here can say about it, is, they were extremely sorry in all respects whatsoever for the danger that was threatened, which was a very great one, and they all unanimously applaud her fortitude and resolution to refuse to obey, and of standing it out to the utmost.

Mr. Jassemin (d'Iberville), I have not seen yet, nor does any friend on your side write us any hint what part he acted there.

Mistress Oldfield's (Oglethorpe's) sisters are come hither very unexpected. They give very good accounts of cousin Jonathan (James), and encourage friends here with good hopes.

Mr. Morley (Menzies) wrote to Patrick (Queen Mary) and Samuel (Inese) in a great hurry, about a trip he was extremely importuned to by Mr. Povey (Lord Portmore), who was then going in great haste to see his pupil Mr. Pauncefort (Port Mahon) in the country. Mr. Morley has been a long time at pains to manage Mr. Povey, as Mr. O'Neal knows, and has had him very right all this time. He had talked very freely with him on this occasion, and this gave the handle to Mr. Povey's desiring him so earnestly to go alongst with him on this voyage, where the son was also to go, which gave the colour. He promised Mr. Morley he would do whatever he should think reasonable and practicable as to Mr. Pauncefort.

Unexpected rubs and delays have been created to Mr. Povey in this matter, and the treatment is indeed barbarous, and provokes him to the last degree, so, in short, that matter seems to be over. But my great fear at the bottom was, that neither Mr. Foley nor Mr. Shaw would enter into anything of that nature, tho' never so much for their own interest, and by Samuel's last it appears there is little hopes of it indeed. So I need say no more of Mr. Pauncefort, nor of Glastenbury (Gibraltar) at present, for this last was an affair of no immediate haste, but may still be much in Morley's power if there were any place for it.

Morley is now trying Povey for some assistance as to the East India goods (?money), and has good hope.

By this time I have tired you with a very long letter. And when I had writ so far, I went abroad a little, where I find yours of the 28, with two enclosed to Mr. Rigg, and Mistress Morris (Lady Mar). Of the first I have spoke already. The other I cannot see to-night, it is so very late; but to-morrow morning I shall not fail to wait on her and give you an account in my next.

The long letter you say you wrote to me on the 27th is not come to hand. Perhaps it comes by some friend and not by post.

As to the public and the news, the town is very dead and dull at present, and produces very little since the particular account I gave last post, in a letter to Samuel, pretty freely. It was a plain picture of our matters, and what is writ to him is still writ to you.

We hear that Staires comes away from Paris and Craggs remains, with Garth and some assistants. There is something extraordinary on the *tapis*, but what it is, God knows. We have no new talk of coalitions of parties, or cobbling a motley ministry.

There has been a greater air of clemency of late. But the prisoners in the Castle of Ed[inburgh] are certainly to be tried at Carlisle. No trusting a Scots jury.

We had a mighty story the other day, that a Swedish privateer or a French rather, with Swedish colours, had taken an English [ship] at the very mouth of the river, richly laden from Hamburg. But in two days the story much evanished, and all those stories are thought to be contrived for preparing the war, and the new confederacy.

Monsieur d'Iberville arriv'd here unexpectedly on Sunday night and is soon to be gone again for good and all, which gives him great pleasure. I hear he does not reckon Prince Eugene's to be properly a victory, or that the Turks will clap up a peace.

We have a wonderful season and harvest, so that there is great plenty for man and beast." 8 *pages*.

Capt. David George to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 11. Bordeaux.—Adding to his former account of the ship sent to Scotland, that they got there in 14 days from this river, and had very bad weather at sea to the northward, and that Mr. Gordon told him Clanranald's relict was going for Edinburgh in a day or two after they parted, and that all the arms that were in the islands were seized and not so much as a knife left them in their pockets, yet the people wished no more than to have another day for it.

Sir J. Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 11.—Expressing his concern at not having heard from him for 10 or 12 days, whether he has not written or his letters have miscarried.—Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) acquainted

Truman (James) by way of Mr. Brumfield (Mar) of his resolution of going to Mr. Nealan (Holland), and of his having written a French compliment to Slingsby (Lord Townshend) in relation to Haly (George) with words and names not agreeable, but I thought it not wrong to advise him to do it, since he reckoned it would be approved of by Truman and you. He stayed with Daly (Hamburg) in hopes to have heard, but no account, though it is the day. I go straight to Mr. Nealan's warehouse in the way Meinard came, and have an occasion of going this moment. I told in my last that Benefeld (Sparre) had written to Meinard that it was absolutely necessary to do nothing at present, and that, since thereby the occasion of Howard's (Prince of Hesse's) and Bulkly (the Colonel) of Bufcoat (Sweden) was lost, he could not expect, at least for a very long time, any good of Daly or Lilly (Lubeck) so he upon that, joined to what you know regards his gardens (mines), &c., determined him to Nealan's, having written there to stop all his letters, so he hopes to get any there on his arrival. Let me beg you in Meinard's name to write most frankly the sentiments of Truman, Arnold (Ormonde), and Brumfield, for without the first he'll never do more for all the French compliment. I beg again to hear from you by means of W. G[ordon] of Asfeld (Paris).

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 11. The Hague.—I had acknowledged yours sooner, were I not afraid of being more troublesome than serviceable. Sir John [Erskine] had left before I came, and has long since taken the route for Hamburg. "What chiefly relates to Mr. Haly (King George), I have by this post given Mr. Robertson (James) an account of, but what has arrived since I wrote is that George at Heerenhause has passed a review of his guards all new clad with English clothes, and that many persons of distinction come there to pay their court. Lord Peterborough, having paid his, returned from thence the day before yesterday. Baron Twinckel from the Elector of Cologne has likewise been to pay his master's compliments, and has had his first audience. The King of Prussia and his Court is shortly expected there, so there is not any likelihood that he'll return to England till the beginning of November. The Emperor's minister at Ratisbon has lately taken notice to the Diet of a defensive alliance made between the Emperor and Great Britain, which only has reference to the peace of Baden. Prince Eugene is established Governor of the Pays Bas, and the Marquis de Prié is to take the government during his absence. At the *apartement* of Prince Kurakin, the Czar's minister here, several conferences have been held by the foreign ministers this week, in which Mr. Walpole assisted. I have given the best information I could learn of Saxby's (King of Sweden's) condition in my other, whom most here give over for lost. I have not been able to inform myself what is become of Mr. Drummer (Hammond). If he were here, it was before I arrived. I meet sometimes our friends at Leyden, who are

well . . . . As the time draws near to a scene of business, when De Prié and Cadogan arrive, so I expect to be furnished with news that will occasion more frequent trouble than I have given of late." With instructions about the address of letters to him.

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to James III.

1716, Sept. 11. The Hague.—" Since I left England, I have had no account from thence, but assures me that the affections of the people are still more loud and more unanimous than ever in favour of your Majesty. From hence I've taken a liberty which nothing could excuse but the intention I propose in it, of performing well my duty, to address these immediately myself, that I might offer the opinion of some friends in England concerning the present situation of affairs, by which I thought your Majesty might make some reflections on. The style of my first runs thus: this providential disposition in England is like a golden mine which requires some digging and pains before that ore can be thrown up on which his Majesty is to stamp his royal effigies, there are hands on my opinion enough for that work, if properly made use of, and notwithstanding many before stood neuter for some reasons known to themselves, yet, now the pretence was removed, several well-wishers were of opinion that, if some condescension were made to them, and some few addressed too in particular, and had the assurance given 'em, not only in general terms but by private and special assurances, that their Church as by law established should be securely maintained, there would not be a Tory that would not willingly stretch out his hand for that general good; and to the end that your Majesty might have a clear view into the heart of these affairs, I am desired to propose that six or eight persons, fully, duly and legally authorized, might be appointed to pass (by an equal division) thro' all parts of England, to inform themselves of the numbers, the capacities and abilities of your friends, of their situations and interests, and lastly what they are disposed effectually to advance off hand; by such a computation your Majesty would see to demonstration what could possibly be done without foreign assistance; such a preparation becomes a necessity in order to success, which, if not presently called for, may be ready for the first opportunity; and according to all appearances it cannot be long before something breaks out there destructive to their tottering establishment. In my last, I am informed the Prince refused to see Cadogan upon his coming to take his leave, going to the Isle of Wight; and that the Duke of Argyle is entirely in his favour. As to the treaties here on foot they are all at a stop since the repeated successes of the Emperor and nothing further to be transacted therein till Marquis de Prié comes hither from Vienna: I've all the promises I can wish, that I shall have due notice of whatever is done in those affairs. I was not a little surprised when a secret friend assured me he saw at the end of the French Ambassador's memorial these words or to the same

effect: That, if they (meaning the States) lay under any apprehensions by the Pretender's being at Avignon, this was a difficulty which should be easily removed, &c.

All the news of the King of Sweden here are that he is fortifying Scanie with the greatest vigour, that the English and Dutch fleets are joined on the Baltic, and that the Czar with his has joined the King of Denmark at Copenhagen and that all these are designed against Scanie. These last particulars answer to the best of my power the favour of Mr. Denizon's (Mar's) dated 7 August. Here is one Mr. Wescombe, who by his frequent being at Mass persuaded me he was one of our friends, but, others giving him an ill character, I wish Mr. Denizon would let me know in what capacity he serves here. I am lately acquainted in these parts with one Mr. M e y r e s
24, 37, 16, 29, 37, 11 of Rotterdam, who is capable of being of service to me, for which reason I desire that Mr. Dudly (Duke of Perth), who knows him, will favour me with a letter of recommendation; letting him understand that I am a person he may trust and rely upon, which will contribute to the facility of a stricter correspondence with him. It will not be safe that any name be addressed to, but, if the outside be a blank, I can take care to deliver it."

Haly (King George) is not expected till the middle of October; Cadogan is expected within a fortnight.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Leeds.

1716, Sept. 11. Avignon.—The delay of the King's friends in England in answering what I wrote to them by his order in relation to such attempts being made as you proposed is the reason he has not sooner given me orders to write to you upon it. They have now sent positive advice that going about any such thing at this time would be very hurtful to the King's service and therefore by no means to be done. His Majesty was very sensible of your zeal for his service in the proposal you made, and that it was nothing but the same zeal that made you impatient to go about it. But, as it is his interest and resolution to act by advice of his friends on the other side, and in concert with them, he thought he was obliged to consult them before giving any orders in this matter, and now you see he had very good reason for doing so, and he doubts not but you will be easy in the affair and condescend to their advice, as he does. I hope a time will yet come when your Grace will have an opportunity to show yourself eminently in his service. The Duke of Ormonde has never had any return to what he last wrote you. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. Oliphant.

1716, Sept. 11. Avignon.—I waited the Duke of Perth's coming before answering your letter. We have both spoken to the King of what you ask, but could not obtain your request, he

having a resolution of giving no new commissions here, and he said besides it could be of no service to you. Mr. Innes can tell you the King has refused things of this nature to others. His Majesty will do for you the same as if you had got that commission and were here. I long to know what is become of young Gask. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to JOHN BRINSDEN.

1716, Sept. 11. Avignon.—I wrote to you 28 June, that I had then dispatched to you by the diligence some of the papers you mentioned in yours to me of 17 May, but have had nothing from you since, so that I knew but lately and by a second hand that this packet was come safe to your hands, otherways I would have transmitted the rest of them ere now. However I hope it is not yet too late, and so I have now again directed another packet for you under Mr. Gordon's cover, and sent it as formerly by the diligence, which I doubt not will come safe. Enclosed is a list of the papers in the former packet and of the others contained in this, which is all Lord Mar had from Lord Bolingbroke, except a very few, which I presume can be of no use to you. However I have likewise enclosed a list of these, and, if thought necessary, shall also forward them, on your advising me to do it. *Copy.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Saturday, Sept. 12.—"I am now in Martel's (Mar's) debt for his letters of 27 and 30 Aug. and 4 Sept., but my bad health obliged me to go for some days to the country for a little quiet, in which I was disappointed, for the same day I went Andrew (Queen Mary) sent me orders to draw a short Memorial upon informations I was to receive from Dutton (Dillon). Accordingly it was done next morning in a hurry, for Dutton was in great haste, and he carried it immediately to Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor, who had desired it. Martel will see the copy of it, which Andrew sends to Patrick (James), and will be informed of the whole matter by what Andrew and Dutton write by this post. What seems most comfortable in the matter is that Kemp seems now convinced that he wants Patrick, and that without his help he can never recover his own, and therefore his factor presses mightily for a treaty to be made out of hand. He is indeed nice to excess upon point of secrecy, because, as he says, his own head is at stake; besides that its taking the least air puts an end to all dealing that way without resource. He is therefore (upon a very false and groundless supposition) for excluding Andrew, and consequently all about him, from any knowledge of the matter, and is himself to send Kemp's demands directly to Patrick, whose answer will be, as I imagine, the groundwork for the treaty now to be made, and therefore I doubt not but it will be maturely considered and examined. Kemp's factor says his master has found out that his ordinary advisers, that is the leading men of them, are inclined for his making up with Elmor

the Emperor) and Herne (Elector of Hanover) and all of them against his having any dealing with Peregrin (James), and that therefore Kemp convinced (I suppose by the factor and the confident who hath been lately sent, and returned back this day) that he can never recover *all* his own but by Paul's (James') means excludes from any knowledge of this transaction all his ordinary advisers, and trusts only his factor here and the other confident. And 'tis mainly on that account that the factor thinks his own head in danger in case this transaction should come out, or that any accident happened to his master (who exposes himself sufficiently) before it were perfected.

I have here given Martel the substance of that matter in short, which he will be pleased to communicate to Patrick, because I fear Dutton may not have time to give his account, which will be a very long one, by this post. However better have the trouble of reading the same thing twice, than that any thing of moment should be omitted.

I have duly forwarded all Martel's letters to Abram (Menzies), and here are two Hackets and one Le Brun (names by which letters were addressed to Mar). I delivered also Lady Bute's letter and Lord John's after I had shown the last to Andrew and then sealed it. The copy of his to Martel I also showed to Andrew, who thought it a very extraordinary piece.

M. Barclay is here; I am to present him to Andrew, and then he parts very soon. He had a bill of 300 *livres* paid, and shall have what he may want for his journey. He showed me a letter to the English clergy, which is very well done, and is himself a very smart man.

I delivered Martel's letter to my brother, who will answer it by next post. It was a very great goodness in Martel to take the trouble of writing that letter, and I wish he may be able to comply with what is desired in it. I cannot say but he hath a more than ordinary knowledge of what relates to the ancient history of our nation, but he finds so few materials extant to work upon, I mean such as deserve to be relied upon, that it hath disgusted him from meddling with it, besides that he hath of late years been so much taken up with other studies that relate more immediately to his profession that he hath not had time to follow out those inquiries into antiquity, which, to do anything to purpose, would require a man's whole time and application. Yet I cannot excuse him so far as not to own that he might have cleared some points that relate to the honour and antiquity of our monarchy and nation, which upon what Martel writes to him, I hope he will."

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1716, Sept. 12. Paris.—"Baron Gurts (Görtz), Humphry's (the King of Sweden's) Minister of State and entirely in his confidence, arrived here the 6th. He is the same Jeoffry Sparre) met with in Flanders, and explained matters to him according to the account Villeneuve (Dillon) gave Mr. Johnson (Mar) by his letter of 20 Aug.

Jeoffry sent for me the 7th in the morning, and [I] had a conference of two hours with him as followeth:—I can now, said he, tell you with much satisfaction that Humphry is most inclined to enter into amity and union with Arthur (James) for their common interest, but to determine him to this, and that no time be lost, 'tis necessary you make a memoir wherein you'll mention the succours of all kinds that Arthur expects and hopes from his friends in Bernard (England), as also the advantage and benefit this union may prove to Humphry; 'tis very requisite I should have this memoir the 9th at night, Baron Görtz, who is to carry it to Humphry, being obliged to part the 10th for Holland, and, as there is but him and me that can treat this matter with Humphry, the other ministers of state being excluded for the reasons I already told you, don't fail giving me the said memoir at the time fixed, and [I] do repeat to you that delay may prove of evil consequence to Arthur's interest. When Humphry receives it, I have reason to believe he will send me full powers to make a formal treaty for their mutual interest with such as Arthur will appoint for the same purpose; by this means we'll gain much time, for in all appearance the storm that menaces Humphrey will be over towards the 20th of next month, and we are in great hopes success will attend the good measures he has taken; in that case, provided the treaty be agreed upon, Humphry will be able to give Arthur what succours he promises, in the latter end of November or the beginning of December next, as 'twill be thought most convenient by both parties. Those are the principal heads of Jeoffry's conference. I represented to him that he gave short time to make the memoir, that I would however do all I could to give it him in the time he fixed. To effect the matter I waited on Saunders (Queen Mary) the 7th in the afternoon and gave him a full account of what passed. He ordered me to go that night to William (St. Germains) and confer with Lord Middleton and Mr. Innes on that subject; the memoir was agreed upon and writ by the latter; you'll find the copy of it enclosed. I drew another with my own hand and gave it Jeoffry in the time required. After reading the said memoir twice over he asked me if Saunders had any knowledge of it, I told him he had, and that I could not take upon myself to make or give it without his approbation. Upon this Jeoffry flew into a high passion and said that Saunders and the persons about him could keep no secret, and that their indiscretion was but too well known, that Young (Stair) would be informed of all in a little time, which would ruin and destroy the measures proposed. Jeoffry asked me if Saunders would not communicate the matter to any other near him; I assured [him] he would not, and that none knew it but Saunders and Villeneuve, that both would keep an inviolable secret, therefore that he had nothing to apprehend on that score. He repeated several times that he expected Saunders should not be informed of it. I armed myself with moderation and made use of many arguments to convince him that Saunders would keep the secret better than any other, that he was a person

of judgment, age, and experience, that 'twas very unjust to suspect his discretion on any account, and especially on this, wherein his greatest interest is so much concerned. Seeing Jeoffry still in a passion and believing 'twas neither useful nor becoming to be too low, I added :—Il y a long tems que nous sçavons que l'interet est un guide seur des sentiments des princes, si vous n'en trouvez point dans tout ceçy, il n'y a pas de mal fait. With that I took the memoir from him, and so we parted. He sent for me the next morning; I found him much calmer, and looked as if he were sorry for his passion the night before. Pray, said he, let us forget what passed, and speak seriously of affairs.

I told him, 'You will find me always willing in what is reasonable and fit to be done,' he asked then for the memoir, and, after reading it, said, I see no great promise you make by this for Humphry's interest. I told him the last article specified what could be said to that purpose in a memoir, and whatever was wanting may be both settled and concluded by a treaty; that I understood he desired the memoir only for to engage Humphry to unite with Arthur. He answered :—Vrayment il'y penche que de reste, il s'agit de faire des demandes et je les feray en trois ou quatre jours dicy. I infer from this and several other discourses Jeoffry had with me of late, that he has already Humphry's orders to treat with Arthur, and do perceive he has a mind to it, tho' he pretends indifferency, which in my humble opinion is in order to make the best bargain he can.

As to Jeoffry's demands, to avoid his suspicion of Saunders, I proposed to him to send his packet by one of his own servants to Arthur, and that I would pay his postage and expense for going and coming back. I also told him that Saunders does not desire to be informed of the matter, therefore he should be in no more trouble on that score. What he'll determine on this account I cannot yet tell.

I think it necessary Arthur should be informed of the whole discourse that passed between Jeoffry and Villeneuve, with the circumstances, and the very terms Jeoffry made use of in some essential answers, that he may be the better able to judge of Jeoffry's demands." *Enclosed,*

The said MEMOIR.

The present situation of the affairs of James III. and of his Swedish Majesty is a sufficient proof that the union of these two princes is absolutely necessary for the restoration of their mutual interest, it being too evident that the efforts they have hitherto made separately have not corresponded to their expectations. Since there is no appearance that they can hope for their restoration by means of any other power, let us examine whether, if united, they would not be in a position to restore themselves by their own means.

It is useless to detail all the reasons that contributed to the failure of the last enterprise of the King of England; it is certain that the want of arms, money and munitions much contributed to it, but the essential point that was wanting, and

which contributed to it more than all the rest, was a body of regular troops, which all the well disposed subjects had always demanded, and which that prince could not obtain; it was thereby chiefly that all his efforts were rendered useless, and not by the want of goodwill on the part of the majority of his subjects, whose sentiments were so well known to the Elector, that he was obliged to bring over a body of foreign troops, without which no one doubts that things would have taken quite another turn.

Though for the above reasons that enterprise has failed, some of its effects have been advantageous to the King, for the number of his loyal subjects has since been certainly doubled by the unheard cruelty that has been practised, by the oppression of the English Church, and by the complete overthrow of the Constitution and of all the fundamental laws of the kingdom, which has completed the total alienation of the spirits of the people from the Elector, and has made him the object of the hatred and contempt of the whole nation.

Though the number of his Majesty's faithful subjects has been considerably increased, they declare and are all of opinion that it is not in their power to extricate themselves from the tyranny under which they groan, without foreign assistance, because they are for the most part without arms, and the regular troops of the present government are stationed in all the provinces, but the King has positive and repeated assurances from the heads of the English Church and the heads of the Tories, who together form three quarters of the kingdom, that they will unanimously join him on the following conditions:—(1) *That* 6,000 *regular troops be sent, which will be sufficient to occupy a suitable position, and thereby give the well disposed time and opportunity to resort thither;* (2) *that means of arming* 30,000 *men be sent at the same time with the requisite munitions. As for money, his Britannic Majesty will find means for procuring sufficient funds for the payment of the troops. It cannot be doubted that his Swedish Majesty is in a position to supply the above mentioned troops, arms, and munitions, and vessels to transport them, by means of which and other preconcerted arrangements the success of the enterprise will, with God's help, be beyond a doubt.*

It is more than evident that, when the King is restored to the throne of his ancestors by the help of his Swedish Majesty, he will be in a position to put his ally and benefactor once more in the possession of all his just rights.

For this purpose his Britannic Majesty offers to enter into such an alliance with his Swedish Majesty as may be conducive to their common interests. French. 2½ *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 12. Paris.—Villeneuve (Dillon) refers Mr. Johnson (Mar) to the enclosed, and will say but little in this, being pretty well tired by writing with his own hand 16 great pages.

I believe you'll find it necessary to send reiterated orders to Mr. Blondalle (Sir J. Erskine) to make no application to Humphry (King of Sweden), though Mr. Niger (Gen. Hamilton) should give him encouragement; 'tis, however, my opinion he should remain in Humphry's neighbourhood, until matters are agreed upon with Jeoffry (Sparre).

I am told Abbé Dubois is still in Hanover, but could not learn his mission. I beg Mr. Johnson will accuse the reception of this packet the day he receives it by two lines only. *Enclosed,*

Memoir that Baron Sparre dictated to me (Dillon) himself.

> "*Les amis d'Avignon peuvent mander à ceux d'Angleterre qu'ils ne negligent rien de ce côté icy, qu'ils ont meme fait faire des demarches pressantes aupres de l'ambassadeur de Suede à Paris, qu'ils ne peuvent douter de ses bonnes intentions, mais que jusques icy il ne leur a point parû authorizé de traitter cette matiere, il est toutesfois certain qu'il y entre d'office avec tout le menagement d'un ministre qui agit sans ordre de son maitre, s'il les reçoit (comme vraysemblablement il les recevra, puisque vous dites que celuy qui est a Londres en est pourveû) personne mieux que luy ne pourra conduire les affaires a une bonne issue.*" *In Dillon's hand.*

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 12. Leyden.—I had yours of 26 Aug. yesterday, mentioning you had received mine of the 7th. I have since written to you twice. Late last night your messenger arrived and delivered what you sent, of which all care shall be taken, and I go just now to Rott[erdam] in hopes of getting an opportunity of forwarding it from thence to-day. Ra[?msay] went some while ago for Scotland about your friend's affairs, and, I'm afraid, is not yet returned. In case of his absence I shall send them to a very trusty person, who will do everything necessary about them. I wish anything I could do would be of service to you or the other person concerned, to whom I offer my most humble services. His brother longs very much to hear from him, and to know if he got his letter.

The account Mr. D[ouglas] gave me of all being so well where you are was most acceptable, and the more that we were made uneasy by the account lately in the newspapers of the K[ing] being somewhat out of order. I think it will not be amiss that Mr. D[ouglas] stay in these parts a little while, or at least till I hear from you, and have likewise a return of what he brought being delivered (I hope) safe. He does not grudge his travel and will be glad enough of an errand back when occasion offers. He shall know nothing of what he came about.

Everything is very dead here, and there seems to be some little stop to all negotiations, which, they say, the late victory has contributed to. It is very certain many of the chief people here much incline to keep themselves free of all engagements, till they see a little further, and I believe it will not be choice that will

make them come in to the proposals of either of the powers on the one side or t'other, that are now plying them so hard, but a little time must discover this. Cad[ogan] is, I believe, by this time come over, and, they say, goes first to Flanders in order to settle matters as to the Barrier, which is not yet like to be altogether finished, at least to the satisfaction of all parties. I suppose he will hasten to these parts in order to push on their measures, that, if they can, they may have something to say to their Pa[rliamen]t when they meet. It's not thought Ge[or]ge will be back this two months, and many say not this winter.

There seems to be little doing at present in E[nglan]d, and, by what we can learn from thence, they are yet come to no fixt resolution about the prisoners. The bringing up those from Scotland to be tried in E[nglan]d has met with many difficulties, and some say nothing will be done in it till G[eor]ge returns. L[ord] Ro[thes] and the J[ustice] Clerk are gone to Aberdeen to purge the University there. The noise of the prisoners being to be carried to E[nglan]d has made such a general outcry, that it's thought they will not venture on it, if a jury can be any way got there to hang whom they have a mind to. Some of the prisoners are now and then finding means to escape. Eighteen of the common sort escaped lately from Edinburgh Castle, and about as many from Stirling, and Mr. Bruce, whom I take to be Mr. Boyd's son-in-law, has escaped out of Newgate. As to the gentlemen I mentioned that were in these parts, but few of them are altogether in want as yet, and I have advanced them betwixt two and three hundred *guilders* as their necessities required. Two of them, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Douglas, would, I believe, incline to follow the army, and have both been that way formerly. Mr. Law stays at a country place with two or three others hard by this, and, I believe, with a little help, will be able to make a shift. We are endeavouring to get Mr. Seaton surgeon of a ship that's going a voyage. If it succeed, he will be able to make a shift, with a little help to utrike (outrig) him. Inchdarnie's brother is now gone to Dr. Ers[kine], to see to get into that service, and, as soon as he can get bread there, will not be troublesome. One or two more we have got voyages for, which was better than their being idle here and in want. They are all hearty young lads, and, I am persuaded, would run any hazard to serve their master, and, I believe, they will give him as little trouble as possible. I enclose a note of them with what I ventured to advance them. No more are come over that I hear of since I wrote last. I have heard nothing since of the P[leni]p (Sir J. Erskine) since his friend Sir Ha[rry] passed here, who is now gone to him. He told me of that discovery that had been made of some affairs of his at home, and I heard it otherwise long before, but Sir Ha[rry] thinks it will do him no hurt as to his present design. I saw Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) the other day, who told me he had written to you. I desired you in my two last to let me know if Mr. Dempster (Wescombe) was trusted, and if he corresponded with Mr. Lumley (Ormonde) or you. I have some reason for asking it and likewise about Mr. Drummer (Hammond) who is

an acquaintance of Mr. Dempster's, and is now with Mr. Haly (George), so I hope you'll let me know something of them in your first. If any with you correspond with Mr. Dempster they had best say nothing of Mr. Hooker's being here, or that any other corresponds in these parts. There is a very good friend of Mr. M r M y a r s Robertson's (James') one 24, 29, 24, 16, 41, 29, 11, who lives at Ro[tterdam], and is a man of very good interest in this country. Mr. Dudly (Duke of Perth) who, I hear, is now with you, is very well acquainted with him, and I wish you would get a letter from him to this person, that he may put confidence in Mr. Hooker or others of us here that may have occasion to wait on him, and that Mr. Dudly make him a compliment from Mr. Robertson, and that he will communicate to us what may be for his service in these parts, which I'm told he's very capable of knowing. I wish you would send the letter soon, for it may be of use. Will. D[rummond] who is gone to you, knows this person and was with him when he was here, and got a paper from him. Charles K[innaird] tells me he wrote to you from Ro[tterdam]. He is, I suppose, now gone to Aix or Liége. All our folks here are very well.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 13. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter and assuring him that all his letters are carefully forwarded or delivered, and concerning various matters of business connected with remittances and bills.

Alexander McDonnell to the Duke of Mar.

[1716, Sept. 13.]—Concerning Mynheer Vanderhoven whose company he has had thus far, who seems a man of interest in Holland, and, if not a hypocrite, has an inclination for the King's interest, and who regrets that, ere he departed, he had not cultivated a correspondence with his Grace, and whom he had assured that, if he wrote to his Grace, he would answer his letter. *Postscript.*—The gentleman's name is as before, but he signs Jan de Groot. He has promised to write to the Duke of Ormonde, but, if you favour him with a letter, you will have the first account from him from Holland. *Undated, but endorsed,* 13 *Sept. and received the* 17*th.*

Jan de Groot to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 13. Lyons.—Expressing his regret, that, when he had the happiness at Avignon of paying his compliments with Monsr. Creay and other Dutchmen, he had not an opportunity of passing a moment with his Highness for the common good, as Mr. McDonnell assures him it would have gratified him, and hoping to be of some use in sending news. *French.*

Col. Ran. Macdonnell to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 13. Barcelona.—Prince Pio showed me to-day the answer he received from the Court of Spain, which is, as you imagined, a great many protestations of friendship, but they excuse themselves for fear of disobliging England. The Prince's letter to his Majesty that I enclose will inform you more at large. I am heartily sorry that Court did not enter into what the King proposed, but I can assure you Prince Pio has done all that lay in his power, and am persuaded he will be ready to forward any thing that depends on him, that may attain (*sic*) to the King's service.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Wallace in Bergen.

1716, Sept. 13. Avignon.—By the King's directions sending him his thanks for the services he had done to Mr. Middleton and several others of his subjects lately come from Scotland, and hoping a time will come when it will be more in his Majesty's power to reward him for them. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to [Mr. Robertson of] Strowan.

1716, Sept. 13.—It was a very great pleasure to all your friends here, and particularly to myself, to hear from our friends in Holland of your safe arrival there. I heard to-day from Mr. Gordon at Paris of your being come to Brussels and having written to Mr. Innes, and I have the King's orders to let you know you will be very welcome here. You will, I know, wait on the Queen and receive her commands. If I can be of any service to you I will go very heartily about it, for I shall never forget the hearty and early part you acted in our late attempt for our King and country. I long to know what's become of honest Invernity and George Mackenzie, who, I hear, was with him. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. Harry Bruce.

1716, Sept. 13. Avignon.—Yours of 28 Aug. gave us a great deal of pleasure to-day in letting us know you were safe. The King commands me to let you know his satisfaction at it, and that, if you have a mind to come here, you shall be heartily welcome. I know you will wait on the Queen and receive her commands. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Theophilus Oglethorpe.

1716, Sept. 13. Avignon.—Acknowledging his letters of 29 Aug. and 5 Sept., both of which came on the 10th, and another of the 19th. As to the last, there being little appearance of anything being done for his Majesty at your Court, any powers from him are thought needless till a better time.

I had a letter from your sister Fanny to-day from Calais, so I suppose they are safely in England long ere now.

I fancy by this time the gentleman is with you, who had a mind to be employed in that service. I must beg your good

offices for a friend of mine and a well wisher to the King, the brother of Sir Hugh Paterson, my brother-in-law, now in the Sicilian service come in the ship lately from England, who was turned out of the service at home on their suspecting him to be in the King's interest. *Copy.*

J. Menzies to Mr. Morris (the Duke of Mar).

1716, Monday, Sept. 3[-14].—I wrote you a very long letter last post, and, I believe, touched the most material things you desired the opinion of friends about. It was hardly gone when I was afraid I had made a new mistake, Pauncefort (Port Mahon) and Glastenbury (Gibraltar), one for the other. But I am satisfied you would presently perceive and correct my error. We write always with a concern that may breed confusion, and in all things we are still as on the top of a mine, which we know not how soon it may spring. I shall long to hear if you get that letter safe, that I may go on upon that foundation. I delivered yours of 28 Aug. to the lady out of my own hand.

News at present we have very little. Monsieur d'Iberville keeps his errand an absolute secret from his best friends. All he says to the most part is, that he came to pack up his papers and his alls, to return to his country, and retire from public business, his health being much impaired. Madame Mezieres is still with her mother near Guildford. Her errand is as little known as Monsieur's. Both their comings were very sudden and unexpected. The common talk of the town is that he brought a memorial relating to our fleet in the Baltic under the Czar. This, if true, would be but mustard after meat, and a piece of paper for our bullets against Sweden. But we have another story of Monsieur Iberville, which the Whigs spread mightily, that he comes to propose a marriage for the King of France and our young princess at St. James's. One would think the Regent would not venture to marry a King till he can judge for himself.

Lord Cadogan, as I was told this evening, is gone to Hanover. If true, he carries advices from the States of Holland, which his Brittanic Majesty will not think proper to refuse or disagree to, and the D[uke] of M[arlborough] has them in a string. Some think it is to bring his Majesty over too.

Several people talk of a dissolution of this Parliament, which would be a pretty odd business, after so lately making it perpetual.

The Scots prisoners from Edinburgh Castle are by this day at Carlisle to be tried. Six persons were stopped the other day at Greenwich, who were going aboard a ship to go to France, Dr. Abercromby's wife and her sister and brother, one Forbes, a son of Tochon, one Mackeever, lately let out of Newgate as Nithsdale's servant, and a Dutch officer. They were informed against by one Frazer, a Buchan man, a neighbour of Forbes, and trusted by him, but a spy.

It is thought it will go very hard with Lord Duffus.

One Avery is lately come from France, who has been going about among the Tories and Jacobites, as being sent over to raise

money and an army for the Pretender. He has endeavoured to see the Duchess of Ormonde, the Earl of Arran, the Bishop of Rochester, the Duke of Buckingham, and God knows how many more. Generally all have refused to see him, looking on him as a spy and a rogue. He shows for credentials many letters from people on that side to himself before his parting from France, and whilst he was forming his project, some from Lady Strickland, some from Mr. Dicconson, some from R. Arbuthnot, &c., and pretends to be mighty well known to many others, of whom he gives accounts and their discourses, &c. He has made one Howel, a non-juring clergyman, to be taken up, who helped him to a little money. He sent to demand of one lady 100 *guineas*, to buy arms, &c. Now he is gone to Oxford, where he may impose on some. Several other such persons are going about pretending to give commissions from Avignon, and informers swarm every where, being very well paid.

J. Oliver (the Duke of Mar) to Sir P. Lawless.

1716, Sept. 14.—I had yours of 31 Aug. not above two hours since with the enclosed from Monsr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) to Le Vasseur (James), which I immediately delivered, but it seems not at all to answer the expectations you have by yours. He expresses his goodwill, but says that all that's left in his power is to pray for him, which seems to confirm a story we had yesterday that he is out of the post he had, and going to retire. I told you in my last of 31 Aug. that Du Clos (Queen of Spain) said nothing to Le Vasseur in the letter you sent concerning Le Maire (money), which looks of a piece with this, and therefore I'm afraid there's nothing of that kind to be expected from Mr. Allin (King of Spain) and that they only endeavour by fair words to make you believe it.

Though I have not time to say more now, I could not delay letting you know all this, that you may know better how to proceed. Le Vasseur knows you will use your best endeavours, and you are best judge on the place how to go about it, but folks with you seem to be very odd and their ways no less. *Copy.*

James III. to the Duc de Poli.

1716, Sept. 14.—Condoling with him on the death of his wife. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 181.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 15. Paris.—Complaining he had not sent his account as he had promised, and requesting him to deliver the encloseds and to please everybody as well as he can about money, all of whom he will take care of with a little patience.—What does your comrade Sandie do? Is he so much taken up that he can't write anything fit for me to know about my business? Is David Kennedy dead or are his hands as incapable as his other members are with gout? If he

can write, tell him I want to know if he be alive. Enclosed is a letter for Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Keith going by that name broke it up, but it's not for him. See if you can find out for whom it is and advise me. I formerly sent you some letters for Mr. Arthur Brown, and here is another. You never advised for whom they are.

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 15.—The enclosed came last night. I find Lord Stair's people inquisitive about Sir John. His secretary paid me a visit, and inquired if I would send him a letter from his sister, Lady Glenagies (Gleneagles). I told him I would and he promised to send it, but it's not come.

Mr. Campbell, Munzies' brother, who passed here some days ago for Marseilles in his way with Lord Forbes for Mahon, told me his brother had obtained leave from Townshend to Sir Harry Stirling to come abroad in order to offer Sir John conditions for going home, and that he knew he was at Holland or Hamburg, and that Sir Harry was parted for Holland in order to find him.

I was also told that some time ago one St. John arrived at Bordeaux, who pretended to be a very honest man, but had the weakness to discover to a public company that he was sent to Avignon about the King's business.

I have had no notice of Mr. Douglas since he parted from Rouen. When I do, you shall be advised. I once more humbly thank you for assisting W. Drummond.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Tuesday, Sept. 15.—I send all I could find anywhere of papers given in by M. Cameron, and, if there be any more, which I scarce believe, they never were in my custody, but I believe these are what Martel (Mar) wants to see. They are all in Cameron's own hand, and in a very indigested method, and not fit to be exposed to critics. I know not, nor can I answer for, his exactness in relating matters, but he always appeared very loyal and zealous for the King's service. Martel knows there are piques and jealousies among the clans, which may occasion partiality in relating such matters, and therefore some grains of allowance are necessary when they speak of one another. This I have known by long experience in these gentlemen's concerns. I also send a letter from Abram (Menzies). I hope he will speak more to purpose, when he has got Martel's four last letters.

I have not seen nor heard from Dutton (Dillon) since my last, so I know not if Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor has sent himself to Patrick (James), as Dutton said he was resolved to do. Andrew (Queen Mary) has a great cold, which hindered me from seeing him yesterday as I intended.

Sir John Forrester to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 15. Cambray.—At the time of Lord Argyle's disgrace I had all the hopes imaginable, considering his ambition and temper, that some good might have been made of him, having known from a very good hand at London (as you saw by my letter to Mr. Nairne) that the view of being generalissimo of the British forces was then his, which now he ought to believe will go by him, unless (as God forbid) the Electoral Prince should one day come in play. But being here in the road from Brussels to Paris, where English gentlemen are daily passing, and having made it my business to be well informed of Lord Argyle's late steps, I find he will neither belie nor amend the race he is of, which, though I doubt not you have earlier accounts of, yet I thought it my duty to let you know what I could learn, and what is confirmed by everyone coming from England. I have distributed the 36 prints Mr. Barclay left me to the most considerable people of these parts, who are so far now from wondering (as some did before) at his Majesty's return from our unfortunate country, that they are surprised how he could venture to stay so long in it, considering the desperate state of affairs at his landing, and in my humble opinion it's to be wished both for the King's sake and the honest part of the nation, that piece were communicated to all the Courts of Europe.

I am told the Master of St. Clair is composing a sort of a manifest for his justification. If he does it effectually (by what I could hear from everybody in Scotland and since I left it) he will outdo all the lawyers of his time. Had he kept the promise he sent the King by me to sacrifice life and fortune, as his worthy father would have done, if able, he would have needed no writings to defend his proceedings.

Lady Dalrymple set up for a great *malcontente* at Brussels with the present government, which, I believe is not ignorant how to regain her favour, if worth while. Accordingly none of our countrymen there were "katcht" in her net, how cunningly so ever spread out for them.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 16. Paris.—Requesting him to deliver the encloseds, and to inform him who is Andrew Car, and adding that the last sent him for Mr. Williamson he finds is for Lord Linlithgow.

Hew Wallace of Inglestoun to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 16. Paris.—I came here yesterday and design to remain at Lyons to improve myself in my own employment till the King's affairs require his subjects' duty. The history of my adventures is too long for a letter. Sir D. Threipland and I kept close together in the Orkneys, till the Whig ministers instrumented the lieutenants for not apprehending us two, so, to save our fellow sufferers and honest gentlemen of the country, we

thought proper to come off in a ship bound for Norway, but by good providence were tossed by stormy weather to Amsterdam. I have some inclination to part from this on Saturday with Mr. Barclay, but as yet have not determined.

I left Sir David with Strowan and several others at Brussels. I believe Strowan will be here in three weeks, for he is to stay at Cambray some time with Sir J. Forrester, and Sir David waits a letter from me. I was surprised to see Sir D. Dalrymple there. We had but little conversation and that by accident. You shall know at meeting, for it's probable I may come for a day or two from Lyons. Since I came here Mr. Crafurd, an old acquaintance, has called for me, but his present station as Lord Stair's secretary makes me shift his company.

Pray give my humble duty to his Grace, and remember me kindly to all friends, and particularly to Alexander Dalmahoy, whose friends are all well by the last letter I had from my father, who has been severely handled and imprisoned, though 80 years, and noways concerned, but either I have no skill, or they shall make nothing of our little fortune. I left Will. Dalmahoy in good health. He stays at Amsterdam and came to Leyden on a letter.

THOMAS INNESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 16. Paris.—Deprecating the proposal in his letter of 29 Aug. that he should write the History of Scotland, on the grounds of want of ability, the vocations of his calling and the want of helps that could not be got at that distance from Britain, with some criticisms on the histories of Boetius, Buchanan, and Fordun, and commendations of Dr. Abercromby's History, but adding that in obedience to his Majesty's commands he will do his utmost to make the best he can of what observations he has made or may hereafter make on that history. 4¼ *pages.*

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 16. Rouen.—I received yours of 14 Aug. Mr. Tulloh thanks you heartily for minding him. I trouble you with the enclosed for his Grace. You'll see by it that it is of consequence for poor Robin Gordon. I earnestly entreat you to speak a word for him. I know Mr. Innes will propose giving this ship to David George, who has had good pay and maintenance and does not deserve her. He fell sick when anything was to be done. Tulloh is worth all our seamen ten times told.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 16. Rouen.—I have had nothing worth troubling you with since the arrival of our last ship from Scotland, I mean Tulloh's. I advised your express to go forward to Holland with the three packets, for it was not possible to get them over at Dieppe with any reasonable prospect of security.

We have a small, almost unvendable, barque at Dieppe that carried over Mr. Ogilvie of Boyne. This barque might be entertained for no great matter, if a sure place could be found on the Sussex side to carry over letters and packets, and so from thence to London without running risks of the post. I count her charges about 100 *livres* a month, which may save risk and charges to a much greater value.

Our ship from Bordeaux is come back, as no doubt you have heard. Robert Gordon of Bordeaux last year ordered me to advance for him whatever sum I would advance for myself to help to carry on the King's affairs. I advanced for each of us 8,000 *livres* for which I gave credit on my accounts which I gave in long ago to Mr. Dicconson. As to my 8,000 *livres* I am not to have any return till the King is happy in London, and had I not fallen into a great many losses by all our merchants here going off almost all in six months, I would have given double at least, but poor Gordon last winter by some grievous losses has fallen ill in his affairs, and is forced to ask time and a composition from his creditors, so that he is in want and unable to support himself and a numerous family.

This ship, if the King has no present use for her, may be put in his hands, that he may gain this money by freighting her, or, if she is sold, he may be paid. I know David George, who did not go in her, will ask for her for himself and his people, who since Feb., 1715, have been living in harbour, both he and his men eating her provisions, and being paid their full pay, and have done very little for it. I beg your protection for Mr. Gordon, and hope you will think it better to pay a just debt than to gratify such as hardly deserve the pay they got.

I suppose George has informed you that the master of this ship sent Gordon, a brother of Glenbucket's, the mate ashore at Lady Clanronald's, who told them that all were got off and that two frigates were on that coast. They said they went to Skye and made their signals, but nobody came off.

Of all the seamen the King has, I may say Mr. Tulloh is the most capable of any Scotch expedition. I believe Gen. Gordon, and all that came over with him will assure you of that.

Lord Arbuthnot has sent over here one Alexander Arbuthnot, with Mr. Thomson to join your Grace. My Lord pretends to the Government that this young man ran away with his horses. I can't recommend one of the same name with me, but I believe it would be very acceptable to my Lord, if he was taken such care of as others in the like case. He is the son of Arbuthnot of Caterlaine, and my Lord's near relation.

JAMES KEMP (CHARLES KINNAIRD) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 16. Liége.—After near eleven months' skulking and close confinement, there is no pleasure I relish so much in the safety and the quiet I am in now, as the liberty of paying my duty to you, and I congratulate you even in the midst of your misfortunes on the great accession of glory and reputation which they bring you.

Not having any private way of writing to you, I shall forbear naming any facts or persons concerned in them, but shall wait the fate of this letter. If there is anything you think I may inform you about, when I have once heard from a friend of yours whom I saw in my way hither, I shall be able to answer you safely. Therefore pray write to me under Mr. Innes' cover, by whom I hope this shall come safe to your hands. If there is any other conveyance you think safer or more expeditious, I shall be glad to receive your commands about it.

I doubt not my friend I[nese?] has informed you of my coming abroad, which I was very unwilling to do, but I rather chose to leave all my affairs at sixes and sevens than live in the condition I was in. Here I am easy and at liberty, and have chosen this place for many reasons to pass the winter. My wife who has been extremely ill, is near the Spa, and I am not far from having intercourse with my friends on this or the other side of the water. However, if you think I can be useful anywhere else, I am always ready to obey your commands. I have had no letter from the other side since I came here. Next week I go to Aix, where I do not design to tarry more than two or three days, for particular business with some there and not my health obliges me to make the journey.

Capt. John L'Estrange to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 16.—Since he is incapable as the King's affairs stand of serving him, and can't have the glory of waiting his motions, because he can't propose to maintain himself, begging leave to shift for bread in some service.

Lord George Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 16. Turin.—I came here the beginning of this month, but, the King of Sicily being gone to Savoy, I am obliged to have patience till he returns, which I believe will be about a month hence. If then I be not provided for very soon, I shall only desire the Duke of Savoy to give me recommendation to go to Hungary. I had much rather serve there than here, because there I may have occasion of seeing service, but here I can expect neither pay nor occasion of improving. The officers here are mostly gentlemen that have some estates, for their pay is so small that, till they rise pretty high, they cannot live upon it, but besides that I have good reason to believe the King of Sicily [will not] give me any service, but, when he comes, nothing shall hinder me from pushing to have what I can live upon or a positive refusal. The money I had when I came from Avignon is very near done. If I could have 50 *louis d'ors* more, it would be all I'd desire, for, if I should not be provided for here, it would carry me to Hungary, where I could at least have sixpence a day, and rather than trouble the King I'd be able to live upon that.

JAMES III. to LORD EDWARD [DRUMMOND].

1716, Sept. 16. Avignon.—Acknowledging his letters, and approving of the Queen's orders to him to stay where he is and of his submission to them, and desiring him to remember him very kindly to all his family, particularly to Lord John, and to tell Comte Castelblanco he would write to him, if he did not soon reckon to see him. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to BRIGADIER CORBET.

1716, Sept. 16. Avignon.—Nothing worth mentioning has occurred since you left us. We lie at the pool, but when we shall find anybody to help us in, God knows. I hope Mr. Ecclin and you pass your time as well as your retirement will allow. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to MR. WAUCHOPE.

1716, Sept. 16. Avignon.—I acquainted the King with what you recommended to me in yours of 22 Aug., and by his directions wrote to Mr. Dillon as you desired, and I wish your affair may succeed. His Majesty orders me to tell you, that, if the officer he recommended to you has misbehaved in anything, as by yours it seems he has, he has no more to say in his behalf. By our last accounts from home the humour against the government and for the King increases daily, so that there is nothing wanting but a little assistance of regular troops from abroad. It is hard that the affairs of Europe are so, that there is not one potentate who will assist so worthy and injured a prince, and an oppressed people.

We go on in much the same way you saw us in, and pass our idle time as we can. *Copy.*

DAVID NAIRNE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 16. Avignon.—Receipt for 191 *livres*, 2 *deniers* in full of all due from Mr. Gordon to date.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Thursday, Sept. 17.—The enclosed long letter from Abram (Menzies) will make some amends for his past omissions. I showed it last night to Andrew (Queen Mary), who is now pretty well of his cold. I send the only two addresses I have to Abram. The first is what I generally use, and what has not yet failed that I know of, though he says he had not received a letter mentioned by Martel (Mar) of the 27th, but I believe that is the same he afterwards says he had just got of the 28th.

I know not if Martel will approve of what I have done, but on Abram's insisting in this enclosed on having a Remonstrance given in by friends here to O'Bryan (the Regent) (which would certainly signify nothing), I have proposed to him to get Juxon's (James') friends on that side to draw the true state of their case and all they would have said to O'Bryan, and give it

themselves to Jassemin (d'Iberville), who is now there and is shortly to return hither, and, after the chief of them has fully explained the whole matter to him by word of mouth, to charge him to deliver their paper to his master, on whom this (if anything will) may make impression, coming by his own man, an eye and ear witness, from persons of weight upon the place. If this has no effect, I am very sure what could be represented to O'Bryan from people here would be yet less believed or regarded. However I would not have taken on myself to advise this, but that time pressed, Jassemin being very soon to return to this side for good and all. If Martel approves, he may say so to Abram when he writes to him.

What I meant in saying there was too much truth in the paper Abram sent some time ago, was that, as that author maliciously remarks, Patrick (James) was entirely abandoned by O'Bryan and friends on this side, which is but too true, and was the source of the attempt's having miscarried. But as to Snell (Scotland) his greatest enemy cannot say with the least truth, but that he acted his part with so much zeal, courage and prudence that to have done what he did with so little or rather no help from abroad must to his eternal honour be remembered in all future ages.

Martel has my brother's answer here. There is but too much truth in what he says of want of home materials to work upon. I believe he has collected from foreign writers what may give some more light than has yet appeared, but from that and the little we have of our own it will be hard to make anything like a complete history. He is the greatest enemy to fiction, and taking things upon trust, and the nicest on advancing anything that is not well grounded of any I ever knew. I am glad he promises to set to work on the subject, which nothing less than Patrick's commands could ever have prevailed on him to do.

I have just received the enclosed Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar).

Sir David Threipland to Col. William Clephan.

1716, Sept. 17. Brussels.—By this comes to your hands I hope your nephew, Master Lindsay, is arrived. He and I came from the Orkneys and arrived safe in Holland, 9 June. I thought to have waited on the King ere now, but I came off in such a hurry, that I am obliged to stay here, till I get some papers from Scotland and money remitted, and then I will come forward, which I entreat you to show the Duke of Mar. I got letters yesterday from Scotland that the Government is as violent as ever, and that those, that surrendered on discretion, had as little hopes of favour as those that were taken, and that several were to be taken to Carlisle to be tried, whereof Logie Drummond, and John Ross, the Bishop of Edinburgh's son, are two, and it is like to go hard with them. The Bishop in his letter gave his service to the Duke of Mar, and desired me to show him that since two days before Christmas he has kept his chamber till of late, but is now recovering, otherwise he had been waiting on

the King when at Scoon, which I entreat you to signify to his Grace that he may show the King of it, for he continues still firm to his interest. Young Ogell (Lyon of Ogle) and Milnefield and I kindly salute you, and we are drinking your health with Strewan and Sir Harry, and Mr. Thomas Bruce and Scotstoun.

Postscript.—As I came through Orkney I met Sebastian Holland, that was quarter-master to the Perthshire Squadron, and was very active all the time the King's army were together, and finding him most destitute of money and friends there, I brought him here along with me, and, hearing the King has made an establishment for the distressed, I earnestly desire you would recommend him to the Duke of Mar, that he may be enrolled, and, when he comes to Paris, may get subsistence. He is an honest pretty man, and has been a soldier these 30 years, and is most willing to serve his Majesty.—21 Sept.

D. Lloyd (Floyd), the younger, to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 17. St. Germains.—I had yours of the 10th, and must beg you to return his Majesty my most humble thanks for his answer to mine. I was in hopes so submissive a letter would have had a more favourable one, but he is King and is pleased to make me feel I am his servant.

I am very much obliged for your good advice. I am not sensible of any great mistakes without much gratitude to those I have had obligations to be one, and consequently that to those who have disserved me the Welsh blood has taken sometimes place. I shall let my father know the honour your Grace does him. *Endorsed*, "Young Mr. Floid."

Robert Douglas to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 17. Rotterdam.—No doubt Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson) has informed you I delivered my packet safe. I was very willing to carry it to the end, but he, having the opportunity of a gentleman going over, sent it by him. The wind is so contrary that he is not yet got off, but the ship is ready, as soon as it calms or changes. I shall wait your orders at Leyden.

It's said George sets not out for England till 1 March.

J. Menzies to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese).

1716, Thursday, Sept. 6[-17].—You have enclosed what is most current here. I wrote you a line on Tuesday recommending a sea captain. We reckon him a true and worthy man, and he is an intimate friend of the gentleman of the same profession I recommended to you last year. Your cousin John (James) may rely on him when there is occasion, and he will be one of the first for the musseline (money) trade, he has assured me. He joins in recommending this other gentleman, who is really going to Italy for his pleasure. He had his cargo of thee complete before I spoke to him, otherwise I had sent yours. Another gentleman travels to Paris with this last captain. It may be worth while to

have civilities shown him. He is the heir of a good family, and has pretty good dispositions. He is well esteemed, and his giving good accounts will be of use.

Since my last I have Mr. Morris' (Mar's) of 27 Aug. Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) is come to town, and he has Mistress Jean's (James') letter, but we are to have further conversation. Mr. Morpeth (James Murray) has sent up Mr. *Cooper* to town, as Mr. Morpeth went north, that Will. Thompson (Menzies) and he may discourse freely on the present concerns, for which reasons I shall not write to Mr. Morris this post. I hope he has my last two long letters.

We are in the utmost pain about the power to Mr. Rigg coming by post, there being an extreme uncertainty that way still, and every day precarious.

C e s a r

6 Y w h m i 559, 36.

REV. P. BARCLAY to W. GORDON.

1716, Sept. 18. Paris.—Receipt for 2,000 *livres* in bank notes, and 30 *louis d'ors* in specie, which he undertakes to deliver (bar accidents of robbery) according to order, with order at foot from Gordon to Barclay to pay to John Paterson the above, after deducting what he has paid by Gordon's orders as per list above.—22 Sept.

HEW WALLACE OF INGLESTOUN, to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 18. Paris.—Since I wrote by last post I have altered my resolutions and design in a day or two to go to Angiers, there to improve these melancholy days in my own business. I told you Mr. Crafurd had called for me. We were since alone for 5 or 6 hours. I have writ with Mr. Barclay our conversation as faithfully as my memory could serve, being improper for a letter of this kind, though perhaps not very valuable. Being at present reviewing the old writs and charters here by the favour of Mr. Innes, I have no more time.

SIR MARK FORISTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 18. Havre.—Sending his address as desired by Paterson's letter of 20 July, and hoping, when occasion offers, his Grace will honour him with his commands.—It often happens, when affairs are communicated to merchants, their wives are made privy to the secret, and then perhaps his clerk must be employed to transcribe letters, by which what may be expected a secret is become a public rumour. To prevent which, were four or five more or less skilful ship captains entrusted, which number I could warrant to name, and a banker appointed to honour their necessary drafts, and in case of fitting out ships their pretence might be for the Indies or elsewhere, I dare engage such projects would without noise produce their desired effects, and 'tis but too visible the want of the like measures obstructed the late

undertaking. I am offered a merchant ship for the West Indies, which I refused to accept till you let me know if his Majesty may, in less time than that voyage may be accomplished in, have any commands for me.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, Sept. 18.—I had yours of the 12th yesterday and one of the same date from Dutton (Dillon) to-day with one enclosed to Patrick (James) giving an account of all that passed with Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor, but what that factor is to send him is not yet come, so we as yet know nothing of the particulars he proposes. You may be sure the thing in the main is very acceptable, and I hope it will come to good account. I am sorry the factor is so shy of Andrew (Queen Mary) and those about him, but ladies must be courted their own way, and they will be cured of those suspicions in time. One thing in the paper Dutton gave the factor must be immediately helped, that is the 6,000 *livres* (*i.e.*, troops) mentioned, 8,000 if not 10, being the least by all the accounts we have that can clear the estate. I have wrote to Dutton of this.

I hope you are perfectly recovered. Pray be not ill again or out of the way, for, when you were last, a very unlucky thing happened. Mr. D[icconso]n persuaded Andrew to send a message to Bointon (Bolingbroke), which cannot fail of producing bad consequences, and the more by the further conversation that the person who carried the message had with him, which proceeded on some things that person had talked with Mr. D[icconso]n. What makes this the more unlucky is that we know Bointon was taking ways to be reconciled to Patrick, by which he would have been at mercy, and forced to contradict the scandalous things he had said and wrote, but now he will give out that he was courted to come in again and refused it, which by his telling of this message will look so like truth, that he'll get many to believe him, and it will so alarm our friends on the other side (with whom I can assure you he has now no credit) that they will think us all gone mad together, considering the scandalous way Bointon had taken to revenge (vindicate as he calls it) himself, and it will give more credit to those false and malicious things he said and wrote than anything else possibly could do, but it is over and cannot now be helped. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-Gen. Dillon.

1716, Sept. 18. Avignon.—I had yours of the 12th this morning with one enclosed for Arthur (James) which he communicated to me, and I read the contents with a great deal of pleasure, it being a long while since I saw any proposition that had any appearance of carrying his mistress. "We long for the packet Jeoffry (Sparre) promises us, but I am very much in your opinion that he has already powers to treat with us of the match (alliance). You ventured pretty far the breaking of it, but the turn it took next day shows the right judgement you made. However a lady

must be courted in the way most agreeable to her, and where prepossession has by misinformation taken place, upon better and closer acquaintance she will be cured. In affairs of this kind there's commonly higher demands made than is concluded, therefore we cannot help being sorry that you only mentioned 6,000 *livres* (troops) as the portion, for by the best and latest information we have from those best acquainted with the circumstances of our friend's estate, it will not take less than 8,000 *livres* at least to clear the great mortgage upon the principal part of it, beside 2,000 *livres* for giving any footing in the estate in the North (Scotland), which is absolutely necessary to have something done in at the same time, and it were likeways to be wished that another sum of money could be then afforded for the separate farm (Ireland). That lady's friends do not want cash, and I am apt to believe that for a match that would bring so much honour and advantage to the family they would as soon give 10 or 12,000 *livres* as 6,000, and it would be equally their interest to do so. It will not look fair if we represent the estate to be under less incumbrance than they will find it afterwards, therefore it is thought absolutely necessary that you should immediately rectify that mistake of the 6,000 *livres* which you, not sufficiently knowing the condition of the estate, thought would clear it, and, since the person who carries the proposition to the lady is gone, it is thought fit that one should be immediately sent after him about it or wrote to. There is one difficulty I foresee in this affair, and I believe it will be found the great one, that is how to remit so great a sum to that place at once, factors well provided with money or credit being, I'm afraid, scarce in those parts, but some help I doubt not may be got as to this with Bernard (England) and Milflower (Holland).

Orlando (money) is one that will be certainly necessary in this affair and there's no getting him heartily without Bernard's family join in it. Without secrecy nothing in love affairs can succeed, but for other reasons as well as that principal one of Orlando there's an absolute necessity of entrusting two or three of the principal of Bernard's family with this affair. Jeoffry cannot but see the necessity of this, and, I am persuaded, will not be against it, however 'tis fit he should be informed of it, and by what I wrote to you on the 9th, he will see that his friend with Bernard has already let some of that family know of the lady's inclination to the match, provided Orlango (*sic*) could be got to concur. He may be sure that we will be as much concerned to have the secret kept as they upon the lady's side, so that he may be easy with respect to such as we communicate it to in Bernard's family. We have now a sure way of conveyance thither, and returns will come that same way, so that there is not that danger that was by writing by the post; though it will be a little more tedious.

As for Mr. Blondale (Sir J. Erskine) I am now of your opinion that he should not go to Humphry (King of Sweden), but rest for some time in his neighbourhood, and I have wrote to him accordingly, as I doubt not you did upon what I referred him to what

you should write to him, but I'm afraid my letter to him now will come too late, unless he stopped upon what you and I formerly wrote to him. The last I had from him was of 23 Aug., well advanced on his way, and he proposed going along with one of Humphry's people, whom he had met, and was going thither from Jeoffry." *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir J. Erskine.

1716, Sept. 18.—Since I wrote to you 27 Aug., I have yours of 19 and 23 Aug. (Recapitulating the directions in his letter of the 27th to proceed no further, till he should hear further.) Be so good now as to acquaint Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) that Mr. Truman (James) orders him to stop going to Whitford (King of Sweden) or writing to any about him, or doing anything in that affair, whatever Mr. Flin's (Gen. Hamilton's) answer may be, till he hear again from Mr. Brumfield (Mar), and in the meantime to continue somewhere in these parts to be ready to proceed to Whitford's, if there shall be occasion, and he order it. I am sure Meinard will think all this very odd, but he may be assured there's good reason for it, and it is in concert with Benefield (Sparre) on what passed betwixt him and Mr. Gardinper (Görtz), of whom I find the information you have had to be true, but I am afraid this may come too late, and that he may be actually gone to Whitford before Broomer's (Dillon's) first letter reached him.

I expect to hear from Benefield in a few days when I shall be able to explain this more fully, and till then you may tell Meinard that his being stopped does not at all proceed from any backwardness of Whitford's to Truman, but quite otherwise. I heard t'other day from Nealan (Holland) that a nephew of Morphy's (Dr. Erskine) by his eldest sister was come there, and was gone after Meinard. I hope it is for something agreeable. *Copy.*

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

[1716, Sept. 19.]—Concerning postage of letters, remittances and accounts, and other business matters.—I had the satisfactory account of Struan's being at Brussels by his letter from there of 3 Sept. Pray deliver the enclosed to my son, and 'twixt you and him, let me have a pointed answer. *Undated, but endorsed as above.*

Archangel Græme, a Capuchin, to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 19. Calais.—Having removed here from Poissy in hopes to be of some little use to the King here, I make bold to think you will allow me to inform you when anything of consequence to the good cause falls in my way. Lord Winton arrived here yesterday, and is just parted for Paris with Mr. Wauchope, who was sent over to England by the Duke of Ormonde during our Scotch affair, and has been prisoner there these ten

months. There's an English parson sent to Avignon by Lord Townshend to be a spy there, and as one Brown, a parson likewise, has great correspondence with Brumfield the Quaker, who is said to do great mischief in England, and with Lord Townshend, it's thought he is the man. He is an elderly man, tall and grey-haired, and was formerly at St. Germains. The King's friends in England are very much surprised to see that a Mr. Ivory (Avory) has raised a great deal of money amongst them, under the pretence that he has the King's verbal orders for it, and that this money is to be employed for buying arms, to be laid up in such and such places for the King's service. I have assurances they are ready to give 100,000*l.* more, provided they see any written warrant from his Majesty to that end, but at the same time they are sorry to find themselves so often imposed upon by rogues from this side that make them believe a thousand stories to gull them out of their money.

I am informed that John Mackintosh, the Brigadier's brother, keeps correspondence with Mistress Muchette, a whore in London, and acquaints her with every thing that passes at Avignon, though she has neither honour nor discretion sufficient to be entrusted with news of the least consequence. This last article I saw under Lord Riche's lady's hand. If she has been moved to write it out of some particular spleen against Mr. Mackintosh, I leave to you to examine.

The honest party in England has augmented very considerably of late, and does so daily, but it's thought, unless measures be taken in all haste to encourage the King's loyal subjects by commissioning some topping man or other of them in every shire to feed their hopes, they'll soon diminish faster than they augmented.

Lord Peterborough is expected here daily from his travels, but it is said he is not to return so soon to England. If I be not very much mistaken, Douglas, who undertook to murder the King, arrived here yesterday by the packet-boat, and went straight towards Paris. Monsieur Pigault, who was entrusted with some of the King's affairs, is ready to break, if not already broken. If you would order him or any other merchant here to pay the postage of the letters I receive from England and Scotland under borrowed names, I am persuaded I could give you pretty good intelligence from them. The Queen ordered me, before I left Paris, to write to Mr. Dempster at St. Germains, when I should have any accounts from England worth being imparted to her, but, as I take that to be none of the readiest ways to inform the King, I addressed myself immediately to your Grace.

T. Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 19. Turin.—Lord George Murray has been here about a week. He gave me yours of 22 July. He is a pretty gentleman, and I wish he may succeed according to his merits, but there's no doing anything till the King's return from Savoy.

At last we are assured that the Turks have raised the siege of Corfu, 21 Aug., and have embarked their troops and passed the gulf without interruption or pursuit. The day before their retreat Gen. Schulemberg made a sortie of the best part of their garrison, and attacked the Turks so vigorously that the Janissaries refused to attack any more. Some Greeks went into the enemy's camp, and informed them of their being beaten in Hungary by Prince Eugene, which added to their fear, so that they embarked in the night, leaving 40 odd pieces of cannon, 8 mortars, most of their baggage and ammunition, a great number of black cattle, and most of their horses, having first hamstringed them. The Venetians have made a present to Gen. Schulemberg of 5,000 *ducats*, a gold sword set with diamonds, 1,000 *pistoles* pension for life, and a brazen statue to be erected in Corfu.

H. Forbes (Capt. H. Straton) to M. Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Sept. 8[-19].—I have Mr. Jenkins (Inese's) letter of 24 Aug., and "am very glad so good a judge seems to have hopes that Mr. Foord's (the French) eyes may yet open to see (as it plainly is) his own interest to promote good Mr. Joseph's (James'). May the Almighty God put in his heart to do it sincerely, substantially and soon, and give success to his and all other honest endeavours that way.

It is much to be suspected Mistress Esther (England) will not or cannot effectually do your cousin Knowles' (James) business soon unless she meet with much encouragement and very good assistance, for, though she is not of herself ill natured, she is much overawed by Mr. Adamson (the army) and, if I am not extremely misinformed, the far greatest part of her relations are now as much if not more as ever inclined to do your cousin justice, and nothing at present seems to stand in his way but mercenary Adamson, and yet it is not doubted that many of his co-partners are still well disposed, and only wait a favourable opportunity and a fair prospect of a probable game.

Tho' much is not to be expected from poor unhappy Stuart (Scotland), he is still as willing as ever, and most of Stirling's (the Scots) inferior relations, even some [of] note, are strongly possessed with an opinion that all will be well, and their friend Frank (James) soon at home, and it's certain Hally's (Hanover's) doings are very displeasing to the generality of both families, and he and his chief agents act with little prudence and less justice, even according to their own established rules. Mr. Scot (H. Straton) is truly well pleased that your opinion of Meffen (Mar) exactly jumps with his, which is enough to made him proud, if he were not much humbled with misfortunes, pains, sickness, and a just sense of his own infirmities. If all Meffen's partners had acted their parts as well as he did his, the company might have been in a most flourishing condition, which I hope God in His good providence will yet make it to be.

I am heartily sorry to hear of any degree of animosity or difference in a family, whose great interest and duty it is to be united, and though the generality of mankind are apt to judge more by success than by reason and justice, I did not suspect Mr. Moore (Lord Marischal) to be amongst that number, nor can I find a reason why he, of all men, should complain of Mr. Montague (Mar); it must be upon some mistake, misinformation, or ill counsel; if by the last, whoever they are, they were (abstracting from all other considerations) very unkind to him, in advising a young man, only beginning to enter upon business, to attack one of great and approven abilities and good experience, which may impair Moore's good character, that was growing fast.

I doubt not that Montague will be ready to sacrifice his just resentment to the peace of the family, but young men are commonly too tenacious in what they conceive to be point of honour, therefore I wish no outward formal peace be made up, but a hearty frank sincere one, which only can be lasting. I know no man more capable to perform that good office than Mr. Jenkins, and I heartily wish he may be at some pains to make perfect peace in the family and that he may obtain the promised blessing.

Tho' I have not had much occasion of late to write to Mr. Newton (Nairne), you may tell him I neither have nor will neglect what concerns him, and did carefully transmit his three letters to Mr. Pillmer, and at length a packet from him is come to my hands; which I think too large to be sent from this *per* post, and am unwilling to open and divide the packet, and therefore I resolve to send it with one of your name that's much concerned with young Barnes (Lord Tinmouth), and is now at liberty designing to be with you as soon as may be. And with that trusty bearer I likewise will send the box that was left with Mrs. Seaton (Lady Stormont), which I request you may communicate to Mr. Meffen first, and at the same time be pleased to let him know that I did and do delay giving a return to his long letter of 19 July, only that I may be capable to give some tolerable distinct account of every particular, which I think I shall be able to do in a post or two.

It is confidently told and written that there are great and warm divisions in Mr. Dobbin's (the Dutch) family, and that Mr. Hally is using his utmost efforts to have his brother chosen chief director of that Company, and that he has already gained some in power to be for him, and at the same [time] is making very great offers to Mr. Dundas' present adversary to induce him to a full and perfect agreement with 93 (King George?), 54, and all their friends and co-partners. And tho' it is not very probable 93 will succeed in either of the projects, yet one may with some reason suppose that the very attempt should rouse Mr. Fox (France) and Elsmore (England), for the design seems equally levelled at both. God grant they may so perceive it and what's their true interest, that both may heartily and quickly concur to do your cousin right.

In these troublesome times, I have little inclination to write news, but since you desire to know what's going here, I will endeavour in some measure to satisfy you.

Orders were lately sent here to transport all or most of the prisoners of consideration (to the number of eighty odd in a particular list) to Carlisle in order to be tried there, and accordingly this week all of them (except such as escaped and three or four that were sick) were sent off and no manner of distinction made betwixt those taken in the battle or after it and those that surrendered. Huntly was sent off with the rest, and only the Laird of Meffen (Methven) obtained the favour to be left, but soon after the last of them were marched an express arrived, and upon it the Marquis was brought back. A good many lawyers from Edinburgh, and some from London, are to attend the prisoners when their trials commence. Seven or eight prisoners made their escape some days before they were to be carried off, amongst which were Beaton of Balfoure, Pittfodells, Mr. Threipland, and Provost Hutchins, and this day there is a current report here that six prisoners of note have in the march escaped. Glengary long ago received his remission, and Campbell of Ormandale is marched with the rest, but it's thought evidence will not be found against him. Glenderule is not in hands, which I think his relation Montague will be glad to hear. It is certain that three or four Scotchmen that were evidences at London and Preston, &c. are gone out of the way, which is supposed may be of some advantage to the prisoners.

The Lords Rollo and Strathallan are not sent to Carlisle because they could not be tried by the commission of *oyer* and *terminer*. For further particulars or more news I refer you to your namesake, who possibly may be with you before this or soon after it."

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 20. Paris.—Concerning forwarding letters and accounts and money matters. *Postscript.*—I enclose a letter to Robert Leslie, which I beg you to consider and have sealed and delivered by my son. I have all possible tenderness and respect for him and his worthy father; at the same time 400*l.* sterling is too hard upon me to be in advance, for I know he was at considerable charges here for the King's service, having in one year spent about 14,000 *livres*, and when here he was always so modest as to pretend nothing, but by the situation of his affairs I am very sure he cannot afford to pay this from his personal estate, which is in the hands of a parcel of Whigs in Ireland, who have entirely thrown him off, and no doubt design to have his estate by putting hardships on him. I beg you to speak to Will. Erskine about this, and you will both, I hope, do what you think proper for me in my present situation.

Thomas Dalmahoy to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 9[-20].—I shall not presume to trouble your Grace with a detail of our misfortunes, not doubting but you

are sufficiently informed of all that happened before we were shipped for the West Indies, and the bearer will inform you of all that has happened since necessary for you to know. If it be his Majesty's pleasure I should see him, it would be an honour, which with the happiness of having your Grace's countenance would blot out the remembrance of all former sufferings, and give new life to whatever his Majesty or your Grace shall think fit to command me.

JAMES III. to the EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

1716, Sept. 20.—"Your long experience in business and your perfect knowledge of the laws and constitution of our country cannot choose but make you yet more sensible than another of its present calamities. You have seen it flourish under its lawful kings, and you have since both seen and felt the effects of unjust usurpations, the constant source of all its miseries. They have been hitherto inseparable companions of injustice, and all thinking men must be convinced that peace and plenty can never be restored till justice takes place, and till things be established on their ancient, sure and solid foundation, when King and people will have the same only view, the good of the nation, which can then alone be freed from those endless confusions, oppressions and apprehensions, which can never cease while they are governed by those, whose private interest will always take the first place, and whose injustice can only be supported by force, not sufficient after so many years to extinguish those innate principles of honour and justice which reign generally in all English hearts, and but necessary against the attempts, which not only I myself, but so many others who are equally injured after me, and whose cause is even now the same, may and will make to overturn what by the laws of God and man is so manifestly unjust. This is the present state of my unfortunate country, who, if not deluded and blinded to the last degree, must plainly see the only remedy that is left her to put a period to all her misfortunes. One that has always showed so much regard for her and of your sense and application cannot certainly but most willingly concur in her delivery, and in all those measures which may be thought proper for that effect, and the personal esteem I have for you makes me particularly desire of you your opinion and advice that, as the happiness of our nation is our only view, so we may effectually go about settling it on the only solid foundation of my restoration. You know all the different assurances I have given in my declarations, to them I am resolved to stick, and they are sufficient to destroy all those vain fears and apprehensions which my enemies have so industriously spread to my disadvantage. And, that nothing may hinder you from concurring in so great and good a work, I here assure you under my own hand that all that is past shall be not only forgiven but buried in oblivion, and that only personal merit and future services shall be regarded. You have too much of the first not to persuade me but that the second will follow, and justly entitle you to all those marks of my favour and distinction I shall be desirous to show you." *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF ORFORD.

1716, Sept. 20.—The miserable condition of our country, the sources of it, and the only effectual remedy are so obvious to all thinking men, that to one of your experience and penetration I shall not enlarge on them. I am persuaded you have the interest of the nation to heart, and therefore I cannot doubt of your willingness to concur in all that can promote it and my restoration, which are one and the same thing, especially if you consider my former declarations, to which I am resolved to adhere, and that the happiness of the nation is not only my only aim, but indeed my own and only interest. That the Navy in particular should flourish is so essential, that I believe 'tis needless to tell you that my greatest study and care shall be always applied to it and to the advancement of trade; the one, the defence, the other, the wealth of the nation. The credit you have in our country and particularly in the fleet makes it yet more in your power than in most others to render me and the nation essential service, and, as I esteem you, though I do not personally know you, I earnestly desire you to let me know your opinion on matters and in what you can be useful to me, and, that no reflections on past affairs may hinder your espousing frankly my interest, I here heartily forgive you all that's past; it shall be entirely buried in oblivion, and nothing but future services shall be regarded, and I wish for your own sake they may be such as may deserve all that distinction and kindness which you can desire and I shall be always ready to show you. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to ADMIRAL BINGS (BYNG) and ADMIRAL JENNINGS.

1716, Sept. 20.—Similar letters to the last, urging them to assist in his restoration. *Copies.*

JAMES III. to LORD GUERNSEY (EARL OF AYLESFORD).

1716, Sept. 20.—It was a sensible satisfaction to me to hear lately of your good inclinations for me, which will, I hope, incline you to what may lie in your power towards the promoting of my interest, and particularly towards inducing your brother to be of the same sentiments. I write to him now myself, and desire you will back my letter with all those reasons which can make him comply with it, his character being such that his entering into my interest cannot but be of great advantage to it and credit to the cause. I shall not repeat the contents of my letter to him, and shall only add you may assure yourself of all entire forgiveness of all that's past, and of my sincere desire of giving you those proofs of my kindness which I do not doubt you will one day deserve from me. *Copy.*

Noted, That this and the four proceding letters were sent by Mr. Og[i]l[vie].

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1716, Sept. 20.—Jeoffry's (Sparre's) messenger is not yet arrived, and we naturally long for him. In mine of the 18th I said nothing of a very material thing in relation to this affair. Is it thought unsafe to trust Edgar (the Regent) with anything of it? Jeoffry is best judge of this. He has got the reputation of being a fellow that can keep nothing, and that makes it dangerous to communicate any secret to him, and consequently this. On the secrecy alone the success of it depends, but, could he be brought to concur, though the assistance he should give were little or even in his own beloved way underhand, it would facilitate matters mightily. The necessary things in that case might be sent from his parts to Christopher (Scotland) and Daniel (Ireland), at the same time Humphry (King of Sweden) sent what was necessary to Bernard (England), which would make the game sure, and even on a miscarriage would not embark him in Mr. Beauchamp's business (war) with Kenrick (King George). It is true he has always avoided doing anything for Arthur (James), but, should he now see the great stress would not lie on himself, and a probable appearance of the thing's succeeding by another's assistance, it is hard to tell how far it might alter his way of thinking. If the person he sent to Kenrick be returned without success, which I am apt to believe he will, it will add mightily to that side of the question of trying Edgar on this affair; and, if otherwise, puts it quite out of dispute. It was thought fit to lay all this before you, and that you should consult Jeoffry on it, and let us know what he says. The success of the undertaking being equal to Humphry and Arthur, all must be done jointly by them.

I had a letter to-day of 29 Aug. from Blondale (Sir J. Erskine), who then saw it impossible to proceed or even send a letter, so I hope both yours and mine will reach him in time to put a stop to anything by him.

I need not caution you to be on your guard in all this affair of Lesard (Southcott), for, though he be a very honest man, I am afraid he keeps nothing from some folks, and, though they be honest too, things may come out by them. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, Sept. 20.—I had yours of the 15th this morning with Abraham's (Menzies') enclosed, to whom I am to write and send by Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger one of these days. We are uneasy he should have been kept so long, but there was no help for it. It is long since I heard from H. S[trato]n. My last to him was 19 July, and you have never told me of his acknowledging it.

I here send you two for him. That marked X in the corner is only a copy of my last, in case it miscarried, but, if he has acknowledged the receipt of it, return me this copy, and if not, pray forward both to him by the first post.

No further word yet from Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor.

I heartily regret Andrew's (Queen Mary's) illness, but hope it will be gone before this reaches you. You are very much in the right as to what you say about Cameron, &c. *Copy.*

CHRISTIAN, COUNTESS OF BUTE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 21. Paris.—Thanking him for the honour and kindness testified in his letter of 30 Aug., knowing by the success of her request he has done and said all that could be expected from so generous a friend. The Queen acquainted me with the part of his Majesty's letter that concerned me, and said she was glad to do me the honours he allowed. He mentioned some difficulties in granting actually what I desired, but to one of my principles of loyalty forms are but shadows to a substance. I look on the will of my sovereign to include all, law, form and everything else, that it can create this moment and annihilate the next without consent or approbation of any, so there wants nothing to assure my satisfaction in what I asked but one line from his Majesty's hand. The Queen has given me some grounds to hope for this honour, and I must entreat you, if needful, to solicit his Majesty thereto. Had I power, I would most cheerfully perform the utmost duty to testify my gratitude, but I have but a small work allotted me, the care of one child, which succeeds so well, that he has the same inclinations to the service of his King, which I wish all his subjects had; and gives good grounds to hope that in a few years he will be capable to obey his sovereign's commands. I am very glad the family he has so much interest in is honoured with your esteem. I wish the young gentleman who now represents it may know how to use such a happiness, and follow so glorious an example as you have given, which I am persuaded his heart and conscience dictate to him, though present interest makes him smother the motions.

PATRICK DURAS (SIR P. LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 21.—I received by this post your dispatch of the 31st with the enclosed for Mr. Du Clos (Queen of Spain), which I immediately delivered to Mr. Janson (Alberoni) to be forwarded to its address. I have since waited on him to know whether any answer would be made by this post. He told me he had delivered it to Mr. Du Clos, but did not believe an answer would be made yet a while. I went thence to Mr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) and communicated to him the abstracts of the letters from Du Tertre (Rome) as you directed. He told me plainly nothing could be done by the means proposed therein, that Mr. Allin (King of Spain) owed nothing to Mr. Druot (the Pope), nor would he ever do anything for Mr. Le Vasseur (James) on account of any such pretended debt, and, if there were no other reason to obstruct it but so many being concerned in it as the abstracts mention, that would be sufficient to hinder Mr. Allin from doing what is proposed that way. In fine, he gave me to understand that whatever

is done for Mr. Le Vasseur must be in so private a manner that one hand does not know what the other does, and assured me at the same time that Mr. Allin, Mr. Du Clos, and Mr. Janson were all very well disposed to serve Mr. Le Vasseur effectually, as far as in them lies, and that for his own part he may count on his good offices in promoting anything to his interest, and that he was only sorry he had not more credit to do it effectually. He also told me that Janson's credit is greater than ever with Mr. Allin and Mr. Du Clos, and that he dare not speak of what regards Mr. Le Vasseur to Mr. Allin, unless the latter talks of it himself, because he knows all will come to Janson's ears, without whose concurrence nothing can be done here, which is obvious to everybody, therefore all possible means should be used at Du Tertre by Mr. Le Vasseur's friends to gain Janson, who has now great pretensions depending on that Court.

I am mighty glad that Mr. Le Vasseur's remaining at Pussole (Avignon) is in a better way than it was some time ago. Brisson's (the Regent's) chief factor here gives out that the agreement between him and Heron (Elector of Hanover) is in a fair way of being concluded, and begins to raise his voice here upon it. I do not doubt Mr. Bagnole's (the Emperor's) late success will produce the effect you mention, and that, as soon as he has made up with Mr. Dubuisson (the Turks) he will turn his views against Mr. Allin, which are the easiest to be executed that he can attempt, and the most convenient for him. Mr. Allin has but few friends left, and those he daily disobliges by using them ill, and turning off his best and usefullest servants, who will be his severest enemies hereafter in all probability, meeting with so ungrateful a return for their good services, and I do not know any body in more desperate circumstances than he is, if any attempt should be made on him. This Bagnole cannot be ignorant of, and therefore it's the more probable he will turn his views against him. This I have endeavoured to inculcate to some of his chief servants, but they only laugh at it, and say Allin has nothing to fear from Mr. Bagnole, nor from anyone else, but from Mr. Le Grand (England), on whose friendship he entirely counts, and believes to be sincere, because he will find his account in doing so.

I made your compliments to young Lusson (Lord Tinmouth), who returns his most hearty thanks, and assures you of his respects. He is somewhat indisposed, which hinders his writing by this post. His affair draws daily nearer and nearer to a conclusion. I shall not fail to acquit myself of Mr. Le Vasseur's orders in regard to the lady and her brother on this match.

I have heard nothing of the answer to Mr. Bonnoit (Prince Pio) about the proposal Col. Macdonnell says he made for leave to take some of Mr. Le Vasseur's family into this service, because I have not been out of my chamber these three weeks, but once that I went to Bulflure and Janson, being still very much indisposed. As soon as I am able to stir abroad, I will give you an account of that matter.

I am more grieved than surprised at the hellish design your Grace says was lately discovered against Mr. Le Vasseur, for I

always will apprehend some such attempts from Heron and his adherents, since their security depends entirely on getting him out of their way at any rate whatsoever. God, I hope, will always protect him and the justice of his cause, and preserve the one and promote the other.

We have no news here, only that two battalions of each regiment of the Foot Guards are to be reformed, and five men of each troop of all the horse in Spain. The colonels of the Foot Guards who had hitherto 20,000 *crowns* a year by their regiments will now have but six, and the pay of all the officers is also diminished by one third, which occasions great murmuring against the authors of this reform.

James Paterson to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 10[-21]. The *Victor* in Cadiz Bay.—Requesting him to make interest to get him recommended to the Court of Savoy, and, if possible, to get the King's recommendation. The Sicilian ambassador at London, the Marchese de Trivi, had sent him on board the ship to act as first lieutenant, though it was not in his power to give pay or commission till the ship's arrival at Villa Franca, where he is gone to meet her. Let the Duke of Mar know he had waited on the Duchess and his son, who are in perfect health. She would have written by him, but had found a way to send sooner. He has one from Lord Erskine, which he has thought safer to keep till their arrival at Villa Franca. It was said when they left England that the usurper would be over in a little time, and it was thought the Duke of Argyle would be in danger.

Mark Bannerman to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. [10-21]. St. Martin's.—Informing him that he was one of those who were misfortunate at Preston, and that he has since suffered all the hardships the cruelty of an usurper or tyrannical government could inflict, but, having now obtained his liberty and being in a strange land, hoping his Grace will befriend him. *Day of the month omitted, but endorsed,* "Sept. 10th o.s."

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1716, Sept. 21.—As I was closing my last of the 9th, Honnyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger arrived. Waiting for letters we expected made it impossible to dispatch him sooner. He now carries full answers to Honnyton, and all that is needful to be said to Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) is in the two encloseds, which you will take care to deliver safely. In the last there is a paper, which I hope he will not scruple accepting, it being so much for the advantage of the person who sends it. It is a mighty loss to him that those who wish him well and are most capable to serve him do not correspond and concert together. The messenger says Honnyton and Mr. Rigg are very

well now together, and indeed it would appear so, by what Honnyton says of him. I wish the other may have the same thoughts of Honnyton, and it must be your business to beget a mutual trust and confidence between them, if it be not thoroughly already. Joseph Truman your friend (James) recommends this earnestly to you, and, whatever Mr. Rigg might have formerly to say as to Honnyton, I am persuaded the last will make up and a sufficient amends for, and, when Mr. Rigg knows how heartily Honnyton is now in with Jonathan (James) and cannot possibly have any other interest to look after, I as much believe that Mr. Rigg will pass over all that is past, and be heartily reconciled to him and have a confidence in him. It is equally necessary too that Shrimpton should be well and have a perfect understanding with the other two, which is likewise recommended to you to get effectuated, but the best way is thought that you should try Mr. Shrimpton (whom you know to be very cautious), if he will speak to and allow *Mr. Allen* (Arran) to speak freely to him, and, if he does, he is the fittest to go betwixt Mr. Rigg and him, and your cousin Will (Menzies) may go betwixt him and Honnyton. You have a letter concerning this enclosed for Mr. Allen, which you will take care of. I believe all of them will readily trust Allen, as it is fit and necessary they should. There is another also who it is wished were well with them all, Mr. *Plumb* (Sir C. Phipps), but, when the other four are perfectly well together, they are the best judges how far you are to go in that, and as to any other they think fit, and by that you are to guide yourself.

These are so fully wrote to, that it is needless to say much to you, only I have seen yours of 29 Aug. to Mr. Jerdin (Inese) and I wish that Sir Kenneth's (King of Sweden's) factor with you may not have spoken too freely of that affair. Should there be anything of that matter actually to be done by Sir Kenneth, the least noise or suspicion of it would irretrievably confound the whole.

Honnyton's messenger will tell you of a new settled way of correspondence, by which I hope all letters will be conveyed safe. They will be sent to you from hence, and you will get them delivered. He is, I hope, very quickly to be sent back, and we'll expect to hear fully by him, but, if any accident should stop him some time, he knows how to send any necessary letters. I am afraid of his being kept some time in Paris on his way to you, but he has orders to go as quick as he can, and pray endeavour to have him dispatched soon again. I long to hear where you fix Shrimpton's missing letter. On this side it is denied that that packet ever came to hand. It makes us all very uneasy on Shrimpton's account, but we would hope it is only mislaid, and has not fallen into wrong hands. You ought to hunt it the length of Shaw's (King of Spain's) factor on your side, as we have done on this. There will not, I hope, be any more such incidents now this conveyance is settled.

I wrote some time ago that we had discovered that Mr. Stapleton (Bolingbroke) was endeavouring to get into Jeannie's

(James') family again. It was by Edward (the Regent) that he thought to have brought it about, and he likewise dropped his inclinations that way to one who saw him as he came hither. It was not his old post that he was aiming at, but to stay with Edward and manage Jeannie's business there privately. He took an odd way of courting, for to others he continued to talk as maliciously of her as formerly, which being told by some to Peter (Queen Mary), who knew nothing of what Stapleton was at the same time endeavouring by Edward, and fearing his way of speaking might do hurt to the young woman (James) he was advised by some to send to him to desire that, if he did her no good, at least he should do her no hurt by his talking. This Peter did without letting Jeannie know it first, which he used not to do in anything concerning her, but thought there could be no hurt in this message, not having, I believe, enough thought of it. Mr. Dikes (Dicconson) was employed in it, and he sent young Freeman (Floyd) with the message, but, before he went, they spoke a good deal of and concerning Stapleton, as whether or not he could ever be in Jeannie's service again, and upon his conversation Freeman spoke of it with Stapleton too, which very much vexed Mistress Jean (James) when she came to know it, and she put a stop immediately to any further meddling or dealing with him. It is needless to give you a long account of the conversation 'twixt Freeman and him, but in short Stapleton confessed all the things he was accused to have said of Jeanny, but said that it was not out of malice, and only for his own justification, and as to what Freeman spoke of, his being again in her service, he made that shy, but said he was willing to give his advice in anything when it was asked, but it would be only to Freeman, for he could trust nobody else.

It was thought fit to give you a particular account, that, if it comes to be known (as I doubt not but he himself will brag of it, as if he had been to come in again), friends with you may know the truth, and not be alarmed at it, as they might justly be, if Jeannie would again receive him, after all he has done, said and wrote, and much more to court him. Her doing so would indeed be to give credit, and confirm the world in the belief of all the scurrilous things he spoke and wrote of her. The accident is vexing enough, but 'tis over, so care must be taken it do no hurt. Honnyton's messenger has finished the opinion Edward formerly had of Stapleton, and we see now Mistress Jean could not have had both him and Honnyton, and in my opinion there is no comparison betwixt them. I am mightily pleased with what Honnyton sent, and to find him engage so heartily and freely, and have no doubt of the good effects of it soon appearing. I wish he were so well recovered as to be able to walk abroad again (were released from the Tower). Your friend Will, I fear, will not think it safe to be much with him, till he be quite free of his fever, that kind being so catching, which is a loss.

Take care to have the enclosed from *Farington* (Forester) delivered to *Strawortk* (Stowell). Perhaps I may have more to add before Onston (Ogilvie) go.

Arran Sr Con. Phips Stowc[e]ll Forc[e]ster
4. *Ollob Kt. Mab. Qutqk Kiagmrr Xalmkiyl*

(These are the four cipher names underlined in the letter. In the last two he puts m=c, by mistake for y=e.)

Postscript.—Sept. 23.—I had yesterday your long letter of 30 Aug. o.s., which I communicated to John (James) and O'Neal (Ormonde), who were very well pleased with it and your diligence. Most of it is already answered in what I wrote formerly and now. I hope mine of 27 Aug. did come to you, though you say it was not come, though that of the 28th was. In it there was a letter to Shrimpton and one to (Freeman) concerning his son. If it be lost, sure some bad star attends all letters to and from Shrimpton. Samuel (Inese) dispatched it by the post, as he did that of the 28th, but I fancy it was by another address. That missing letter of Shrimpton's never came to O'Neal. I wish it may be lost, but we should be glad to know it is, and what was the occasion of it. I hope there was nothing in it that can hurt him, if fallen into wrong hands. You'll take care of the enclosed to Mrs. Montague (Duchess of Mar), and I long for an answer to that you tell me you received for her in mine of the 28th, and were to give her next day.

Samuel wrote me what he written you about what you propose as to O'Brian (the Regent), that the *factum* to him should be drawn by Juxton's (James') friends on that side, and sent him by them with Jessamine (D'Iberville), which will certainly have much more weight than anything by Joseph's (James') people on this, but I fear even that will not wake him out of his lethargy. I am apt to believe that what comes from Honnyton of this kind will have most weight with him and his people, and he is wrote to about it. Samuel is much in the right in what he tells me he wrote you on this subject. One thing you seem not to be enough apprised of as to O'Brian; he has a personal interest of his own separate from that of Mr. Foley (France), which he has most regard to, though even in that I am persuaded he'll find himself disappointed by the ways he takes. We know nothing of Jassemin's behaviour nor Swift's (King of Sicily's) factor with O'Brian when with him. I had Morpeth's (James Murray's) letter, and do not now write to him since he is gone to the country. If you write to him, let him know it with my compliments. I value him very much, and he may yet be of good use.

It seems Mildmay (Marlborough) will yet recover. I shall believe any good from him when I see it, but no sooner.

If you have got mine to Freeman, it will clear the affair of his son, and I hope in some manner satisfy him with regard to Sir John (James), and, if Freeman give the young man good advice, things may mend in time. The son wrote lately to Sir John, who ordered me to answer the letter, and not being what he would wish he will certainly blame me, but I never did

him hurt. It is himself he has to blame, and the thing is of older standing than my being in Sir John's company. I'll willingly serve Freeman when it is in my power. My compliments to Mistress Oldfield (Oglethorpe) and her sisters, who, I suppose, will return soon, and I hope they'll have good success in the charitable work they went about. O'Neal desires his compliments to them too. Onston (Ogilvie) not being come this length when they went, and we always expecting him was the reason of our sending nothing by them.

I wish you good success with Povey (Lord Portmore). It is a severe trial of his heartiness, but, were not his other half to be consulted in all such matters by him, I would not doubt of it. May you venture to make him Morris' (Mar's) compliments. I cannot help telling you a piece of singular news. You would hear that our Regent had sent to your King at Hanover to propose and press a new and stricter treaty betwixt them. I am now told that your King's answer was that he could say nothing to such things, but that he might send to England and inquire about it. I am not sure of the truth of this, and it looks so odd that sure it cannot be. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Capt. H. S[trato]n.

1716, Sept. 21.—It is now a long time since I wrote to you, 19 July, and I wonder I have had no return, nor does Mr. Jackson (Inese) tell me you have acknowledged the receipt of it. I imagine the reason may be your expecting a letter which I told you was to be sent under your cover from Mr. Lighton (C. Leslie) to Mr. Brewer (the Bishop of Edinburgh) to be shown to friends. It was wrote, but not being done with the spirit Knox (James) expected, "nor so well adapted to the purpose as was to be wished, and no getting of it helped by Lighton, he being a good deal altered from what I am told he was, made it to be thought better not to be sent. I here send you one from Knowls (James) to Eaton (the Bishop of Edinburgh), which you will deliver safely, and consult with him to whom it is fit to be shown. I send you also a letter at the desire of a gentleman who is with me by accident. He says he's a friend of yours, and that, tho' for a certain reason he signs McIntosh, his name with you is Masterton. He begs you'll give it to the person it is designed for, and receive from him the money of his that is in his hands, upon account of your correspondent, Mr. Kirkton (James), to whom Masterton owes money on this side. He says he believes there's still in his hands 500 *guineas*, unless he has paid his brother more than he knows of. It was his brother who gave him the money, so that he is not perfectly sure of his name, his brother not being here with him, but he believes it to be Wilson or Watson, which he begs you'll inform yourself of, and then address it accordingly. He was at the time he received the money a servant to Mr. Gray (Duke of Gordon), with whom Masterton would gladly have left the money, but he refusing it

himself said that this servant of his would take care of it, and Masterton going in haste out of town ordered his brother to leave it with him. I suppose the man is honester than to deny it, and Mr. Kirkton recommends it to your care. I doubt not when you speak to Mr. Gray of it but he will help you to it, if you find any difficulty in getting it. Let me know your success in this as soon as you can.

I told you in my last that your friend Kirkton was in some apprehension of being obliged to leave his present residence, which he by no means inclined to, and was resolved not to do it if possibly he could help it. He hopes now that is over, and that, so long as he has occasion to continue in this country, he may continue where he is, not for any new goodwill Ockley (the Regent) has towards him, but by Hally's (King George's) not being like to come into co-partnership with Ockley, tho' the last has not yet given over pushing it; and on that it depends, so it is not yet certain. Now that the late Rebellion is as we hear quite suppressed, I hope trade will be freer, and likeways letters go more safe. Your country, I'm afraid, is now in a bad condition, and we hear the method the Government has and is taking does not at all quiet the people's minds. When you have time, I should be glad to know the truth of this, and what is like to become of the miserable people who are in prison. Notwithstanding of the bad humour of people in your country, we are glad to find that the Government is in no apprehension of any trouble there, for the prints tell us of all or most of the troops being called to England, except a few that are left in garrisons. The Pretender continues at Avignon, with a great many of those poor people who are come from your country, but you have nothing to fear from them, for France will give them no assistance.

I had almost forgot to tell you that those lately come from our friend Stanhope (Scotland) have brought letters from all left with Harper (the Highlands), assuring Knox (James) of their friendship to him, and that they will be as ready as ever upon occasion to join in trade again with him, when his circumstances mend, they knowing his misfortune was not occasioned by his fault, but on the contrair approve of his conduct in giving over the trade at that time, and in carrying off Montague (Mar) with him and employing him since in looking after his affairs, all which, I thought, was not amiss to let you know.

Most of our company are now with us, but trade being low at present, several of them are thinking to go to some other towns, and leave but a few of the principal here and as many others as is thought necessary. As I told you formerly, nothing but good agreement appears amongst us, which I know you'll be pleased with.

It is necessary for the trade that you give us an exact account how the commodities markt 6: Finnlh Troops are disposed of with you, and what quantity of them there is, which I beg to know as soon as you can.

I do not now make use of Kat. Bruce's list, but, when I'm forced to it, I use the one you sent me, and that which Jackson uses with you, but they are both very defective.

In my last I mentioned to you Mall's (Sir John McClean's) son, and Kirkton hopes you have ordered care to be taken of him. His uncles, both of father and mother's side, are with us. His nearest friend of his own name, who is the properest to be employed in what concerns him, cannot, I know, come to you, but there's one who does business for him, and all that family with you that is the fittest for you to speak to. It is *Mr. Mo'branch*, and pray do something effectually in it.

In case my last letter should have miscarried, I send a copy of it to Mr. Jackson to send you in another cover, which he will do, if you have not acknowledged the receipt of it to him.

The last ship our Company sent upon the Northern fishing is returned safe, but without any cargo, our partners there having by accident got a vessel that carried off all the fish they had to send.

This is all I have now to say, but neither you nor I must be so long silent in time coming. I hope you are perfectly recovered in your health, and able now to go abroad.

My compliments to any of our friends who ask for me, and I hope yet to be merry with them. Pray inform us what is become of Hamond (Huntly). We hear it is not like to go so well with him as he expected. Adieu."

M^{r} A l ex M^{o} C l oud the A dvo c a t
A^{l} M p wd A^{y} Y p n f x g s w M x f n y m g *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Primrose (Lord Ox[for]d).

1716, Sept. 21.—"You may be sure it was no small pleasure to me to find by Le Brun (Ogilvie) that my old friend Mr. Clair (Oxford) was so hearty in the affair, which I always wished and believed him inclined to, and who, if others joined formerly with him had not obstructed, would have brought, I believe, to maturity long ago. There is a good time yet a-coming, I hope, and that the perfecting of that great and good work is yet left for his honour to finish. I sent a message some time ago to Mr. Bing (? Bromley) concerning him and this affair, which perhaps he communicated to him, and I am wonderfully pleased to find him of the same opinion with me, and since he is so, and has so frankly undertaken the work, I have more hopes of it's succeeding than ever.

The enclosed is so full that there's little left for me to say. . . . . I know you will be pleased with it, and the person who writes so finely. An accident kept him from writing with his own hand, as he mostly does, but you, I hope, have not forgot the hand it is in. Were you thoroughly acquainted with him, ... you would be much more pleased with him. Were I to say of him what I really know and think, it would look too like flattery, but I may safely say that when you shall have the good fortune to converse with him, which I do not despair of your doing in a good time, you will find him to be every way,

perhaps, the finest gentleman you ever knew, and possessed of all those qualities necessary to make all those who have to do with him happy.

I have conversed a good deal with Le Brun, and given him all the lights I could in some things past as well as now, which I thought could be of use to you, for laying and carrying on the great design. I beg . . . and expect . . . you will . . . give me your advice and directions in everything which you think I may have to do. I have long looked on you as a father and director in those matters, and I hope you will still continue so. . . . . .

You will see that there's a necessity for Le Brun's returning hither as soon as possible, for which we'll long impatiently, so pray make haste to dispatch him.

The method of our corresponding in time coming is settled as you proposed, and to his wish, which I am mightily pleased with, for now we shall correspond freely and without apprehension.

The people we have to do with in relation to Lambert's (King of Sweden's) affair are so very nice with regard to its being the last secret, that it was not thought fit to impart it to Le Brun, so neither is Mackqueen (Menzies) now acquainted with it, but I am afraid by what he writes in several of his letters that Lambert's factor with you has not been cautious enough, but spoke of it to too many, but that's none of our fault, and I hope you'll fall on ways to prevent it doing hurt.

Mr. Pink (the Regent) is a fellow that can keep nothing, so not to be trusted with this affair of Lambert's . . . , but, without letting him into it, I cannot but think that you may fall on ways to make him see what may certainly be his own personal interest as well as that of Monsr. Furbin's (France) if such an affair as this could be brought about. His joining in it, though it were only in his beloved sneaking underhand way, would be of vast advantage, and make the game, I think, sure, which otherways he may make very hard and difficult more ways than one. At the same time that Lambert sends what's necessary for Mr. Brut (England) there ought a small quantity at least of the same to be sent to Mr. Doun (Scotland), if not to Mr. Frie (Ireland) too. Lambert cannot possibly do it all, and from whence can it be sent else but from Furbin's grounds, which might be done in some measure, if Pink but enter into it as above? And in that way, tho' the affair should fail, he would be in no more danger of the wolf (King George) than he was last year. But of all this you are best judge, and also what method is to be taken with Errington (the Emperor) and Holmes (Holland). Is there no way to keep the last . . . from doing mischief, if he'll do no good?

I doubt not but you will be full and particular in your answers you send, and the schemes you advise. What will you advise as to Mr. Doun? It will not, I hope, be thought necessary that Mr. Jolly (James) should go back to him, you know Doun's weakly condition since his last sickness, but he will be able yet to do something, if there be sent him some wine (troops), brandy (arms) and rice (ammunition) together with his own relations

who are now with Furbin, at the same time that Lambert begins the trade with Mr. Brut, but without these provisions he can do nothing, tho' I believe he is heartier now than ever. He has lately sent new assurances that he is as well disposed as ever to begin the trade again, when there's an occasion. He at the same time approves of Gower's (James') giving over the trade when he did, of his carrying Adamson (Mar) with him, and employing him since in his affairs. It will likely be necessary that some papers should be sent over from hence, there are no forms of them here, so what are desired of that kind, it were good to have them drawn there, and sent hither.

It was not possible to dispatch Le Brun sooner, and were it not that there is no time to be lost in this affair of which we know the most only since he came, and upon expectation of that kept him, we would gladly have kept him yet some days longer, till we heard again from Mr. Shrowd (Sparre) with the whole particulars of that business, but of these we can give you account by letters, though there be no messenger, now that the conveyance is settled . . . . I hope you will ere long get free of your distemper that confines you to the house (his imprisonment in the Tower), which I heartily wish . . . .

Postscript.—It will be no easy matter for Mr. Hardie (James), Whytly (Ormonde) and Adamson to join Mr. Armore's people (the Swedish troops) in a right way, time and place without being more heard of than is convenient. I wish you would consider this well, and give some advice in it." *Copy. Endorsed*, "Lord Mar to Mr. Primrose, L[d] Ox——d, dispatched by Mr. Ogilvie or Le Brun, Sept. 24[th]"

JOHN HAY and JAMES MAULE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 21. Avignon.—Two receipts for 200 and 500 *livres* respectively received from him on account of William Gordon.

LIEUT.-GENERAL GEORGE CARPENTER, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in North Britain, to LORD LOVAT.

1716, Sept. 10[-21]. Edinburgh.—Order to cause the independent company of foot under his command to march as soon as possible from the places where they now are to the posts appointed for them before the breaking out of the late rebellion, and pursue the orders and instructions they then had for preventing robberies and depredations, and especially to search for and apprehend such as are attainted by Act of Parliament, the officers taking care that the soldiers commit no disorders, but behave civilly and duly pay their landlords.

JAMES III. to [the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER].

1716, Sept. 21. Avignon.—Constituting him his Resident in England to and by whom he will from time to time transmit his pleasure, commands, and directions to all his subjects of that Kingdom, whom he thereby wills and requires to have entire trust

and confidence in him, as one entirely trusted by him, and that they give credit to none other, unless they shall see it under the King's own hand, or that they have commission from him, and in general giving him full power and authority for the purposes already mentioned, and also to act and do everything else which he shall judge proper for his and his faithful subjects' interest. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 21.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 22. Paris.—Concerning payments and remittances and other business matters.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Tuesday, Sept. 22.—The enclosed Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) and Abram (Menzies) came on Saturday after the post for Avignon was gone. Yesterday's English letters are not yet come. Avery, that Abram mentions, had no instructions or orders from this to act in any manner. Mr. Dicconson, who knows him, assures that all he wrote to him was to stop him from meddling directly or indirectly, and is to write to him to the same purpose to-morrow. Martel (Mar) will see a new proposal of a marriage Andrew (Queen Mary) sends an account of to Patrick (James). No encouragement nor discouragement has been given to it here. We only heard what was said without promising to give Patrick any notice of it.

Dutton (Dillon) has been indisposed. If he has heard anything more of the factor, I mean Kemp's (King of Sweden's) affair, he will, I suppose, have given account of it himself. The other is from Lady Bute, who is mighty sensible of Patrick's goodness and Martel's friendship.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 22. Paris.—I received only three days ago Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) of the 9th, with two enclosed copies from Bernard (England). I communicated the contents of the latter to Jeoffry (Sparre) with much precaution, and 'twas necessary he should be informed to avoid all reproach of our side, in case the matter in question comes to light in Bernard, as indeed 'tis to be feared it will, several being trusted with it. Jeoffry's health was out of order of late, which hindered his making the demands mentioned in my last. He is now much better, and appointed me to meet him to-morrow in a private place in order to remit me the said demands. If they require great diligence I'll send them by a sure hand in poste.

'Tis essential Johnson should know what Jeoffry told me concerning Humphry's (King of Sweden's) factor in Bernard. The true one, who is a judicious prudent man, has the character of Humphry's minister of State, and is married to an English woman. Another, who belonged formerly to the Duke of Holstein, meddles with Humphry's concerns, but without character. If

your friends in Bernard deal with the first, Jeoffry believes he must be authorized by Humphry, but cannot answer the same for the latter. In my opinion this requires due explication, and in all cases an inviolable secret, which I don't question Mr. Johnson will recommend to his friends in England with all earnestness; for, as Jeoffry says with reason, if the matter takes wind, it will not be in Humphry's power to serve Arthur (James). Jeoffry desires no use to be made of his name to your friends in Bernard, but Mr. Johnson is best judge if other interests can be reconciled in so doing.

M. Pontsainpierre, Banker at Lyons, to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 22. Lyons.—Informing him he had dispatched his letter for Hamburg by the courier for Geneva yesterday morning, and concerning the receipt and dispatch of other letters. *French.*

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Tuesday, Sept. 11[-22].—I wrote to you by the last post directly, but for the more security I forward this to our friend Mr. Kemp (C. Kinnaird), that he may forward it as soon as possible this way. I had yours of the 16th n.s. and some others, with one copy of Mistress Jean's (James') disposition. But the other is not yet come to hand, nor any word as yet of it, where you say it was directed to, so there's little reason to doubt its falling into the hands of the pirates, who are infinitely watchful. As I have often told you, there is never any real security; all precarious and always ten to one.

Besides the danger of the broker (James' agent) here, such a piece of goods falling wrong spoils the thing itself and defeats it entirely. Perhaps it may cast up, but while the doubt remains pray stop, and draw no bills on me, nor let any friend do it till further advice.

The Earl of Southesk.

1716, Sept. 22. Avignon.—Receipt for 500 *livres*, received from W. Gordon through John Paterson.

Lady Elizabeth Hatcher to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 23. Rouen.—Requesting him to give the enclosed into his Majesty's own hand.

Robert Arbuthnot to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 23. Rouen.—Forwarding the last letter, and requesting him to remember poor Brigadier Campbell, who is a prisoner, and who, he has reason to believe, has nothing to subsist on.

WILLIAM FRASER to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 23. Avignon.—Receipt for 300 *livres* paid him in part payment of 330 *livres* due to him from W. Gordon, as appears by an above written account by the said Gordon.

The EARL OF LINLITHGOW to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 23. Avignon.—Receipt for 500 *livres* paid him on account of W. Gordon.

The EARL OF SOUTHESK.

1716, Sept. 23.—Bill for 191 *livres* 8 *sols.*, due to M. Chalmeson for materials for clothes. *French.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Thursday, Sept. 24.—Before this can come to Martel's (Mar's) hands, I hope he will have seen Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor's proposals which Dutton (Dillon) assured me the factor promised to bring to him yesterday morning, and then, without being seen by any here, they were to be sent by an express to Patrick (James).

The enclosed for M. Morice (Mar) came yesterday under my cover from one who signs Knightly, which, I suppose, is not his true name. I guess by the hand it may be Charles Kinnaird, but am not sure.

This other from Abram (Menzies) has a list of all the poor prisoners carried to Carlisle. I fear it will go hard with some of the most valuable among them.

I am told by two persons that Boynton (Bolingbroke) has had private meetings lately with some of Williamson's (the Whigs) family. We have here of that gang Craggs, Garth, Addison and other smart men, but I know not who it was that saw Boynton. It is given out, and I believe it is true, that Boynton is going very soon to his friend Mary (Berwick). I wish heartily he were there, and that both of them remain there for good and all, for I am very sure it is Patrick's interest that neither be at this place.

J. MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Sept. 13[-24]. London.—I am still in the same uncertainty as to our partner Walter (Menzies). Some goods for him seem to have miscarried, which puts him in great danger. But he keeps as yet on the Exchange, yet begs you not to draw upon him till he sees how this affair may go.

I have put the factory (power) into Mr. Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) hands.

I go to-morrow to the country to meet Mistress Watson (?Lady Westmorland) and Mr. Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) after their ramble.

Our news are very little. New talk of coalition, but that will take some time to see the sense or probability of it. No troops yet a-raising. We must hold our tongue as yet, till we be ready.

As to declarations and letters from the Pretender and D[uke] of Orm[onde], they were always thought shams by men of sense.

ALEXANDER MAITLAND to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 24. Avignon.—Receipt for 200 *livres* received from him on account of W. Gordon.

W. DICCONSON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 25.—Acknowledging his favour of the 15th, and desiring him to give the enclosed to the Duke of Mar, which is an answer to one from him of 17 July, which came not to his hands till two days before, owing to the indisposition of the gentleman who was to deliver it.—

I shall be very punctual in paying Mr. Charles Erskine's and his brother's allowance, so soon as they appoint anyone to receive it, and shall do the same to Mr. Robert Erskine, who, you say, is now at Avalon. About 7 or 8 gentlemen have called on me for the quotas mentioned in the list sent me by his Majesty's orders, and I suppose the rest will do the same. I mentioned to-day to Sir W. Ellis three gentlemen Mr. Ogilvie of Boyn writ to me about, and who are, as I understand, in need of assistance, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Betson. I will not trouble you with a repetition of what I mentioned to Sir William, who will undoubtedly acquaint you with it.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 25.—I had yours of 17 July but two days ago at Chaillot, where I met Mr. Murray, whose indisposition had kept him till then from being able to wait on the Queen or deliver the letter. He told me he had but 90 old *Louis d'ors* left, and, as he did not design to come to St. Germains, I desired him to give Mr. Innes the account and what remained of the money. I have not yet heard of Sir H. Craford's arrival at Paris; when he does, he will no doubt execute your orders.

The MARQUIS OF WHARTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 25. Lyons.—My business called me into Switzerland, before I could receive your answer to my letter transmitted by the Queen Mother, and my impatience is so great to receive the King's commands touching my future behaviour that I cannot forbear desiring you would send me an answer by the post.

My former was only intended to open the way to a good correspondence between us, and, as I flatter myself it has had the desired effect, I am vain enough to build on these hopes, and

to open myself to you with all the freedom that would become a dutiful son to a kind father, and I request you to look on what I shall say, not only with the eyes of a Secretary of State, but also with those of a friend.

I am not insensible of the surprise you must have been in when you first received advice of my return to my duty, and that you could not thoroughly think such an alteration so sincere as you shall find it. My father's zeal for the usurper, and his share in supporting a cause, which for his sake I will not give the deserved epithets to, probably raised in your mind a mistrust of my loyalty, but his Majesty is too just to let me suffer for the faults of my ancestors, and you are too well acquainted with the principles of honour to imagine I could be so abandoned a wretch as to put on such base hyprocrisy. However, to satisfy you both, I do solemnly protest and declare, and take God Almighty to witness, that I will always to my last breath serve nor know no other King of England but James III. and his lawful heirs. Whenever I depart from his interests, which now are, and, I hope, always will be, inseparable from those of my country, may the same God Almighty pour His most chosen curses on me and mine. I beg this letter may be kept with care, that, if ever I should depart in the least from my present sentiments, it may rise up in judgement against me, and show me to be the last of mankind.

Thus I refer entirely to his Majesty's decision to know what part he would have me act for his service, for I shall not scruple doing anything fit for a man of honour, and I am sure I shall receive no directions from him but what will help me to fulfil that character, for, as the old English proverb says, honesty is the best policy. If he thinks I can best serve him by declaring openly for him, I will soon be at Avignon, and I am of opinion such reasons may be drawn up for it as will have some weight with many people, and this would please me most: 1st, for having the honour to be near his royal person; 2ndly, it being in my opinion more agreeable with the frankness that becomes a man of honour. On the other hand, if my disguising my sentiments be thought more proper, I will do it as much as possible; in short, you may depend on my doing everything that shall be thought right.

I have already given such directions to my emissaries in England as will serve to discover the sentiments of all my friends, and find by their reports that, though several have assured me of their fidelity, yet others scruple coming into my designs till I could produce a commission from his Majesty. I desire therefore you would enable me to get through this difficulty by putting me in that station in the army you think most fit for me, and I engage to furnish at a week's warning a regiment of horse at my own expense. I have arms enough for them (those which my father used in the late rebellion in 1688), and I am sure that the county of Buckingham will universally follow me besides my sway in Westmorland and Wiltshire and part of Yorkshire, and, if we ever see another Parliament, I am sure of getting 14 of my friends elected, which you may learn by anybody that's

acquainted with my family. I shall also settle my affairs in England so as to enable me from time to time to assist my distressed countrymen with money, which I will pay to whomsoever you shall appoint at Paris, where I shall pass the winter.

Postscript.—You may, if you think proper, communicate this letter to the King, and I wish you would send a gentleman you could trust to me at the Parc at Lyons, to whom I might say several things of consequence I cannot trust the post with.

Now I have disobliged my friends, angered my relations, and thrown myself into your party entirely, I hope you will pardon the ambition of a young man if I desire some monument of my loyalty may be transmitted to my family, and, in order to it, that I may be honoured with the Garter, an honour I should have had, had I continued in the usurper's interest, and which I am sure the King will never repent bestowing on me, and I will promise his Majesty never to declare or wear it publicly till it is for his interest. I am the more desirous of having it at this time, because I esteem it a much greater favour now than after the restoration. *Original and copy.*

SIR J. FORRESTER to MR. WALKINSHAW OF BARROWFIELD.

1716, Sept. 25. Cambray.—I had yours some days ago with the enclosed for Mr. Fullair, who deserves his Majesty's consideration, the Duke of Mar's protection, and your friendly good offices, so much the more that his own proposal at arriving was the same as your advice to him. No encouragement and good usage shall be wanting to him in my company till better things offer for him, and what assistance can be expected from a man of my small revenue and numerous family shall be added. When anything can be sent him, if it could be remitted to Mr. Gordon at Paris, I will find a way to have it paid in equivalent here without any deduction of exchange. If others of our young men in such circumstances as his had taken the like party, they would have improved themselves more for the King's service hereafter than they can in idleness. Though all the companies are now complete, there is nobody with one, to do the Irish gentlemen justice, but would cheerfully turn out a man to make room for one of his sort, for they really have the sense they ought of our country's merit and misfortunes.

I was heartily glad to find by Iberville's memoir to young Hopeful (the Prince of Wales) mentioned in to-day's Holland *Gazette*, which without doubt you see at Avignon, that the French begin to prick up their ears, now they see the Emperor and Empire engaged in a war with Mamamouchy. God open their eyes to see their own interests at last in favouring our royal master's.

If the confederates of Poland go on successfully, it may indirectly do us good. God prosper them and confound our enemies.

If Corfu be taken, as is not unlikely, I doubt not we shall see a good Turkish army next summer in the Emperor's kingdom of

Naples, which will be pears for his Imperial Majesty's plums in Hungary, where Temeswar, if taken, will be dearly sold him. May he never make a better bargain till he mends his manners to the righteous oppressed.

I expect honest Strowan every day from Brussels, with whom I shall have the honour of drinking to your illustrious family, as I had with the worthy Earl of Nidsdale at his passing here in his way to Lille, where his deservedly immortal lady has joined him. I was in hopes to have found a house for them here, where his Lordship designed to have honoured us with his company whilst his lady and he can be together, but it has hitherto been impossible under 100 *livres* a month, which is much too dear in their present circumstances.

Postscript.—The number of our friends to be sent to Carlisle is no less than 89. I hope Heaven in its justice will deal, in this world at least, no better with their judges in its own due time than they will now with our friends, and for the next their actions in this will procure those bloodhounds the lodgings they are justly entitled to. I am terribly afraid poor Logie Drummond and Ormandell will be two of the sacrifices, unless Hopeful, to appear what he is not, spares all.

James III. to the Marquis of Tinmouth.

1716, Sept. 25.—"A small ailment hinders me from telling you in my own hand how pleased I was to find by yours of 7 Sept. that your marriage was at last concluded. . . . The cheerfulness with which you followed me to Scotland is what I shall never forget." *Copy.*

James III. to the Countess of Bute.

1716, Sept. 25.—Assuring her how sensible he is of her zeal for his service, and of her care to breed up her son in the same loyal sentiments. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, Sept. 25.—I had yours of the 17th the 22nd, with Abraham's (Menzies') long letter enclosed, which I have answered and sent by Honnyton's (Oxford's) man, who will be in Paris as soon as this, and I wish he may be soon dispatched from thence, but that will depend on the Frenchman he last saw when there. He has orders to make all the haste he can, and I believe will be sent back very soon.

We begin to think it very odd we do not hear again from Dutton (Dillon) nor Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor, as he told us we should in three or four days, and now it is much more. I wish he may not have taken anything of Dutton amiss and so altered his mind.

That letter of the 27th which Abraham says was not come to hand, though that of the 28th was, is not, as you imagine, the

same. It is that long letter in which I was a little peevish with him, and had enclosed a letter from Patrick (James) to Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and one from Martel (Mar) to old Freeman (Floyd) about his son. I fancy you sent it by a different address from that of the 28th, so he might get it next day, for I am unwilling to think it has miscarried. You were certainly right in what you wrote to him as to the *factum* as he calls it, and I have told him so. Most of what he says in this long letter was answered or wrote about before I got it.

You had best let him know by the post that Honnyton's man is on his way to him with full accounts of everything. I would have written myself to him that way, if I was not waiting to see if what we hear from Dutton or Kemp's factor gives us anything more to say. I wish the factor with them may not have talked to too many people, and by that make the thing come out.

Patrick (James) has been uneasy with the piles for some days, though he be now better, and that is the reason I have not yet read your brother's letter to him, but I shall soon, and write to him. What he says is very judicious, and no doubt he'll find great difficulties in such a work, but I hope he'll go on with it in the way he thinks best.

Is Mons^{r} Croissy going back to Sweden, and is one Ponatosky, a Swedish officer, lately come to Paris, from that king? Is there no account yet of Abbé de B[o]y (Bois), who was sent to H[anove]r, and of the success he has had, and did France send any message to England by Iberville concerning Sweden? You never mentioned Jessamin's (D'Iberville's) conduct in relation to what Abraham writes. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. De la Coste (Sir J. Erskine).

1716, Sept. 25.—Since I wrote on the 18th, I have had four of yours of 20 and 26 Aug., and 7 and 8 Sept.

Where three of mine you say are not come to hand are gone I cannot comprehend. They were all to the same purpose as Mr. Benefeld's (Sparre's), and also Mr. Broomer's (Dillon's), that it was not on account of any backwardness in Mr. Whitford (King of Sweden), but for other reasons which I hope shall not be to Trueman's (James') disadvantage. Trueman read all yours, and has pleasure in the appearance Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) has of succeeding in his own affair, and says, now he can do nothing in what he entrusted to him, his own affair is to be his chief concern, and wishes him all success. Your account of the offers to Meinard is so dark that we can make little of it, so we can say no more about it than what we said at parting, but Trueman says he is sure you will always be the same towards him, and do nothing but what is consistent with a man of honour. I can say no more nor can Arnold (Ormonde) till we know the particulars, only in that way we wish success and happiness to attend him. As I understand it by your letters, whatever is to be done favourable by Haly (King George) is to be done in Murphy's (Dr. Erskine's) name, but it is not so clearly

expressed that I am sure of it. He is in a nice situation 'twixt honour on the one side and interest and concern for his family on the other. The world is malicious enough always to put the worst construction on things, so a man who values his reputation ought to think well in such a case, and do what he really thinks right. I will be glad to hear more particularly about it, for I am as much concerned in what relates to him as he can be, and, whatever he does in it, it is necessary I should know what is to be said in it, for, whatever it be, you know it will be talked of. Mr. Trueman would be amongst the last to have an unfavourable opinion of him or of what he does, but others will not be so favourable. I'll be impatient to hear from you, and should be glad it were in such time that you might have an answer before he goes to Mr. Woods (Scotland). When he does go, Mr. Trueman desires him, as I wrote before, to destroy those papers he had from him, for, even without his going there, they are like to be of no use.

If Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) be with you, my compliments to him. I am persuaded he is the same in his heart with Mr. Meinard, and therefore I am very glad you have prevailed with him to go to Mr. Murphy, who, I wish, could be instrumental in the accommodation betwixt his friend (the Czar) and Mr. Whitford.

If Meinard be obliged to go to Mr. Woods before you hear from me again, he'll give my service to all our friends in that family, whom I hope to see in a merry way yet before I die.

I find from Asfield (Paris) that Nedson (Stair) knows something of the offers Meinard has had, and indeed his friends have talked too much of it. *Copy.*

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

[1716,] Saturday morning, [Sept. 26]. Chaillot.—"I have sent Mistress Skelton's letter to the King, tho' I know his mind perfectly in that matter, which is, that he never can nor will give leave to take any suech oaths, and I wonder that people of sence can aske suech a question. However I have desired him to send me his answer in a paper apart to be shewd, that wee may at least stop theyr mouths, if wee cannot stop theyr doings. As to Mr. Ord, I am afraid of his sending any body into England at this time. However I have also sent his letter to the King, and wee must wait his answer. I have writt to the Princesse d'Espinois, and sent my letter to your brother to deliver, I wish it may be to good purpos. I have seen a miserable letter from Col. Brown. If you can spare 50 *livres* I am willing you should give it him. I have orderd Dempster to shew you a letter from F[ather] Graem. I realy know not what should be don with that Hickop. You will think of it, and lett him know what he shall writt about him or say nothing." *Endorsed,* "7^{br} y^{e} 26."

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Saturday, Sept. 26.—I have just had Martel s (Mar's) of the 18th, and I hope he has all mine of the 17th, 22nd and 24th. Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor's packet parted from this only last night or this morning by an express, who doubtless will be with Martel before this. The factor desired the contents of his message should be known only to Dutton (Dillon) at this place, and to none with Patrick (James) but Martel and Onslow (Ormonde), and he must be complied with. The fewer hands such matters pass through the better. I wish only they be as secret on t'other side, where I fear it will be impossible to get any quantity of musseline (money) without telling for what use it is intended, marchands will not part with their goods on other terms; and yet, I believe, musseline is what Kemp most wants, and consequently the first he will require. It will, I suppose, be thought fit to send a messenger to Edgebury (England) on this occasion, and it must be a person of known prudence and discretion, who has credit amongst the marchands.

The paper Dutton gave the factor goes now for nothing; it could not be exact, being done in a hurry. But Patrick, in answer to the paper now sent, will, in place of 6,000 put 8 or 10 as he shall think fit; the other paper had no authority, there being no time given to consult Patrick.

As to what Martel says of the message lately sent to Boynton (Bolingbroke), by what I understand from Andrew (Queen Mary) and Mr. D[icconso]n, it was only intended to reproach Boynton for having in some company reflected personally upon Patrick. The messenger was indeed to be suspected as being entirely in Boynton's interest, and therefore like to turn the message as much as he could to his advantage. But I find Mr. D[icconso]n stands corrected, and will take care not to meddle any more in that matter. For, as to Boynton, we may apply our country proverb, he should have a long spoon who sups kale with the Devil, and I am heartily glad to have it from Martel that Boynton has now no credit with friends on the other side.

After ending my letter Mr. Wauchope came to see me. He is just come from England, where he has been kept in prison 13 months, being betrayed by one Capt. Smith, who passed for an honest man, but is a great villain, having a pension from the government. He says this Capt. Smith keeps constant correspondence with a Mistress Roche, a woman of a very bad character, who, he says, is actually here, and writes most virulent letters of all she can pick up here, or hears from your parts, where she has correspondence. Mr. Wauchope says that Onslow and Mr. Leslie know both Mistress Roche and Capt. Smith, but is afraid Onslow does not know of their being spies, which, he says, he can prove undeniably.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 26, midnight. Paris.—I have not discontinued writing since 4 this morning, and being quite tired refer you to

the enclosed packets. I'll only add that you must use the utmost endeavours to procure the article of money as recommended, 'tis of the last importance for the King's present interest and future happiness, which is saying more than sufficient. I enclose the two copies of letters you sent me, with one I received from Mr. Blondalle (Sir J. Erskine).

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1716, Sept. 26, midnight. Paris.—Your Majesty will find enclosed Baron de Sparre's demands. They have, as I believe, been deliberated on and concerted between him and Baron Görtz before the departure of the latter for Holland. He sent for me to copy them in his cabinet, and I have spent all day in making fair copies of them.

I take the liberty of adding a memoir for your Majesty less in order to induce him to follow my opinion, than to fulfil a duty which I feel binding on me. Baron de Sparre relies on receiving a formal draft on your part which he intends to send to the King, his master. This is what has induced me to draw up the memoir, which is not arranged as I could have wished, as I had so little time.

The King of Sweden is in absolute need of money to pay his troops in the exigency in which he finds himself; if your Majesty, by means of your friends in England, would satisfy him on that point, it is the essential stroke, and one that will engage that prince to make the utmost efforts to restore you to the throne of your ancestors. Your Majesty will understand better than anyone that it is of the last importance for your interests to merit the gratitude of so generous a prince. I have said sufficient to show how important and urgent this point is.

I have represented to Baron de Sparre that, if your Majesty could communicate to your friends in England that negotiations were going on with him, that might encourage them to be more ready to supply money. I showed him a copy of a letter Lord Mar has sent me, by which it appears the Swedish Minister at London is authorized to treat with your friends; upon which the Baron himself dictated to me what you will find in the small enclosed memoir. I should do the Baron the justice of saying that he seems to me entirely in your Majesty's interests, and that he would esteem it a great honour to be useful to you. I am sending Mr. O'Brien, a captain in my regiment, who has been my aide-de-camp for 15 years, and is a man of honour who may be trusted, to convey this packet to your Majesty. He will start at daybreak to-morrow and travel with all speed. *French.*

Thomas Southcott to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 26.—'Tis now a good while since I received your very obliging letter. I am entirely at your disposal, and give my word and honour to continue so, till we meet again at Richmond, and have mumbled some Whig politicians as bad as you mumbled

the Whig poet. We are almost as destitute of news here as you are at Avignon. The views they are aiming at in England are composing the minds of the people and making alliances to keep us out, and there is a gentleman here that for some likeness of circumstances thinks he can find his account better in a George than a James, and, in order to do something or other is getting together all the money of the nation, whose circulation is a little hindered by passing over a gridiron at the head of the circle. If anybody can tell where that is, they will find money enough to make any title good as the world goes. What I like best is, that France is come to the resolution of doing something, at least underhand, for the poor King of Sweden. The same hand from England that told me first of George's resolution to go to Hanover tells me now that he designs to be back by Christmas, and yet I am hard of belief as to that. If you see Sir J. Erskine shortly I beg you to let him know that I have managed his affair about the ship that was lost according to his wish, and saved the 2,000 *livres* they pretended to sue us for.

H[EW] W[ALLACE] to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 26. Paris.—In my last I wrote I had sent a letter with Mr. Barclay, but missing that occasion I have taken this with Mr. Grahame. I informed you I was with Mr. [Crafurd] for 5 or 6 hours alone, and, though we had previously concerted to avoid politics, yet scarce were we set down when he ushered it in by some harsh reflections on the Duke of Mar, and, finding his language was ungrateful, he seemed surprised, alleging that he had conversed with several of our people and those of the best quality of the same mind with him, some of whom he named. I think it needless to insist on any trifling words which passed or false characters of the King's loyal subjects, but he insisted with some warmth that the wisest man in our army had soon seen and repented of his error, naming M——. H——. M——. When insensibly we were involved in discourse concerning the King himself, he showed more civility, but all his discourse landed in the question of securing our religion. Had you gained, said he, your aim, all of you save the Romans had repented in a year. I answered that, supposing the King to be a wise prince, as all allowed, such innovations were no ways probable, but besides what further security could be demanded than so solemn a declaration? He laughed, and said he would let me into a secret, if I would lay aside passion, and swore very seriously and with deep imprecations, that to his certain knowledge no such declaration was superscrived or allowed; that it was true a declaration in the terms of securing religion was presented and refused by the King, adding the words his Majesty used at refusing, and again presented by a certain noble person, and that the King refused it then with some passion and threw it away. I interrupted him by saying his discourse appeared to me equally silly as malicious. He swore he could prove it in Paris, if I would condescend, which I refused, though he insisted on the testimony of some of not small rank.

He asked if I knew anything of the King of Sweden's designs. I answered no, at which he accused me of disingenuity, and directly pointed at Sir J. Erskine's journey as designed to disturb the alliance in the North. I wish he be safe at Hamburg where they know he is. He said lastly that an indemnity would pass about January, but with many restrictions and exceptions, and that the Government had resolved to make some examples in Scotland, among whom Logie Almond, Robert Murray, Brigadier Campbell would be. That the Government feared nothing at present, especially from France, having secured that sufficiently, and lastly an advice to our gentlemen to be quiet and not wait on the Queen.

Since I ventured in trafficking with prohibited goods, I thought it reasonable to acquaint you with their just value, as I could express it, entreating you'll burn this after perusal, having a respect to our old acquaintance, though none to his present much altered principles, for he is really Whig.

I forgot that he spoke very long of divisions at the King's Court. I pray that may be false. *Concordia res parvæ crescunt.* He named two equally beloved by all the King's good subjects.

While in Holland I was sent for to the Hague by the Baron de Lang, the Resident of Mayence and Treves, and formerly my intimate comrade and fellow student at Leyden, where we lodged three years in the same house. I stayed with him some days. He expressed much concern about the King, and insinuated that, if there should be any future attempt, both money and good offices might be had. I believe he is as honest as prudent.

I have resolved to stay here, after examining where law can be best studied. Thanks to God and the King's father and uncle, I hope I shall never want to live soberly. I have been several times with Major Boyd, lately come over.

Le Brun (Capt. Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 26. Lyons.—The night I parted from Avignon, not having post horses, I got only to Orange, and next day was obliged to go with the same horses to Pierrelatte, 9 leagues further, where I got post horses, and so continued my route with all possible diligence here, where I arrived at 10 to-day, for I could not get further till my chair be mended. I am writing to convince you there is no fault in me. This will put me almost a day behind, but I will make all the dispatch I can.

I thank God Mr. Alan (James) is better. His being ill hindered him from being so full with me on the last thing you mentioned to me, and indeed the concernment I had to see him so hindered me from speaking to him. Therefore I would have you write immediately to me to Paris, and explain more clearly and fully that last proposition, that I must make use of to Baterton (de Torcy) as from Mr. Premros (Earl of Oxford), that I may make no mistake.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 27. Paris.—Stating that he expects a note how his money is disposed of with his first conveniency, and before this comes to his hands Mr. Barclay will be with him, and what was sent by him be given according to the direction under his receipt.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sunday morning, Sept. 27.—Requesting him to ask the King to order him some immediate relief. He has been above half a year in France and has in all that time received but 10 *Louis d'ors* from his Majesty. He has little or no linen, though he does his best to appear as other people and has but one suit of clothes, which he cannot keep together longer without difficulty. He understands he is ranked in the list for 45 *livres* a month. Though many better fellows are reduced to the same allowance, their case and his are widely different, as they can go where they will, and live as they please, whilst he is confined to this place, and must live there as other people do. If he were not there, his Grace would probably have another in his room.

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—It being uneasy for the King to write himself, I have his orders to let you know that he is better than he was yesterday, though still pretty uneasy, but he hopes the worst is over, and he has not been so bad now as he was with the same disorder some years ago in Flanders. He hopes to be able to write himself one of these days, and gives you now his humble duty.

He showed the Duke of Ormonde and me a paper written by Mr. Innes of the particulars of the proposal of which you wrote to him of a match. He desires you may put it off in a civil manner, which you know best how to do, it being a thing which he does not at all think proper. If it can be done without saying it has been proposed to his Majesty, he thinks it would be so much the better, but leaves that to you.

The enclosed for Mr. Southcott is occasioned by accounts from England, which Mr. Innes would acquaint you of, and since you spoke to Mr. Southcott of the affair he undertook, it is fit you should see the new orders the King has given him concerning it. When you have perused it, be pleased to cause it to be sealed and delivered.

It was needless to tell him, but the King has some time ago sent powers into England for getting money, of which he is in very good hopes, and his friends there desire that none of those little folks (as they call them) be employed either in this or anything else there in relation to the King's affairs, which he has promised they shall not. It is very likely Mr. Southcott, whose zeal makes him like to be meddling, may be angry, but there's no help for it.

I had a letter to-day from Mr. Dutton (Dillon) and he makes us expect to-morrow or next day what we have been impatiently looking for from Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor.

Since writing the King orders me to tell you that the Bishop of Condom has been with him and delivered your packet and the spectacles, which fit very well. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to T. Southcott.

1716, Sept. 27.—In a letter of 3 Sept. I had from England to-day the enclosed paragraph, and I have the same account from another hand. Our friends there are much alarmed with such people and complain of it. They have no commission from hence, nor do we know of them. By what you wrote me last, we did not know but this man may be employed by you, but, whether or not, it seems he is very imprudent, and does much more harm than good. If he be, you would write immediately to stop it, and, since our friends are so alarmed, Mons. La Tour (James) would have you put a stop to all such employed by you there. If your people have got any thing there already, 'tis well, and they may remit it to you, but it is not thought fit they advance any further, friends there having taken other methods more agreeable to their inclinations. If you can do anything of that kind with people on this side, it is very well, but those you employ should not pretend to have any commission from Mons. La Tour. There's a duke you spoke to me of at Paris, who perhaps you may prevail on, as you did formerly, and also with some others of your countrymen and religion, who are now from home, though care must be taken they do not think anything is a-doing just now, but only to be laid up for an exigence, which, when it comes, will probably be so sudden that there will not be time for getting what's necessary for it. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir P. Lawless.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—Le Vasseur's (James') indisposition by the piles kept him some days from answering young Lusson's (Marquis of Tinmouth's) letter, which occasioned my not writing sooner.

I hope you had mine of the 14th. Since then nothing new has happened here, only we still hear more of Brisson's (the Regent's) endeavours to be more closely tied with Heron (the Elector of Hanover), and on the success of that, which is but too much to be apprehended, depends Monsr. Le Vasseur's remaining where he is, unless Monsr. Allin (King of Spain) send Monsr. La Maire (money) to him, so I know you will do your best in that. The hopes you give of it are good, and Le Vasseur had lately accounts from Monsr. Tertre (Rome) that Monsr. Druot (the Pope) said he had pressed it much with Mr. Allin, but I apprehend that Monsr. Janson (Alberoni) delays doing anything of that kind till he be sure that Brisson and Heron have made up together; therefore it is the more necessary that Monsr. Duras (Lawless)

should press the performance in all the prudent ways he can during the suspense of that business. My compliments to the Duke of Liria with the enclosed. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Liria.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—I received some days ago your Grace's of the 7th, and delivered the enclosed to the King, the answer to which is enclosed. He has been a little indisposed for some days by the hæmorrhoids, else he had written sooner, as he did some time ago to the Duke of Berwick, but I suppose Sir P. Lawless let you know that, before the King had any of these letters, he had ordered him to make his compliments to your Grace, the Lady and her brother on your intended match, as soon as he had an account of it. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Owen O'Rourke.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—Acknowledging his of 25 and 29 Aug. and 1 Sept. all which he read to the King, who is very well pleased with what he has done. There is a necessity of his showing the return he gets from that Court to the D[u]k[e] with whom he is, but there is no occasion for his doing so in future as regards what he writes or receives concerning that business, since the Duke thinks the thing impracticable. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to James Ogilvie of Boyn.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—I acquainted the King with yours of the 9th and Gen. Gordon has done you justice as to your service in Scotland.

Your coming here would be a great charge to you, and there are too many of us idle here already, of which many are so sensible that some are gone and others going to Bordeaux and elsewhere in that country to reside, where they will be more in the way when the time comes of doing something, and here they would of necessity be left behind, besides many other inconveniencies so many of us being here occasions. Therefore I cannot advise you or your son to come, but to live at Rouen or thereabouts, when you have no more occasion at Paris. If there is anything you may have to do here, I'll do it as willingly and effectually as if you were here yourself.

I hope you will get your French pension, which is better than what the King is able to give you, but, if that fail, his Majesty will not let you nor your son want when he has.

I suppose Mr. Gordon told you I paid a bill you drew on me from Aberdeen for wine, though I knew nothing of it but by your bill. *Copy.*

Salvan Cheneville.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—Receipt for 100 *livres*, being the rent of the Duke of Mar's apartments for two months, and also for the value of the damages done by the Duke's servants. *Probably enclosed in the next. French.*

SALVAN CHENEVILLE to MR. STRINGLAN (? STRICKLAND).

[1716, Sept.?] 28. Avignon.—As he is leaving Avignon the next day, requesting payment to the bearer of 100 *livres* due for the two months the Duke of Mar has stayed at his house and also that certain breakages may be replaced or paid for. *French.*

LORD JOHN DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 28.—What you desire I should explain of my former letter to you, I shall endeavour to make very plain. What I meant by a verbal commission was that I thought you gave me to the Earl Marischal, where the Duke of Athole, your Grace, and he were all named to manage his Majesty's affairs in Scotland. On the Duke's refusal, I thought the commission was to your Grace and the Earl Marischal, so, if my understanding and delivering to the Earl Marischal the commission you gave me to speak to him of it in that manner has occasioned any misunderstanding betwixt you, I had rather be mistaken in receiving and delivering the commission than that both you and he should not be in the same friendship and intimacy you were then. There is nothing I can serve you both in more effectually than wishing you well together, and there's nothing I shall omit to contribute to it.

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 28. Bordeaux.—Last post I had a letter from Mr. Arbuthnot, relating to an affair I have explained in a letter to the Duke of Mar, which no doubt you will see. I beg you to keep him in mind to send the decision of it as he shall think most just.

ROBERT GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 28. Bordeaux.—Referring to his letter of the 7th, to which he had not yet received an answer, and enclosing a copy of his letter to Mr. Innes and an instruction, that his Grace may be thereby more capable to judge of men and matters, which contains nothing but the naked truth according to his knowledge, and declaring that, if he thought his demands inconsistent with his Majesty's service, he would be heartily sorry to have made them. *Enclosed,*

R. GORDON to L. INESE.

I presume you have heard that R. Arbuthnot advanced 8,000 livres *on my account for buying and fitting out ships for the last expedition, and what misfortunes I had fallen in by many repeated losses. Since one of those ships is now in this harbour, I beg you to speak to the Queen that I may be paid out of her price if sold here, and, if the King has no mind she should be sold, that she may be put in my hands, and I will fit her out*

on a voyage to the West Indies, and see to gain my money by letting her out on freight, she remaining still at his Majesty's service, if occasion calls for it. I am not to enter into the detail of the merit of her commander, but, if he did anything, he has been very well paid for it, and has got good money in the King's service, where many an honest man has lost all, and besides I know he is very rich. 27 *Sept.*, 1716. *Copy. Annexed,*

Sketch of the origin and career of Capt. David George, commander of the said ship. Charging him with drunkenness and cowardice and of having spent for the King's service only small parts of the money remitted him by Sir P. Lawless and Mr. Dicconson. 6 *pages.*

DURAS (SIR P. LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 28.—I have not been able to stir out of bed since my last, being very ill of the accident that happened me some time ago, so I can give you no better account than I did by the last post of Mr. Allin's (King of Spain's) intentions for Mr. Le Vasseur (James), which Mr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) assures me are very good, and that Mr. Du Clos' (Queen of Spain's) and Mr. Janson's (Alberoni's) are so likewise. He does not believe, as I told you in my former, that Mr. Alin will do anything for Le Vasseur on account of the debt you mention, which he says is not due to Mr. Druot (the Pope), and he is no ways of opinion that Cardinal Gualterio, Aldobrandi, nor many persons should be let into the secret of what's expected from Mr. Allin, for it can be no more one, when so many know of it, and, should it make the least noise, it would hinder it from taking effect. This is what I could get out of him, and even this in very mysterious terms. He is afraid of his shadow of late, and says he dares not meddle in any affairs but those of his profession, and that Janson alone is master of all the rest. I fancy they are not on very good terms, and that Bulflure is apprehensive for himself, which makes him so very shy. The other fears nothing and carries everything he pleases with a high hand, and, if he be as well intentioned as Bulflure tells me, he may be easily prevailed on by Mr. Druot to act vigorously in Mr. Le Vasseur's favour here, since he has very great affairs that regard himself actually depending on Druot, and without his concurrence Mr. Le Maire (money) will never be sent. I asked him for an answer to Mr. Le Vasseur's last letter to Mr. Du Clos, he said none could yet be made, but that when any was he would send it me to be remitted. It's hardly possible to speak to him about any business, for he will see nobody at his own house, and he is always shut up in the Palace, when there, where nobody can come at him. However, as soon as I am able to go abroad, I will see him, and endeavour to discourse him on Mr. Le Vasseur's affairs, and know whether there be any depending on his good offices, for, should I write to him, he is so shy that he will not answer in writing. I am always of opinion that the best way of

negotiating with him is, that Mr. Le Vasseur, for whom he pretends to have very good wishes, should write to him directly, and get Druot to second whatever he desires. It is also necessary that Mr. Le Vasseur should keep a correspondence with Mr. Du Clos, as far as room is given him for it, because he is absolute here.

I long to know whether what Brisson's (the Regent's) agent here gives out of an agreement being concluded between him and Heron (Elector of Hanover) be true, for I cannot believe it for the reasons you mention in your last letter.

J. Menzies to Michel Fribourg (L. Inese).

1716, Monday, Sept. 17[-28].—If this come to your hands (which I much doubt, for the pirates are fishing every way) it is to tell you that your cousin Walter (Menzies) is not yet gone off the Exchange, but our best friends think a cloud hangs over him, since the miscarriage of one of the letters of attorney, &c. He shows no concern, nor has any yet been malicious that he deals with, but, till this cloud dissipates, he can send you no effects of any consequence.

As for news here's prints enough, but four Dutch mails are wanting, so that we know nothing of Sweden, Hanover or Turkey. At home we have little but trials and executions. The prisoners brought from Scotland to Carlisle are used most sadly, forty of them in a room without beds or windows, others in dungeons. Several are to be hanged here this week for attacking the Presbyterian mughouses.

The Duke of Marlborough's health becomes anew a mystery. His friends say he is ill. His enemies say this is a new bite, that the Prince of Mindelheim may have a new excuse for not seeing the Prince of Wales.

The Ministry are certainly afraid of something, but from what point of the compass nobody can imagine.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1716, Sept. 28.—I had yours of the 22nd yesterday. Patrick (James) is better, though not easy enough to write. I wrote last night by his order to Andrew (Queen Mary), to which I have little to add. You will know by it that he does not at all approve of the match proposed, and has desired it may be civilly put off.

A letter from Dutton (Dillon) makes us expect the account from Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor to-night or to-morrow. Pray tell him it is not the Duke of Holstein's man but t'other that friends with Bernard (England) have communication with for anything I know of, and I believe I should know if it were otherwise.

When you read the enclosed for Abram (Menzies), you will see the reason of sending it, which Patrick thought absolutely necessary. If you know from him of his having received mine of 27 Aug. you would return me this copy enclosed, and that for

Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and Freeman (Floyd) and add a postscript to mine of the reason of their not being sent, but, if not, forward all by the best address.

I know not but Avery he writes of may be employed by Mr. S[ou]th[cot]t, to whom I wrote to put a stop to it, if it was. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Abraham (J. Menzies).

1716, Sept. 28.—I received yours of the 3rd, and, since you say nothing of having received mine of 27 Aug., though you had that of the 28th, I send a copy of it, and copies of the two letters enclosed in it, to be given to the persons in place of the originals, which it is proper they should know are miscarried and what was in them.

I wrote to you by Honyton's (Oxford's) messenger, who may be longer in being with you than this, he being obliged to be some days at Paris, but I hope what he brings will go safe, and I have little to add to it.

A v c [e] r y

The person you mention 4 O h m l e has no warrant for what he does from Mistress Jean (James), as Saunders (Inese), I suppose, would let you know, though we do not know but he may mean it well, but in future, by the methods that are taken, I hope there will be no more such inconveniences. It is odd if any of Mistress Jean's family be imposed on by such folks, for, when any are employed by her, you may be sure to be acquainted of it. Ohlme is wrote to, and reprimanded by Mr. Dike (Dicconson), who wrote to him formerly, expressly forbidding his meddling in any such matter.

I hope you'll take care of the letter for Mistress Montague (Lady Mar) and I'll long to hear that two packets of mine by the post came safe to you. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Marquis of Wharton.

1716, Sept. 28. Avignon.—It was with a great deal of pleasure I had yours of the 25th this morning, which I read to his Majesty, who could not but be pleased with a letter so full of loyalty, and the more that it was from you, and so suitable to what you wrote him before. I enclose a copy of the letter he wrote you before, by which you will see how graciously he took your acknowledging your duty, and the regard he has for yourself and what regards you by the kind advices he gives. By the date you will see he was not long in answering yours, but you having left Paris before it came there, of which the Queen gave him an account, she keeps it to deliver when you arrive there.

The Duke of Ormonde and I wrote to you at the same time, and you will receive them with the other. I am very proud of the honour you do me in looking on me as one who will be your friend, which you shall always find me very sincerely, and desirous of an occasion to convince you of it.

I believe you, as the King does, to be very sincere in your professions of duty, and I hope the day will yet come when you will have no cause to repent of your resolution of attaching yourself to his Majesty's interest, which I look on as the same as the interest of our country, as is now, God be thanked, generally thought in Britain.

As to what you ask about your future conduct, his Majesty refers you to what he wrote in that of which the enclosed is a copy, only there's one thing which differs a little now from what it did when he thought you were in Paris, that is, about your waiting on him yourself. It is certainly both for his interest and yours that, when you do, it should be very privately and known to very few. He thought your coming directly from Paris hither could not be done with the necessary privacy, but, now you are at Lyons and it's publicly known you have been at Geneva and are returning for Paris, makes it perhaps as private a way as any to come straight hither, without letting anybody know where you are gone. When you are come that length, you may stop at Villeneuve, which the river only divides from this, and so come over in the evening, see the King privately, and return the same night to Villeneuve, and so back to Lyons and Paris, where it will easily pass that you have been only at Geneva, but you should come under another name than your own. So the King leaves this entirely to yourself.

As to the commission of a colonel of horse you ask, the King has ordered me to exped it immediately, so you shall have it very soon, and soon may you have occasion to use it, but for many reasons you should not discover your having it to anybody, and amongst the rest the danger to yourself. It would alarm the Government at home, and make them believe the King was preparing for some new attempt, which would be a handle for their strengthening themselves and of further oppressing those they suspect to be in the King's interest.

The King says that, were he settled in his throne, he would be very glad to show a mark of his favour to you and your family for your so remarkably returning to your duty, but, as to the Garter, at this time several are asking for it, and seeing many inconveniencies in granting their request, he has put them all off as being against his resolution to dispose of anything of that kind while he is here; but that, on his restoration or making an attempt towards it, you may depend on his giving it you, and indeed this is equal to what you propose, for it would be that time before you could own or use it, but, that others who are now asking such promises may not take exceptions, he expects you will keep this entirely to yourself.

As your Lordship desires, his Majesty is to send a gentleman to-morrow morning, to wait on you at Lyons, where he may be on Wednesday night. He is a very honest pretty man, whom you may entirely trust; his name is Erskine, brother to the Earl of Buchan, though not of his principles, and I hope he will not be the less acceptable to you that he is a cousin and a friend of mine. If you think of coming here, he will conduct you.

Original and two copies.

WARRANT.

1716, Sept. 28. Avignon.—For a patent creating Ranald McDonald of Clanranald Lord Clanranald in the peerage of Scotland with remainder to his heirs male, in consideration of the services of himself and his brother who was slain at Sheriffmuir. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 87.

WARRANT.

1716, Sept. 28.—For a patent creating Penelope Mackenzie, relict of the deceased Clanranald, a Baroness of Scotland for her life. Minute. *Ibid. p.* 89.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, 29 Sept.—I never received a line from H. Straitton since the last I sent to Martel (Mar), and am really in pain about him, so I shall send both Martel's letters to him by to-morrow's post.

I suspect, but am not sure, that the enclosed Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) has been opened. The seal is not the usual one, and that of the cover is a little broken.

I am told by several that Lord Winton is in town, but not by any that has seen him. A Mr. Sinclair, a son of Rosslyn's, is here, who showed me an account of 2 or 300*l.* sterling he advanced for powder, &c. in Scotland, as he says, by Martel's orders. He has nothing, and is not on the list sent up. He may be yet a useful man, and I think cannot be set down for less than 30 or 35 *livres* a month, if Martel approves.

It is no more to be doubted that Boynton (Bolingbroke) has of late had several private meetings and suppers with the chief persons of Williamson's (the Whigs') family here, especially with Dr. Garth, who is now returned to England, and Mr. Craggs, both Mildmay's (Marlborough's) creatures. Were it not fit that friends in England should be informed of it? Brinsden, Boynton's secretary, the other day said in a rage that his master had been so barbarously used by Patrick's (James') chief advisers that they deserved all the ill he could possibly do them, and that, to complete their malice, they had quite ruined his credit with all his friends in England. I was heartily glad they owned this last part, and perhaps 'tis on this account that Boynton is now making up with Williamson.

MR. LE PELETIER, D.D., Beneficier of the Cathedral of Treguier, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 29. Louvain.—He had been obliged, in order to avoid the anger of his bishop, to return to London eight years before, where through want he had been forced to abjure his religion, and had lived among the French Huguenots there, depending on the royal bounty to them. Had presented frequent complaints and memorials to Queen Anne and her Council against

the French refugees in London. Lord Rochester and the Duke of Buckingham were favourable to him, but the former died on the day he had appointed to give him an answer, and the opposition of the late Bishop of London made it impossible for him to proceed further. However with the frequent memorials he presented to the Queen when going to Parliament or to Kensington and to the Lords of the Council, he suceeeded in having the pensions stopped, and would have found means if he had been supported to make "ces perfides François" not only receive no more pensions but disgorge all they had gained in the last 28 or 29 years. The late Bishop of London had not only threatened him in Westminster Hall, but informed the French of everything, who had him brought as a Jesuit, a spy, and a correspondent of the King of France before the Lord Mayor, who discharged him. They also 5 or 6 weeks afterwards had him brought up before Secretary St. John, but he had again cleared himself. He thought himself fortunate to get out of their clutches by going to Oxford with Mr. Rowney, M.P., to teach his family French; and then retired to York. At the Queen's death he was forced to return to London, where no sooner had he arrived than some people suborned a woman to swear before Edward Hough, J.P., that he he had spoken ill of King George, and had been at York to raise soldiers for King James. He suffered much in prison but escaped miraculously by the help of friends. Begs him to provide him with a way by which he may write freely to him and requests him to recommend him to the Internuncio at Brussels that he may obtain permission to say mass. *French.*

G. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 29. The Hague.—Since my last of the 11th nothing material has been transacted here. I write only to acquaint you that the crisis of affairs is now at hand, and, if there be anything to be done during these negotiations which may give a favourable turn to our affairs, I desire such instructions as may be thought proper. The States of Holland reassembled last week, and have finished the sessions with taking into consideration some abuses and complaints which every part is full of, and which cannot mend but by a general revolution as a certain memorial from one of the States lately sets forth, and boldly represents the inevitable ruin they are exposed to, if due care be not immediately taken, and the most effectual in his opinion would be to summon a general convocation, such as was held in 1651, of all the chiefs in every province. This proposal had the concurrence of the major part, but, Friesland, Utrecht and Zealand dissenting, it could come to no agreement, and 'tis only talk without probability of success that this general assembly will be appointed for the end of next month. In the meantime Marquis De Prié will present them with another scene, who is to be here certainly next week from Cologne. He comes commissioned from thence as well as from other places to regulate the evacuation of those towns still kept by the Dutch,

and to finish the remaining difficulties of their Barrier, which point is of that moment that all private treaties hitherto have been kept in suspense on that account. The French during this interval have made their last efforts to gain the States to their measures, offering such advantages as would be most agreeable to them, were it in their power to chicane, or to avoid the danger which threatens them from the alliance signed 25 May last at Westminster between England and the Emperor, in consideration to which they are determined, and have already the approbation on the Emperor's part, to enter into the same if England consents thereto, which negotiation will probably be concluded on the arrival of Cadogan, if new difficulties start not up in respect to Marquis De Prié. This is the present situation of affairs here, the result of which you shall not fail to be apprised of. The letters from England by this post import nothing of moment; all is becalmed and quiet according to appearance there. The same gives advice that the prisoners from Scotland were on their journey to Carlisle, and that Lord Huntly was amongst them, being no peer. Letters from the North are not yet come in. The last gave advice that the King of Denmark has refused the Czar to accompany him, as was desired, in person to make the descent on Scania; nevertheless all things were kept in readiness for the same. The gentlemen at Leyden are well, but apprehensive that the arrival of Cadogan will disturb their situation. There is no talk at present of G[eorge]'s return.

Robert Douglas to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 29. Leyden.—I wrote to the Duke from Paris and Rotterdam. I much doubt that the gentleman is scarce as yet got from Helvoetsluys, the wind has been so contrary. I'm positive, if his Grace had sent me directly to the same end, I had been returned with answers by this time. When I arrived here, I had only two *guineas* left. I inquired of Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson) if he had any advice to supply me. He tells me he had not, and that he is straitened for moneys himself. I beg you to inform his Grace, and I hope he will either send orders to Mr. Gordon to remit me what he thinks convenient, or order me some supply at Rotterdam from Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Gordon's correspondent. Pray let me have an answer the first post, for I don't know which way to pass the time till I have a return.

I shall wait his Grace's orders here, and, if I can be serviceable in any place, I am ready for a march at a minute's warning.

Sir Hugh Paterson to John Paterson.

1716, Sept. 29. Leyden.—I have yours of the 2nd and am very glad all are well where you are. Mr. Forbes was by me when I received yours, so I gave him his, which he showed me, and said he had sent an account of that money long ago, and had written to Lord Mar himself and would do it again, so you'll know

his own story. I sent Lord Mar some time ago a note of some of our friends in these parts that cannot well subsist themselves, as he desired me, and I long to hear from him about it. They have given no trouble that way hitherto, though some of them have been hard enough put to it, so that I was obliged to advance them a little money, though I had not much to spare. But few yet are in these circumstances here, but, if matters continue awhile as they are, I fear we will all be enough put to it, for we can expect little now from Scotland, and any little thing left us will hardly be sufficient to supply our families at home, whom they are like to give nothing to, and have used some of them in a very barbarous manner. I expect every day to hear my wife is turned out of her house, but indeed they have already left her nothing else, for since last August twelvemonth, when I left my own house, not one sixpence of the rents has been paid her, and I hear I am one of the first the inquisitors are to fall on. The forces are allowed to insult them as they pass, and to take what they can find, and they frequently get visits of this kind. The greatest comfort we have is that they bear all with a good heart, and make themselves as easy as they can under such circumstances. Never was a poor country or people so oppressed. The poor gentlemen that were in the several prisons in Scotland are now sent to Carlisle to be tried, which is a barbarous piece of cruelty. The Justice Clerk had the good nature and humanity to insert my aunt in the list with those to be carried up, and had she not by good luck some days before sent a petition to the Lords of Justiciary, she had certainly been sent with the rest. She has been all this while kept in close prison, and was still so when I heard last from Scotland, and it's with much difficulty she has been kept from being sent up. I wrote lately to Lord Mar about my brother Jamie, who is gone into the King of Sicily's service, and I suppose you'll see him very soon, the ship he is in, the *Victor*, being sailed for Villa Franca. That ambassador at London has been very civil to him, and promised him to be lieutenant of that ship, which carries 60 guns, as soon as he arrives. He was to be with you as soon as he arrived there, to procure a letter of recommendation from the K[ing] to that Court, so I hope you'll assist him. Pray let me know when you hear anything about him. He tells me several others are putting in for these posts, so the sooner a recommendation is sent about him, the better. I wrote to Barrowfield of this, which I hope he has got. Pray tell him I long to hear from him. All his friends at home are well. I have heard nothing from my cousin Hu[gh] since he came over, and it's not in my power at present to do anything for him. I think Paris is not a proper place for him; he can be much cheaper in other places. If any foreign service is to be got, it will be a good occasion for him, and, if anything is done that way for others, pray mind him. How he will be subsisted in the meantime, I know not.

I wrote to Lord Mar lately, and told him the person he had sent here was arrived, and that I got a very good occasion next day to carry over what he brought, but we have had such bad

and stormy weather here of late, that the gentleman was kept on this side near ten days after he was on board. However I hope he is arrived by this, and to hear from him the first post, when I will write to my Lord. Let him know there is very little passing here of moment at present. Cadogan is still in Flanders, and is expected here next week, and is to make a public entry into the Hague. G[eorge] is still at Han[over], and no word of his coming from thence. I wrote lately to Col. Cl[ephan] and will be glad to hear from him. I have not yet seen Tom B[ruce], but, when I write to him, shall deliver your commission.

Pray ask Lord Mar how Mr. Douglas is to be supplied. He had nothing when he came here, and I was obliged to advance him about 60 *guilders*.

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1716, Sept. 29. Avignon.—The King is a good deal better and easier to-day, and by the methods he told your Majesty yesterday I hope in a few days he will be perfectly well.

We have no further account from Dutton (Dillon) nor Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) factor, but by what Mr. Innes writes I suppose it is by the road, and will be here one of these days.

The King orders me to return your letter from Lord Wharton, and also copies of a letter I had from him yesterday and of the answer. Mr. Erskine set out this morning to meet him at Lyons.

Nothing further of consequence having happened here since I wrote two days ago, I will not trouble your Majesty any more now.

Postscript.—Since writing I have been with the King, who directs me to let you know further that he has yours of the 24th and easily believes that neither your Majesty nor any about you gave any orders to that Avery to do anything in England. As to the affair of that man who gave the letter, as of those who had bad designs against the King, it is out of his Majesty's hands and in those of the Vice-Legate, who has him still in prison as a rogue, as he certainly is, but the Vice has promised to make as little noise about it as possible. Dr. Wood is arrived.

I had an answer from Mr. Floyd to the letter you saw, which the King ordered me to write to him. It is a little extraordinary, and a copy of it shall be sent next post. I cannot but regret that either he, or any of those who had the honour to be formerly about his Majesty should have done anything not to his liking, and the more that they will be apt to impute any thing he does to resent it (how gentle soever) to those now honoured by his service, and about him here. I would be glad to do every thing for good agreement betwixt his old and new servants, and all those about him, and, as I have no hand in anything his Majesty thinks fit to do in this kind, so I likewise know my duty to do as he directs me, and, if any think they are in any way harshly dealt with, they have themselves to blame for it and nobody else. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord George Murray.

1716, Sept. 29. Avignon.—I had yours of the 16th and one from Mr. Oglethorpe of the 19th at the same time, both of which I read to the King. We still fear you will get no encouragement or service where you now are, though, since you are there, 'tis but advisable to stay there till the King returns. As for your going to Hungary, we are persuaded that Prince Eugene at this time will not entertain any in your circumstances, so we are afraid your going there would be labour lost. Venice is where 'tis most likely you could get service, and even that is uncertain, and besides that service is very indifferent; however, it is more likely to succeed than that of Hungary.

The King has ordered the 50 *louis d'ors* you desire to be remitted you to Turin, for there was no sending them from hence.

Mr. Oglethorpe, I am sure, will do you all the service in his power. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Father Græme.

1716, Sept. 29. Avignon.—I thank you for yours of the 19th received two days ago, and shall be glad to have accounts from time to time of what passes in these parts, or what intelligence you have from Britain. You will easily make shift to pay the postage of what letters you get from thence, and I shall order its repayment once or twice a year or quarterly, which is better on many accounts than to do it by any merchant. One thing you must take great care to guard against, and that is to do or write nothing that may alarm the Government at any time, and particularly now, for, to encourage our friends at home, a great many write stories over which do no good, but a vast deal of hurt. Our business is to lie quiet, till a happy opportunity offer again. The more intelligence you get in a private way and the less news you write over, the better, and of all things little people's going over, pretending to do service with those on the other side, is to be discouraged, for they always do hurt, and our friends complain mightily of it, *e.g.* this Avery you write of. Next, you are to let no man know you keep correspondence with me, and, if I hear that any does, there's an end of it. Calais is as fit a place as you can be in for such affairs, and you will have an opportunity of remarking particularly who comes from and goes to England without being remarked yourself. The King approves of what I have written you. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Robert Gordon.

1716, Sept. 29. Avignon.—I laid yours of the 7th before the King, who is very sensible of your good will and endeavours for his service, and thinks your proposal very reasonable that the ship should go to clear you in the first place of what you advanced, but he would be advised by you whether you think it better she should be immediately disposed of, and what may be got for her, or that she should be let out by you on freight as you propose.

Some of the seamen on board her, I fear, dare not go home, so, if she is sold, 'tis likely they may come on the King for subsistence, which ought to be avoided when he has so many to maintain, and perhaps it could by the last way.

Pray tell Capt. George I had two of his, but I wonder he says nothing of the packets I sent to go in the ship for Scotland. Since I suppose they were not delivered, they should be returned here the first occasion. *Copy.*

J. Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) to James III.

1716, Sept. 30.—Mr. Brumfield (the Duke of Mar) will certainly tell you I have written now and before all I have to say in relation to what I have ventured to do, as I thought, agreeable to what was designed. I most humbly beg, if through mistake I have failed in anything, you will forgive it, and do me the justice to believe it has been only occasioned by my ignorance.

Having the opportunity of writing by this bearer, and possibly not having such another before I leave this, I could not refuse myself the satisfaction of once more assuring you of my most unalterable resolution of continuing to do all in my power to merit the opinion you had of my sincerity, and on all occasions, when it can tend to your service, to evidence it.

Sir J. Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 30. Nealan's warehouse (Holland).—At my arrival here yesterday I saw one from Mr. Brumfield (Mar) to Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) of 27 Aug. which put his mind in a little ease with regard to what he had done, and he hoped he would not be mistaken by his friends, and also one from Murphy (Dr. Erskine), expressing most sincere respect and friendship for us both, and I understood he was desirous to have seen me, in order to my advising him in an affair which you know I had most at heart. It gave me true pleasure, but alas it came too late, I not receiving it till yesterday, though dated the 1st. He gave a rendezvous and assurance of my security, and, had I got it in due time, I had myself done what is now only by proxy, but I did what was best according to what I knew at the time, and yet the more, since (by a copy of one I had from Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) at my my arrival here which he wrote for my use only, and parts of another he wrote me at the same time which I might communicate to friends in Crowly (England), who sent him) you will see that his going there may be of very good use, and gives me new hopes I think on no bad basis, as well as makes me believe I was pretty right in my guesses when at Lilly (Lübeck) and Dally's (Hamburg) and also some ground to believe I have not mistaken my man, Howard's (the Prince of Hesse's) friend. You will see by what I wrote a fortnight ago to a certain Marquis, though by accidents it will, I believe, come no sooner to him than this will do to you, what Meinard had done in relation to Howard's friend (who knew

nothing of Meinard having any message), and what in consequence he also did as to Hindon, and by the following letter from Hindon to me for my own use only, what has been its effect:—

Mr. Copper (Copenhagen). 22 Sept.—I have been here but two days. Immediately after my coming I saw your friend, Murphy, who has for Brumfield and Meinard all the respect and friendship you can desire. I can tell you with great pleasure that Davys (the Czar) and he both have all the desire in the world to do the utmost services to Truman (James), and that with great reason they have such bad impressions of Haly (King George) that they heartily wish him at the d[evi]l. You will be surprised to find such sentiments in these gentlemen, of whom you were in real doubt when we parted, but Murphy assures me that, were Davys as near Mr. Woods (Scotland) as he is to some other gentlemen's houses, he would immediately give Mr. Mansfield's son (James) everything he can want, to oblige Mr. Crafton's (the Prince of Wales') father to pay him the 15*s.* he owes him. *Enfin*, could but Whitford (King of Sweden) be brought to any reason the affair you have so much at heart were done, but he is obstinate and will not hearken. His adversary wants to make an agreement, but he is obstinate and holds at terms which cannot do. By what I now tell you, you may see our friends have good and great reason to hope from this side, if Mr. Bufcoat (Sweden) could be anyways reasonable, who for this season is in no danger of what has made such a noise, because Davys is absolutely resolved not to allow it. To be short (removing that only obstacle) all would be as you could wish in the affair you know of.

In another letter above mentioned, for other people's use, he tells me Murphy is in all the prosperity Davys can make him, and had, before he saw him, procured Davys' promise to end Meinard's affair with Haly, in case the present method should fail, for Davys is still seemingly well with Haly, and adds that that day Davys dined with Murphy because it was Murphy's birthday, and says "I'm received with the utmost civility by everybody on my friend, the privy counsellor's, account."*

You'll see by these our friend M[urph]y's will is great and his power not despicable, and, as to the obstacle, I have great hopes it may be removed, at least good help afforded from Howard's trustee's means, whose arrival could not have had any effect, when these were written, at least it could not have come to their knowledge. But, if what I heard yesterday be true, of Mr. Maddin's (the treaty) having again made a correspondence between Franklin (the Regent) and Haly (*i.e.* a treaty having been made or perhaps being in making between the Regent and King George), which you may be sure will be, considering all circumstances, at Whitford's expense, he is the maddest of men if he does not accept of Davys' terms at any rate, and I had it from one whom Andro (Lord Albemarle) told with his own mouth within these few days, Mr. Simson (Avignon) must be left, and Mr. Sims (France) would not be allowed as azyle to any Briton, and Mardyke, &c., for, since Mr. Herford (Cadogan) came to

* This, "for other people's use," letter is printed in the *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society, Vol. II., p.* 418.

Sanders (Flanders), that affair was again begun and very far advanced. I shall take care Mr. Dempster (Westcombe) be very soon informed of what regards his part in it, having sent for that person, who, you said, would make me acquainted with Mr. Hooker (Jerningham), and I reckon Mr. Gardiner (Görtz) by his means shall know so much too. I have told you all I know at present, nor will I be so assuming as to make any proposals to those who know so very much better what resolutions to take, but I wrote the kindest, and with a view to be the usefullest letter I was capable of to Murphy and another to Hindon entreating him not to leave him till I desire, with which I'm sure he'll comply, and shall by next post send 60, 29, 46 (k, e, y), by which you may write to Hindon, as to some few things which in haste I concerted with him, and I shall send him a copy in his own language, and take care it be securely forwarded to him in case I leave this, but in the meantime enclose yours in one to me a blank cover only, and, if I go, I shall lay down a secure way of sending it immediately to him. By letters from Doyle (Charles Erskine), (who is now at Langhorn (London), and Nash (Campbell of Monzie), Meinard knew yesterday that Haly had agreed to his affair, and Meinard at the same time got one from Slingsby (Lord Townshend) telling, that, since by the one he had from him he knew his resolution of agreeing to the condition required of him, viz., the full discovery of the place of the bonny-wally (which Meinard believes they may do with him), he shall next post send him a pass to go to Crowly or Woods with his goods and effects, to be signed by Crafton too, but that fine thing was in earnest so changed, that, though he discover, or they find the place, there's no probability of great things soon. But Meinard is in no small doubt if he'll use it, because he fancies they have a mind to delay to pass the matter, till they know more of the value, and if he will be ingenuous, though, if all were ended, they needed not fear that. However, he will not be positive till he see Doyle, who will certainly come to him, if it pass not immediately, since by even that his person is most secure, and, if he should be obliged to give it over and return, perhaps he may find his doing so useful another way. If you write immediately, it hardly can fail to find him here, for, if possible, he'll delay it, for that very end.

After I had made all ready to go by this night's post, Sir H. P[aterso]n arrived, and having told him I wanted a person to send who would not be missed, he mentioned the bearer, Mr. D[ougla]s, and I am so desirous that this be securely and soon conveyed, that I immediately resolved on his going, with great pleasure bestowing the expense of his journey, and resolve (if I possibly can, without giving Crafton and his folks ground to suspect my stay may be on some such account) to delay my going, if I find it fit for me to go, till I may hear, in case you have from yourself or Truman anything to say, and in particular directions about the papers, and I entreat to hear if in anything you think I can be useful to Truman in Mr. Woods, where it's designed I should go straight, nor will you doubt my willingness as to particulars that may relate to Brumfield.

It is impossible to write all the little circumstances I have learnt, which may be useful, according to the different shapes business may take, which perhaps may be very wide of whatever was formerly in view, nor can I at present think how to supply it, but, though I neither expected to be advised in or acquainted with resolutions, yet, if one were once firmly formed, and I may know it without danger to the affair, I shall not fail to signify what I know of the persons and places I have lately seen that may be useful to forward the scheme.

Were it not possible (since a peace will not easily be ended without time, and perhaps Haly's being concerned in it and having advantage by it) to endeavour a truce for some time 'twixt Davys and Whitford, who might both join to put Truman in condition immediately thereafter to be their mediator and arbiter? Forgive my offering any opinion, but my zeal makes me sometimes exceed bounds, though I cannot say it is entirely a new thought to me.

I have taken the liberty to write to Truman, which I hope he will not be angry with me for, and, though it be not in the terms it should, because, notwithstanding the bearer's fidelity, accidents may happen, yet I take it for granted it's understood what ought to be there is really meant.

I almost forgot to tell you I had one also at my arrival here from one Brown who travelled with Mr. Murray when they knew John Tod, saying he was glad it was in his power to do me a piece of service of very great importance, but could neither sign his name nor tell the affair till meeting, and bade me ask Mr. Murray if I might not trust him, when he said it neither regarded politics, nor was he laying snares for me, but, if I would come to Mr. Asfeld's (Paris), I should there to my satisfaction and advantage hear from him. By the name of John Tod I to-day thanked him for the effects of our old acquaintance, and that he would by others ere now know that I could not comply with his desire, but, if he thought by change of air, &c., he could now venture further to explain that matter, he might freely write by a direction I gave him. So you see I'm keeping unwarrantable correspondence, but I'm in no fear of being mistaken on that head. You will easily guess what he meant, but I did not think it right to do more than what I've told you. It would be a great satisfaction to me to know at least that my actions have not offended. I'm a little surprised the 27 Aug. should be the latest I have from you.

Before D[ougla]s could be got, Mr. Hooker came, who tells you his opinion of Maddin, Haly and Franklin himself. Brumfield's brother-in-law (Sir H. Paterson) dispatches the bearer as from himself, so he knows nothing of my writing. I have given him the letters and D[ougla]s' *viaticum*. I have provided Hindon with what tools (money) he may need.

At Daly's I heard a thing, though very improbable, yet with such circumstances that it's right for Truman to be on his guard: That Foster's (the Emperor's) ministers were very sorry, when they heard of Mr. 38, 18, 85, 86, 36 (Booth) being dead in

Newgate, for that he and Col. 12, 85, 18, 60, 29, 81 (Hooker) were the persons who gave them the best information of what concerned Mr. Truman. It was Mr. Burnet's old friend in this town who told me of Andro, Spezzo' Forrex' (?) brother. *Enclosed,*

Sir J. Erskine to the Marquis de Villefranche (the Duke of Mar).

[1716, Sept. 15.]—I sent you, my dear Marquis, last post a confused account of a letter pretended to be lately found, which they say was originally in Greek, but I send it you in English.

L o n g h o r n 17[-28] *A u g u s t*

71, 18, 20, 44, 36, 85, 82, 16 (*London*) *m*, 50, 89, 33, 67, 81, 86 *Nash* (*Campbell of Monzie*) *supposed to be predecessor of the Governor of the Bath, to Murphy* (*Dr. Erskine*) *greeting. You will no doubt have heard of your friend's being involved in Mr. Woods'* (*Scotland's*) *misfortune. He went, as we generally believe here, to Mr. Sims* (*France*) *and an incident with regard to him has lately happened, which, if well improved, may in some measure retrieve him. One lately come from a swallow's nest* (*Scotland*), *says that there is near and in your friend's possession a very fine garden* (*mine*), *with much the best fruit ever was in that country, of which he showed a few. This naturally bred an inclination in a certain set of folk to enquire what was in the matter. Some time was lost in thinking of proper persons to be sent, and, when these were thought of difficulties arose about the* mumples. *The oracle of* Delphos *was enquired at, but, though he spoke very plain, the answer was not agreeable to the belief people were possessed of here on that subject, and I'm told other oracles, though not so much esteemed, gave different answers. The use your acquaintances made of this was to propose that all differences be made up betwixt Haly* (*King George*) *and your friend, because he best knew the access to the garden and all things relating to the fruit, and, since Crafton's* (*the Prince of Wales'*) *father pretended to have right to it, let it be fairly debated. If he carried it, there was ane end of ane old song, and it was likelier he should carry it against him than Mr. Trotter* (*the House of Commons*), *who would start up in his place, if Haly and he do not agree, and, if your friend had right to it or any part of it, Haly should be umpire as to any difficulties or controversy could arise on that head, by which he had at least a very favourable judge, and would get advantages he could not otherwise expect.*

Slingsby (*Townshend*) *was convinced, and spoke to Crafton, who agreed to it, and four days ago notice was given to papa* (*King George*) *to send a letter of attorney to pass the agreement, and Crafton allowed your acquaintances to write to your friend to leave Mr. Sims, but in the meantime the garden-hunters* (*Commissioners about the mine*), *who were once ordered to enquire into the matter, are become impatient, and want to be gone to make the search. I apprehend some danger in this, for, if they find nothing, it may much slacken the inclination of*

agreeing, and scruples may be started, if they stumble upon anything valuable, why Slingsby &c. should not go on, lest they may exceedingly offend Mr. Trotter, who is exceedingly zealous to have all such fruit go towards another use.

Crafton has allowed Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) to find our friend and deliver him the letter I am allowed to write, and if it be necessary to send him to Prescot (Hanover) or anywhere else, it's good you have him with you, for he can tell you more of that affair and your friends here than I can write. Slingsby apprehends no difficulty or delay of the letter of attorney, but, if it proves otherwise, you'll no doubt think of all the proper expedients to remove them, and to prevail with your friend to agree to the gentle terms proposed, and I apprehend no other, because no more were mentioned when Slingsby read the epistle Hindon carries.

Pasquin, I am told, asks those questions which it's hoped a second edition must clear, unless they publish Hindon's epistle too.

1. Has Haly power to dispose of the whole fruit of the garden (produce of the mine)? Unless it be restricted to some proportion, Murphy's friend may expect little.

2. What can he mean by apprehending no other terms?
n o o a t h s
perhaps 16, 18, 85, 72, 64, 12, 65. If he is not assured of that, he'll not leave Sims (France) unless it be to go to Nealan (Holland) Whitford (King of Sweden) or Sanders (Flanders).

3. Does not the words *prevail with your friend to agree* bring something of doubt and is stumbling?
m u m t(p) l e s
These figures are also added 93, 89, 17, 86, 71, 32, 65 =
l a w s a b o u t m i n e s
10, 50, 67, 81 72, 48, 18, 89, 64 17, 37, 20, 32, 65.
D e l p h o s D a l r y m p l e
30, 32, 10, 87, 12, 85, 65 = 23, 72, 71, 63, 46, 17, 87, 10, 29.
h i n d o n S^r H. S t i r l i n g
12, 37, 16, 30, 18, 20 = 81 [82] 12 65, 86, 13, 63, 71, 37, 16, 33.
If you make any sense of all this, it's more than many can do. Deliver the enclosed to Mr. Brumfield (Mar).*

Sir J. Erskine to the Duke of Mar.

S t o e r e o n E l b e

1716, *Sept.* 15.—81, 86, 18, 29, 63, 32, 85, 16, 32, 71, 38, 29
When my friend Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) wrote me last, he was confined so many days in a nasty little village, where he sees hundreds everlastingly smoking and swallowing very bad beer and brandy, whom he understands not nor they him, "all kept as well as he about 40 *English miles N.W. of Mr. Daly's (Hamburg) by bad weather and contrary wind, and he, who would be in the utmost concern, if anything he has done since*

* The original letter, of which the above is "a confused account," is printed in the *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society, Vol. II., p.* 414.

he left Mr. Truman (James) should have displeased him, has some splenetic minutes, in which he fears it may be so, for, says he, I must be thought rash, if not assuming, to have designed to deliver a message without writing first, when I was bid to wait a return before attempting it. And then on the first accounts he gets of some little affairs of his own, he changes his mind, it then became difficult, hardly could be done at all, and at the same time, gives himself such airs of concern, as if forsooth his doing or not doing anything were of importance to the other. And last of all leaves Mr. Daly without either waiting advice, or giving any other solid reason save his own affairs, which (in comparison to his friend's) he would have us believe he underralued.

Thus in his dumpish moods he makes his own process, but he says he hopes I will not believe it. And, when not very deep in the spleen, he hopes the other will not believe it either and then add[s] his reasons; for, as to the resolution of deviating a little from the method proposed as to the message, Mr. Flin (Gen. Hamilton), says he, was set so great a distance from his friend that months must have been lost ere I could ha' got his determination, and, tho' I might by this time probably have got an occasion of going myself from Lilly's (Lübeck), yet, if I had caused write to any about Mr. Whitford (King of Sweden), I must have lost as much time before I could hear, because no answer could come directly (as I was told) to that place, and the good hopes he saw Mr. Brumfield (Mar) seemed to have by his first two letters, confirmed him in the resolution which he had a strong tendency before to have taken. But, before the time came that he could put it in execution, he got one of the 6th and another of the 7th August telling of Mr. Benefield's (Sparre) cold answer, and of Brumfield's having much less hopes than formerly, and at the same time Meinard heard of Davys (the Czar) being come to Mirry's (Mecklenburg) and thereby was in hopes to have seen Murphy (Dr. Erskine) which he reckoned one way or other might be useful, tho' as to his own matters all thought was out of doors. These put him in great doubt what he ought to do, in case he had got an occasion of going, in that time, as he then wrote to Brumfield. Davys was in such a remote place of Mirry's and stayed so short a while, hopping like a flea on a blanket, that he could not catch that opportunity either.

But within two days, and ere he knew anything certain of Davys, he gets account (much contrary to his expectation) of Mr. Crafton's (the Prince of Wales') offer to him, which, tho' he did not then fully understand, yet put him still in more doubts for the reasons he wrote then perhaps a little confusedly, but by what he has since wrote, I hope you'll fully understand. Nor did the concern he was then in proceed from any belief that what he was capable to do could be of the least importance in the matter, no, God forbid any he wrote to, or who saw what he wrote should have any such thought. But he being upon the place and informed what to do, and the influence his former

acquaintance might probably have with Murphy in case Maddin (treaty) Whitford and Davys was thought in earnest of, which he saw now Brumfield thought absolutely needful, were the things which made him afraid, that he might on the one hand by an untimous leaving that affair perhaps neglect to do what might have been of use, or on the other without any good reason lose an occasion not to be regained, in an affair which had at least a possibility of doing service to more than one.

And to the leaving Lilly's and Dally, besides other reasons, he says he wrote one to you formerly and told that, at the same time he got by Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) the explanation of what he had heard of before, he got one from Mr. Broomer (Dillon) telling him that it was of the last consequence that he should not make any one step in that affair. Which made his stay there, since he could not accept of that first occasion, entirely useless, except as to what he could get as well executed by Hindon's, and in his present circumstances with less suspicion. And he assures me he and all concerned may heartily confide in him.

But to explain that matter you must know that Meinard, having after a good many days' acquaintance with old Howard's (Prince of Hesse's) trustee, found he was in all respects, quality, confidence, &c., one which might be of extraordinary use, had made such court to him, that he got a little of his favour, and, after many discourses, he told Meinard plainly that Davys' folks did themselves a great injury in stopping him, for, if they knew how much he would endeavour, and perhaps could forward, what they said their master and they so earnestly desired, they would not do it: Meinard was pleased to think that one whom he thought he had been instrumental in convincing of Whitford's interest in that point was sent with the very intent he could have wished in that matter, but, having easily perceived that his new friend suspected Cujum pecus fuit, *was in great doubt whether to say any thing, lest he might be imposing on him and wanted to be informed. But, when a great many things and days after that had past, particularly as to matters 'twixt old Howard and Haly (King George) (whether justly or not I cannot say) Meinard did believe him in good earnest, and that Haly (for that was his fear), had no concern in the matter at all of his design. Meinard then told him, provided Mr. Mansfield's son (James) was to find his account in such an accommodation, he would endeavour to lend a helping hand, but, if he did not see that person a profiter by it, he would ha' nothing to do in it. The person was very surprised that he should say so, but he entreated him to be in no pain about that, provided he could at any time let Meinard know that he could succeed in his attempts to bring Whitford to think of Maddin (of which this gentleman was in no little doubt), and, upon being able to convince him that service could be done him in that matter, he should then let him see the way how and convince him he was worthy of the confidence he seemed to repose in him. So, to be short, after some mutual promises*

and explications, a way was laid down to let Meinard know if any thing, or what, could be expected, and on the other hand Meinard promised to prepare matters so as to be able to fulfil his promise in case the condition was to be granted. He added without any prompting that he heartily believed Mr. Whitford well inclined, but believed, unless either what he wished went on, or that Frankling (the Regent) did in earnest underhand give way to it, he could not do anything effectually, to which Meinard made no answer. Now, when Hindon came who had a very good pretext of going to visit Murphy, Meinard considering what had past before resolved to get him to go, which he frankly undertook. Meinard provided him with arguments to bring Murphy to our mind in case the condition was offered, or at least that he might be perfectly able to understand whether we might expect it from him or not, and at the same time gave such cautions as at least no harm should be done by his going, and ordered matters so as what was to have come from that airth to Meinard was to be sent to him, which nobody but himself could understand. Meinard thought his going there the more necessary that he had at that very time, pretty good advice of offers being already made by another to Murphy providing he would act quite a different part, and you know of one sent to enforce the arguments, so that either for prevention or at least for discovery it's good he be once there. If by any such accidental stroke, Meinard's acquaintance with Daly or Lilly happen yet to be any way useful he will be mightily pleased."

Sept. 30. Amsterdam.—Though what is writ on the enclosed may seem most useless, yet, not having time to separate the corn from the chaff, you must take all as it is, for a reason you shall know in due time. After staying in that nasty place three days more I was brought to a worse, part of the D[uch]y of Bremen, where you'll believe I stayed with pleasure, and after three days there came to sea, and was put back to the river by a storm, where I took the pet, and would not go ashore again, and in two days more set to sea again and in 36 hours had three horrid storms, expecting a hundred times to have gone to pot. I at last got ashore on land belonging to Groningen, where I made my skipper a low bow, and by night and day, traek and wind schuits came here.

Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) reckons that he explained clearly enough what he meant by his being in concern as to a certain man's approbation, not that he feared the acceptance would displease, but, in case he still thought fit to order him to prosecute the other, he was very willing, though he could not do both, at least in the way that was desired. You cannot imagine how little intercourse there is 'twixt Daly (Hamburg) and Prescoat (Hanover), which was so vexing to Meinard, that, had he stayed there, he was resolved to send one to Prescoat, to procure their better acquaintance and correspondence, which yet he can do, if thought needful, who will faithfully at least communicate what's done and said. Meinard's new friend told him old Howard's (Prince of Hesse) was asked to make a visit to Prescot, but he

doubted of his going. You know the match I wrote of formerly with the clergyman (Bishop of Osnaburg) was one part of the design, and perhaps a view to engage them in what I was afraid of.

This was writ on what was designed the cover of this at first, but finding no certain occasion of posts, and every minute thinking to come away it came here with myself.

T. Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 30.—I have been stag hunting with Prince Carignan, which is the reason I was so long in receiving yours of the 13th. The ship the King bought in England is not yet arrived. When Mr. Paterson comes, I will do all in my power to serve him. The King is come from Savoy, where he has taken off the capitation tax, they paying him a ready sum of money. I was with him yesterday, and carried Lord George [Murray] with me. I suppose he will acquaint you with the kind reception he met with. The accommodation between this King and the Pope I take to be at a greater distance than ever, the King having sent dragoons and the grenadiers of the Guard unto the Pope's patrimony near Ciste[rna?] [for] exterminating the banditti in those parts. They are to remain there till they are all delivered up at the expense of the community. We have no news of the Turks. *Torn.*

Col. J. Parker to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 30. Hotel de Mouy, Rue Dauphin.—I have great enemies, have suffered very much but never was acquainted with any crime. I pressed Mr. Dicconson for a bagatelle to retire from my debts, till the pension were paid, and was positively refused. I fear I must by necessity throw myself naked into the arms of a merciless enemy, if his Majesty do not protect me. At least it cannot be attributed as my fault, that I could not starve. I never quitted the King, submitted to death rather than deny him, afterwards returned to England, twice sacrificed my pretensions in France, and now to be forced as I am from the King is what will not sound well in history.

Col. J. Parker to James III.

[1716, Sept.?]—Your uncle, King Charles II., considered me for the services of several of my family in King Charles I.'s army, and, when I was grown up, I had recompense on their account, and your father continued to me all marks of his affection. I am necessitated to let your Majesty know my deplorable condition. No pension has been paid me these 4 years from the Court of France and but 50 *livres* a month which I received from St. Germain, near two years which Mr. Dicconson has no more orders for. I have acquainted the Duke of Mar more particularly. I have sacrificed my all in the service of the Crown, the flower of my age in your father's service, and now endeavour to give evidence to your Majesty that I dedicate my remainder to the same duty.

William Wauchop to James III.

1716, Sept. 30. Memorial.—I came to Paris 4 May, 1715, to serve your Majesty, but, no occasion then offering, after six months' stay there Brigadier Wauchop offered if I went to Spain to provide for me in his regiment, as Brigadier Link likewise promised to do, but the prospect then appearing that your subjects would soon have an opportunity at home of exerting their zeal for your service made me lay aside such thoughts, and, after staying a fortnight for Mr. James Murray, Viscount Stormont's son, who told me at last he could not go without Lord Bolingbroke's special order, as is known to the Duke of Ormonde, Dr. Leslie and Mr. Cameron, Lochiel's brother, I went away in October, to join Lord Kenmure, to whom I was related by my mother, a Gordon.

I had a letter from Mr. Cameron to Mr. Arbuthnot to dispatch me for Scotland or England, and, there being no ship for Scotland, I was recommended by Arbuthnot on board an English ship for Rye. At London I went to a Capt. Smith whose direction I had from himself at Paris, where I believed him to be an honest man entirely in your interest, as he was believed to be by the Duke of Ormonde, Dr. Leslie, and Mr. Cameron, who came to see this captain where he lodged with a Mistress Roche, in whose company he came from England, and who introduced him to the Duke of Ormonde and Dr. Leslie. The said captain, after a great many protestations and caresses, told me he had impatiently expected me, that he had engaged 90 men and a sergeant of the Guards, which he paid for some months past, and that he had 500 more men in the country, and that we should both go off the next Monday. He also asked if the Duke of Ormonde was come over for England. I told him he was not, but that he would be there very soon. Smith pretending an extraordinary care for my safety would not let me take lodgings for myself, but provided one at a friend of his. After supping together, he told me he would see me in the morning to concert our affairs together for our intended march to Lancaster on Monday, but, instead of coming himself, he sent two messengers and constables with orders to break open my doors, and I was put into close confinement, where I remained 10 months under daily apprehension of being tried for my life, as I was threatened by Lord Townshend, who at three several examinations gave me very harsh foul language. By means of a friend I wrote to Mr. James Murray, then in Newgate, not to own anything of his ever having known or seen me, the greatest part of my examination being about the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Bolingbroke, the said Mr. Murray, and other gentlemen at Paris, to all whose persons, actions and designs, I declared myself a thorough stranger, which excited Lord Townshend in a great passion to tell me 'twas not true, that he was well informed of the contrary by persons intimately acquainted with me at Paris, and that, if I would not make a satisfactory discovery of what I knew, I should undergo the utmost severity of the law. Mr. Murray returned a most kind answer, which he desired me to burn, as he had done my letter, and sent me other proofs of his kindness.

In the house where I was concealed Mr. Howel and Mr. Orme, both Dr. Leslie's acquaintance, came to see me, and asked if I had known in France a Capt. Ivory (Avery) or had heard anything of his character, and on my saying truly I knew nothing of him, they told me he had imposed on several of your friends by pretending to come from your Majesty and the Queen Mother to raise 50,000*l.* among your friends to buy arms and other necessaries for your service, the said gentlemen assuring me and desiring me to tell your Majesty and the Queen that, if any person entrusted by your Majesties and having your signed credentials should appear, a greater sum would be got in less than a month for the said purpose. They then proposed that I should deliver a letter from them to the Queen, and two to Dr. Leslie. I answered that, if doing so could be any way important to the King's affairs, I knew no danger but I was willing to expose myself to, and, after discharging that trust, I am now most heartily willing and ready to return in disguise, and will, if I live, bring an exact account of what money may be got to be disposed of for your service.

These gentlemen desired me to acquaint her Majesty, as I have done, that a Madame Mouchet, who pretends to be friend or wife to Mr. John Mackintosh, informs Lord Townshend of every little trifle she can learn from these parts, and that the gentleman who concealed Mackintosh and his brother in his house, and took so much care to send them safe away, was, notwithstanding his extraordinary civility to her on their account, threatened by her three weeks after their departure, that, unless he gave her a piece of money, she would inform against him, to avoid which he was obliged to open his purse. They desire accordingly that hereafter there should be no correspondence between any of your friends and this dangerous woman, and also that your Majesties be informed that a clergyman, pretending to be of the Church of England, offered himself to Lord Townshend to come over and be his spy in these parts, and that, though they believed Dr. Taylor, who formerly was at St. Germains, and is now lately come to France, was very incapable of any such baseness, yet he could not be dissuaded by his brethren from keeping correspondence with a Dr. Bromfield, of whose pernicious principles and practices, very prejudicial to your interest, they were very sure of.

The said Mistress Roche keeps close correspondence with the said Capt. Smith these 14 months she is in Paris under pretence of selling pictures. Neither your Majesty nor the Duke of Ormonde has made a step in the late design, but she gave an early account thereof to the said captain, which course she continues as far as her intelligence can reach, and 'tis to be presumed she is sufficiently supplied with money for the purpose. She has endeavoured to give the Church of England men a notion of your having an aversion for them, and for instance exemplified the case of Dr. Leslie, the only Church of England clergyman now about you, actually starving, and for whom on that account she begged a collection should be made, all which lies were designed to cast a reflection on your Majesty. *On a scrap of paper in another hand,*

Lord Townshend's housekeeper informed her nephew that the G[overnmen]t intended to send over a clergyman as a spy (it's presumed she might overhear some great person). I wish it be not the person suspected, Dr. B[romfiel]d's friend.

HENRY DOUGLAS to a LADY AT ST. GERMAINS.

1716, Sept. Dunkirk.—Thanking her ladyship for her extraordinary favours to him at Chaillot.—I have learned to-day from a gentleman just landed from England as follows, which please acquaint her Majesty with. There are four villains, one Burell, a person of an ill aspect, about 5ft. 10 inches high, of a sallow, muddy complexion ; his comrade, one Harrison, of a low stature, thin bodied, of a pale melancholy complexion; and two others he cannot describe. The assassination is designed to be prosecuted with a bow and not fire-arms, the first person being an expert archer, if ever they have an opportunity for their traitorous designs. It will attempted at night. The arrow is to be poisoned. These villains, to prevent suspicion, have entered themselves on board the *Victor*, built by the Princess Anne's consent for the King of Sicily's service. They design to make their way through Italy to Avignon, toward which quarter it is wished his Majesty will have regard. The ship is sailed some time since from England. I take the gentleman that informs me to be a loyal person and I believe your ladyship will hear further of him.

Postscript.—The disturbance in England is very great and the people repine very much. They are perfectly in a great confusion amongst themselves. The Elector of Hanover has sent for another million of money. *Noted*, as received at Avignon, 5 Oct.

CHARLES FORBES to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716, Sept.]—I was not a little surprised to find by yours of the 2nd current you had received none from me. I would have been very much wanting in my duty to his Grace had I not wrote to him on my coming to this side the water, but how those letters miscarried I cannot understand. Both Boysack and Dudwick know I wrote you from Hamburg, the week after my arrival. I judged the reason I had not an answer was that perhaps I had given offence in a memorial I gave the Marquis de Croissy anent our affair, of which I sent his Grace a copy with an account of the motives that induced me thereto. If this has likewise miscarried, the devil must be in the matter. I likewise communicated my mind to Dudwick to acquaint you therewith, since he was positive to go to Avignon when we parted. I take your writing me as the part of a true comrade, but as to what you mean by that paragraph in yours (to say no worse of it) I do not understand, only I am satisfied I have done nothing I believed to be dishonourable or unjust, nor is there any action of my life that I cannot stand a jury of comrades for.

If, after the perusal of the enclosed, an exact copy of what I wrote you from Hamburg, you think I have been guilty of what the world may reproach me, I shall yield to your better judgement, tho' not from conviction of any crime I have been guilty of, nor do I doubt but after matters are canvassed others will think as I do, and I believe you may find a better account of the money you left with me than, it seems, you expected, or had good reason to expect as matters then went.

I again tell you that if you have occasion for arms, ammunition or ships, I can send them from this to any part of Britain with as little noise as you can do from any place. If you had use for seven or eight good large ships, fit to transport 300 men each, I can get them here to come to any part of France or Spain and ship them for our country without letting any know of it but one De Ruiter and one other merchant, who are both Roman Catholics and masters of owners of a dozen good ships, and, though I say it, I may be as useful here as some others, and am as willing to run all risks as ever. I never was wanting to serve his Grace and obey his commands, though I cannot fawn or flatter him or any other man, and, if he had thought to have been freer with me than he was, I believe it should no ways have been prejudicial to him. *Endorsed,* " Received at Avignon, 9 Oct., 1716." *Enclosed,*

Charles Forbes to John Paterson.

I always believed thee to be a good kind comrade and nothing could have been so convincing a proof of thy friendship as thy not taking leave of me when thou left the land. Yet I doubt whether it was thy inclination to have parted thus abruptly, or my good chance that kept me out of the way at so dismal an hour. My conviction that the purse thou left me belonged to his Grace and not to the public oft made me attribute our parting to chance, yet my own necessity obliged me to use it for my own safety in a good sense, and I think it better to apologize to his Grace than either let my wife want or myself be hanged.

I came with the army to Aberdeen, and there found every man was to take a separate course and give up the cause. None who had any of the public money would give any of it, save Will. Erskine and Robert Freebairn. I knew what I had was not belonging to the public, because my name was not on the list Gen. Gordon had. I asked Will., my Lordship's servant, to stay with me or Will. Erskine, and he should have no occasion to fear, till we should get him safe to the Duke, but he was positive to go with Tinmouth, who would not be persuaded but he would get off at Peterhead. Then I spoke to Will. Erskine, to see if he would as a friend secure my Lordship's baggage, till we should get an opportunity to send them to him, but he would not meddle. All the servants took their orders from Da[vid] E[rskine], so I meddled no more with any of them, only I asked David, when he and Will. were going away, to order the groom to give me the d[apple] gray horse, which he did, and

this horse without a saddle was all I had ever had that belonged to his Lordship. Barckly ran away with the little bay, Da[vid] having disposed of the rest. Every one took a separate method for their own preservation, and endeavoured to be as useful to their friends as they could, nor did I want my share. I lent about 50 guineas *to different people, from whom I took receipts, which money will be good. Then I put the horse in a friend's hand to be kept for a year, where he is safe to this day. Some time after Gen. Gordon sent down one Ogilvie to cause his lady to try to send up* 3 *or* 400 *bolls of meal to Glengarry's country, and John Hamilton sent for me, to get this put in practice, which I undertook, notwithstanding the hazard, and I believe ye are not ignorant, that, had I been taken, I stood a good lay for the gallows. This I wrote to Gen. Gordon, and caused my nephew, Carnousie's son, to buy up the victual, and lent him* 100 guineas *for that end, because he was not engaged in our cause. After that I heard Glengarry had surrendered, so my best way was to get out of the country, and not expose myself any longer to no purpose.*

My state for some time resembled a ship at sea, after the hurricane was over. If I was permitted to careen and recruit in some calm and serene creek, the little interval of ease was but of short durance. The storms raised by my evil stars blew hard upon me, and I was forced to hoist and weigh with double diligence lest I had incurred a wreck, and so toss on the billows of chance in a perpetual sea of uncertainties. The continual dissolution of my microcosm, wherewith I was threatened, made me glad to get rid of a country where all honour, humanity and virtue was looked on as folly and madness, and I am persuaded I will find more moral virtue practised among the heathens, and see less cruelty among the savages of the Lybian dens, than among the atheistical rulers of that unhappy nation. Such thoughts made me come off with about 40 guineas *in my pocket, my nephew having laid out* 100 *on victual he could not get sold till the harvest without losing by it, so you may acquaint my lord that, as soon as he sells the victual,* 100 guineas *of his money will be good, with honest men's receipts for* 50, *and the rest I have made free with, till I get some of my own effects to reimburse him. You will see by what I have written the Duke, that, as my countrymen and kinsmen, being his own vassals, were the first who joined the standard, it should be his Grace's fault we were not so again, upon the first good opportunity, which I pray may be sooner than we can reasonably expect.*

If I get no encouragement from France I resolve to go to Prussia to a general of my own name there, only I hate to fight against the Swedes. Be so generous as to send me your advice what to do.

ACCOUNT.

[1716, Sept.]—Of the payments for postage of letters, &c., for Sir J. Erskine from June to 14 Sept., amounting to 33 *livres*, 4 *sols*.

ACCOUNT.

1716, Sept.—Account of the same postages and also for those of Mr. Bagnal, and of the present day, 1 Sept., amounting to 58 *livres*, 3 *sols* in all.

JOHN PATERSON with WILLIAM GORDON.

[1716, Sept.]—Accounts showing that he received by Barrowfield 1,200, by Bishopton 1,000, by Gen. Gordon 2,000, and by Ezekiel Hamilton 56, in all 4,266 *livres*, and that he had paid to various persons 4,115 *livres*, 2 *sols*, leaving a balance of 140 *livres*, 18 *sols*. Among them appear the payments to W. Fraser and Alexander Maitland, calendared *ante*, *pp.* 469, 470. *Two copies with some differences.*

WARRANT.

[1716, Sept. ?]—From his Royal Highness, the Prince Guardian of the Kingdom, for a gift under the Privy Seal in Scotland to Simon, Lord Lovat, in consideration of his great services, of the escheat of all the goods and also of the life-rent escheat of Alexander McKenzie of Fraserdale fallen into his Majesty's hands by the sentence given by the Lord Justice Clerk and the Commissioners of Justiciary against the said McKenzie on 13 Oct. last, 1715, for his contempt in not compearing on that day, conform to an Act intituled an Act for encouraging all vassals landlords and tenants who shall continue in their duty most loyally to his Majesty, and also for a gift to the said Lord Lovat of the fine of 500*l.* sterling imposed on the said McKenzie by the said sentence. (The date must be between 9 July, the day of King George's leaving England, and 13 Oct., 1716, but no such warrant is to be found in the Scotch Warrant Book for that period.) *Copy.*

ADDENDA.

The DUKE OF MAR to LORD KILSYTH.

1716, June 16. Avignon.—I had this morning yours of the 6th by Mr. Erskine, which I read to the King. Before this you will have seen the copy of what I wrote to Lord Southesk, who at the writing of it was the only one of you come to Paris, and which was designed for you all, but by an accident it was not delivered to him when there and was returned to me. We expected on that letter that you and the other lords would have immediately set out for this, which was the reason I did not write particularly to you and Lord Tullibardine.

I suppose you have waited on the Queen ere now and received her commands. The King thinks you will come off before this reaches Paris, and you may expect here all the welcome a gracious Prince can give you in the unlucky way his stars have placed him.

I beg you to give my most humble service to the Marquis of Tullibardine, if still with you, who is longed for here, and there's a lady who has taken an affection to his name and was very fond of Lord George on that account whom she calls Tullibardino. Poor Lord George has not been well almost ever since he came and has been physicking, by which he is now better.

(Concerning the King's inability to provide for those who have suffered in his cause and his endeavours to procure them employment in foreign service as in the letter to Lord Southesk calendared *ante*, *p.* 163.)

I have written by the King's commands to Mr. Dicconson again about those who are in and about Paris. The Queen will do all in her power, I am sure, but she has little for herself and the King in comparison to the occasions they have for it, and it will go but a short way amongst so many that are come over and daily coming. Lauther and Lestrange and some others I have mentioned in particular to him, and, as those who left the other army and came to us deserve in a special manner to be regarded, so they may be sure all care will be had of them that's in the King's or Queen's power.

I had a letter from honest Cassius, which I would have answered to himself had I not been writing to you. I have wrote of him to Mr. Dicconson, which is all I can do. My humble service to him and Major Cockburn.

I do not know if you have heard of H. Maule and Tom Bruce being in Holland, but what course they are taking I know not, for I have heard from none of them. Clephan, I suppose, will be with you at Paris before this, who perhaps will be able to tell you more of them and our other friends there. 3½ *pages*. *Holograph*.

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

1716, June 30. Chaillot.—"I have a letter from the King in which he orders 1,000 *livres* to be given to Mr. Buttler (he calls him Dick Butler) that came som time ago from Avignon. It is for som secret service, that the King makes the D[uke] of Ormond writt to him about. Pray lett him have it as soon as you can. I send you a box full of papers which the King desires to have; pray send it him with the books. I have just now this petition from Mrs. Brown. If you can spare 100 *livres* lett her have it, tho' it will go but a little way in her great wants. I will gett som masses sayd for the soul of her poor husband. I suppos you have not mett with Mr. Edwards as yett. I do not count to see you here till Friday or Saturday, that I hope Lord Middleton will com." *Holograph*.

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

[1716], Aug. 30.—"The Lord Bul[ingbroke] sayd one day at his table befor severall people that for his part he never acted out of any love or regard to the Chevalier's person, but entirely in obedience to his party, which he would have served equally, had they sent him to Constantinople. That the Chevalier could keep no secret, for that what he had communicated solely to him he found at his arrival in Paris that every Irish lieutenant knew it. That he was blindly led by priests who had alterd the Declaration worded by sayd Bull[ingbroke], particularly in these words, *will protect the Church of England* into *will protect his subjects of the Church of England*, which is visibly fallacious and equivocal, and that he was absolutly resolved never to serve him any further.

I have taken the peines to coppy this for your memory, but not to be shewd to Lloyd (Floyd), but to be burnt when you have spoke with him, and lett me know what he says." *Holograph.*

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

1716, Sept. 3. Chaillot.—"Supposing that Mr. Lloyd (Floyd) is at St. Germain, and that he has given you an account of his conversation with Bointon (Bolingbroke), I desire you will putt it in writting for me to send to the King and save myself that trouble. I have a letter from him, in which he orders 400 *livres* to be given to Mr. Buttler (Dick) for one Mr. Moor, which pray lett him have as soon as you can, and lett me have your account for the King by Saturday morning not to loos that post. I hope to see you that day with Lord Middleton." *Holograph.*

Col. John Parker to the Duke of Mar.

1716, Sept. 18. Hotel de Moüy, Rue Dauphin, Paris.—I can only hope my long and faithful service as my trist situation at present may move your Grace. Nineteen months no pension shows my case. It's impossible to submit to starving and as hard to throw myself on the mercy of implacable enemies, the Whigs. I recommend to your Grace to move the King to enable me immediately to retire from Paris. My debts will not stay for the hopes of my pension, which has no probability of being paid till January, and to starve here in the Châtelet I cannot suffer. I will hazard Tyburn rather. I hope you will honour me with a line soon. I am sure the actions of my life will testify I do not deserve to be under this shameful suffering. 'Tis not the King's fault, but I have been sacrificed ever since the late King's death by a faction that never durst accuse me of anything. My only crime or rather *malheur* was I knew them and their practices. Pardon my freedom, but you must needs conclude me a worthless man or guilty of crime at this time of day to starve. Did I not consider the King's and not my own interest I would print my case, but I have and desire to sacrifice all to his service. I recommend myself entirely to your Grace, and doubt not his Majesty will succour me.

Permit me to make two instances of my affection to the Crown. The Exclusion Bill not succeeding and that Parliament dissolved, the Whigs were enraged. His Royal Highness being in Scotland, the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Harbord (Herbert of Chirbury) Gray (Grey), Wilsher (Wiltshire) and Lord Lovelace with ten of the leading Whigs of the late House signed a most infamous libel termed "A Remonstrance" in impudent terms against the Duke of York, and Lord Harbord fixed it in Peter's Caffy with this threat, that whoever should pull down or deface it should feel the points of their swords, &c. I was 10 miles from London, but on the news the third day after I dismounted the libel, and Lord Harbord began the combat and six more of the band followed his example, all in 15 days, but the cause was so good, though I was twice wounded, they all came by the lee, and the faction retired into the West. Col. Talmash narrowly escaped his life, and Squire Allin died of his wounds.

Many living can testify this, and that the Duke of Monmouth had taken Bristol, if I had not by conduct penetrated into his secrets and found the signal betwixt the town and him, a ship set on fire in the harbour at night. I had only my three troops of horse grenadiers, 50 of the King's regiment of horse, and 50 Horse Guards. He was camped on the other side of a river. When he marched he destroyed the bridge, but I swam the river and before day got between Bristol and his army with great sound of trumpets, drums and hautboys. I found I staggered them, and they concluded that the Earl of Feversham with the rest of the troops were arrived. I profited of the occasion and consternation and fell on his rear guards, and cut off his German troop and ruined that design. I was then only commandant of the Horse Grenadiers, but the first courier after this defeat the King sent me a commission of major. The Boyne, &c., has proved my zeal and conduct, and in the Tower refusing to save my life by adjuring my lawful sovereign I think are proofs of loyalty sufficient to set me above malice and starving.

Owen O'Rourke to the Duke of Mar.

[1716], Sept. 22. Nancy.—I enclose the Elector Palatine's answer to my last letter. Having received it Sunday morning, I went straight to Lunéville to show it to H.R.H. I could do no less this time, and all answers as negative as this may in my opinion be communicated to him. If hereafter we had any grounds for success, which indeed I little expect, I shall be careful to follow the King's orders, and keep secret what effectually requires it, but I think we ought to avoid the affectation of mystery when nothing is at stake. The Duke values himself on his foreseeing of this answer, and I assured him the King did not expect it to be more favourable, though he could do no less than renew the proposal on the past encouragements given by that prince. I also observed to him that the answer was at least as plain and positive as if an express had been sent for it; and indeed the Elector's fear of making an

irreconcileable enemy of so powerful a neighbour is so well grounded that I see nothing can be replied to remove it. 'Twas what the late Elector, his brother, represented to him by letter when I was there, and to be sure has been urged since by all those that take an interest in him. 'Tis plain then that nothing less than the King's being in actual power to protect the Elector can give way for to conclude this match. The question is whether his Highness may wait for such a happy juncture. At least I left no stone unturned to persuade him it is not far off, but made no instance for his keeping his daughter unmarried in order to that, and I am still of opinion it is a needless proposal, for, as I mentioned in my last, if the Elector has no fit and pleasing match in hand for his daughter, he will wait of course for a time, and the more willingly that he sees his Majesty still unmarried, and intent still on this alliance, but, if a marriage offers that may be agreeable to her as to the rest of the family, it will be concluded notwithstanding any promise to the contrary, which, I dare say, he will not give, and, if he did, he would in all likelihood expect the same from his Majesty, for such an engagement ought to be reciprocal, and I am far from thinking it is the King's interest to enter at this time on so empty an engagement, whereas the most eminent motives urge his marrying the best he can, and the soonest. The Duke kept me yesterday a full hour with M. de Craon on that subject, and spoke with a very warm zeal of that point. He fears the terms of the Elector's letter, which seem to exclude only all present hopes, may amuse the King further, and flatter his inclination with success hereafter. He is not without some suspicion that all my reflections to his Majesty tend that way, but his Majesty will do me justice, and, though nothing could ever happen more agreeable or advantageous to me, than to be instrument of that great and happy union, yet I consider it at such a distance, and my zeal for his Majesty is so pure, that he has not a subject more impatient than I to see him in a way to have posterity at any rate, but, whilst I see him still a bachelor and that young lady a maid, I see no harm in entertaining that side the correspondency I began, and give that mark of respect to Providence, which daily brings to pass more surprising events than that we aim at. I shall write next post to Madame de Kinigle, that is come home, to be further informed of what passes, and particularly of that project spoken of with the Elector of Bavaria's son. The Duke said nothing further about it. There is a fresh noise in Germany that the Elector Palatine is to marry one of the young Archduchesses. I send Mademoiselle de Winklehouse's letter, who appears still desirous of my being sent there, though I believe it would avail nothing at present and that the Duke will be still shy in giving me that commission, supposing he sends at all. *Misdated* "1717," *but endorsed,* "Sept. 22nd, 1716. R. at Avignon, Oct. 4th."

APPENDIX.

The following papers were discovered too late for insertion in the first volume of the Calendar. The originals have now been put in their proper places according to their dates.

FULVIO ANDREOZZI, Notary, Chancellor of the House of Loretto.

1687, Oct. 22.—Description of the dedication by Monsignore Alessandro Caprara on behalf of Queen Mary to the Virgin of Loretto, of a golden angel set with jewels kneeling in a praying attitude, offering with his left hand to the Virgin a heart set with diamonds and emeralds from which issue flames of gold which enclose a perpetually burning lamp, the Governor of the house pledging on behalf of himself and his successors that the angel should be kept for ever before the image of the Virgin in sight of another silver angel formerly offered by the Duchess of Modena, the Queen's mother. *Latin. Copy attested by Nicolao Vigentini, Notary, Vice-Chancellor of the House of Loretto.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, deprived Bishop of Norwich, to THOMAS BROWN, B.D., and to the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF NORWICH.

1694, March 28. [O.S.]—Other copies of the instruments calendared in the last volume, *p.* 86.

JAMES II.

[1695?]—Commission in blank for a captain of a privateer with instructions for such as fit out privateers. The general effect of these together is similar to the commission and instructions printed in the last volume *pp.* 92, 93, some of the clauses being put into the commission instead of the instructions and clauses 4, 5, 6 and 8 being omitted. Thomas Stratford or in his absence Jean Nimport, of Brest (*see* last volume, *p.* 97), are the persons to whom the particulars of the ship and security for payment of tenths are to be given.

JAMES II.

1698-9, Jan. 29. St. Germains.—Will. Directing that, if he dies in England, his body is to be buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel, if in France, privately in the church of the parish where he may die, if the French King will agree to the same; ratifying and confirming the therein recited indentures and letters patent which provided for the Queen, bequeathing and devising to his son, the Prince of Wales, all his honours, seigneuries, dominions, territories, lands, tenements, forts, castles, possessions and hereditaments, saving the interests of the Queen and his daughter, the Princess Louise Mary, and also bequeathing to him all his

plate, household stuff, horses, arms, artillery, ordnance, ammunition, ships and all other his furniture of war, and all his stores of war, and all his money and Crown jewels and all other his personal estate not otherwise thereby disposed of; charging him to be ordered and ruled by the Queen as thereafter appointed; appointing the Queen sole executrix of this his will, and bequeathing to her all such jewels, plate, furnitures, household stuff, coaches, and other goods in her custody, use or service as belonging to her at the time of his death, and appointing her sole guardian of his son till he have completed the age of 14, she doing nevertheless all acts and things as under him and in his name notwithstanding his infancy, and further appointing the Dukes of Berwick and Perth, the Earl of Monmouth, Principal Secretary of State, John, Lord Dunford, one of the principal Secretaries of State, Lord Fitton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, John Stafford, Comptroller of the Household, James Porter, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Sir Richard Nagle, Secretary of War, and Attorney-General of Ireland, Dr. Denis Granville, Dean of Durham, and Francis Plowden to be of Council for advising the Queen when any of them shall be thereunto called by her, with power to the Queen to change such persons and to appoint others in their stead, and ratifying and confirming letters patent of 28 Nov., 1698, which secured for his daughter, Princess Louise Mary, 50,000*l.* out of the revenues of the Post Office as her marriage portion, or otherwise for her maintenance. Witnesses:—Griffin, Ri. Nagle, John Kearney, Fra. Plowden, D. LLhwyd (Floyd), Rich. Travanion, Tho. Heywood, Monmouth and Middleton, Dunford. *Copy. Endorsed by James II.*, "Copy of my will, Jan. 29, 1699, N.S."

JAMES II.

[Before 1701.]—Rules for General Officers.—A Commander in Chief. He is to have a list of what troops are to be under his command, of what train of artillery with the stores belonging to it, of what number of caissons, as also what general officers he is to have. He is, before he goes to the army, to be instructed with the design of the Court, as to carrying out the year's service. At his first arrival he is to make the order of battle, and fix the stations of all the General officers. He ought to get the best maps he can of the parts he is likely to make the war in, to study them and to take pains by all other ways he can to be informed of the situation of those parts, what rivers, passes, woods, plains there are, as also what forage of all kinds that country affords, and, when he marches, to have guides and people that know the country with him, and, since it is always supposed that no man is put into such a station that is not qualified for it, and consequently that is answerable for the whole, 'tis left to him to act of himself, or to advise by Council of War, or speaking in particular with the General officers or with any of them. With similar rules for a lieutenant-general, a major-general and a colonel, and for the march and encampment of an army. Those for a colonel are:—He is to be very careful of his regiment and keep his

officers to their duty, and have a particular care his captains look well to their companies, that on no pretence they defraud their soldiers of their pay, that they oblige their men to look well after their arms and keep themselves clean and have a care of their sick men. He is to endeavour to be respected and loved by his officers, to keep them strictly to their duty, and in other things to live easily with them, and not give them reason to complain of him, and to show partiality to none. Under those for the march:—The general officers are to have guides with them and inform themselves as well as they can of the country. The General, or some of the general officers, if they can, ought to go the day before and view the country through which they are to march the next day, that, if attacked on their march, they may know the ground. 'Twas M. de Turenne's custom always to do it himself, for, as soon as he was come with the van to the camp, before he went to his quarters, taking with him the ordinary guard or so many horse as he judged sufficient, he would usually go a league or two or more on the road to view the country, and, if he thought he might stay any time in that camp, he would go quite round it to see how the guards were placed, and to know all the avenues to it. Under those for the camp, it is noted that great care should be taken to keep it clean and sweet. With note by Thomas Inese that this a true copy of an original paper, all written in his late Majesty's own hand in 12 leaves in 4to, whereof some of the pages are blank, and that it is put up in the press with the other original papers of his Majesty. 7½ *pages.*

ROBERT POWER, Counsel to his late Majesty.

[1701?]—Declaration of the circumstances of the execution of the King's will. On Thursday, 8 Sept., 1701, N.S., about 5 p.m., I went with Father Francis Saunders, Jesuit, Confessor to the late King, by order of Lord Caryll, then called Mr. Secretary Caryll, to his Majesty's bed, where he lay sick. The Confessor and I standing together, close to the bedside, I pulled out a parchment and held it in my hand. The Confessor told the King, pointing at it, that there was his last will, which he ordered to be drawn, and asked, if he would have it read to him. His Majesty answered that he could not then give due attention to it, but, pausing a while, said he would have it read, and thereupon the Confessor desired me to read it, but the King said promptly he could not understand me well, and ordered the Confessor himself to read it. Then he and I kneeled down near one another by the bedside, and, that side of the room being darkened with shutters and curtains, I held a wax candle in my hand, by the light of which the Confessor read the will distinctly and intelligibly to his Majesty, without any interruption, till he came to that part, where his Majesty devised, that all the sums which the Queen disbursed for his service of her own proper moneys out of the funds left her by her mother should be reimbursed to her according to such account as she herself would

give thereof, not to be controlled or examined by any person whatsoever. When the Confessor read this clause, his Majesty stopped him, and, pausing for some time, ordered him to read it over again, which he did, and after so doing spoke to the King, that his Majesty knew or might be well assured of the Queen's conscience and justice in such affairs, wherewith the King seemed to be well satisfied, and said "Yes, yes," and so ordered the Confessor to read on, which he did. And, when he came to the part which recites letters patent formerly made by his Majesty to his daughter, Princess Louise Mary, or to some other person or persons in trust for her, containing a grant of money for her portion or maintenance, his Majesty stopped him a second time, and took notice that blanks were left for the date of the letters patent and for the sum, the Confessor reading blanks, to which the Confessor said that the patent was sought for, but could not be readily found, and that for want of it those blanks were left. Then his Majesty after a little pause recollecting himself said, "The sum was 50,000*l.* sterling," and ordered the same to be inserted in the will, and the Confessor said it should, and then his Majesty bid him read on, and so he did without any interruption to the very last lines, mentioning that the Earl of Monmouth and Middleton should write his Majesty's name in these words, "James R.," underneath the will. At this his Majesty stopped and made some difficulty, which I removed by telling him it might be done according to law so it were done by his Majesty's order and in his presence, wherewith he acquiesced, and after this the Confessor asked him if the will was according to his directions and intentions, to which he answered "Yes, yes." And the will being thus read unto, and well understood by his Majesty, the said Earl and Lord Caryll, the Principal Secretaries of State, Lord Griffin, Mr. Stafford, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, Capt. Lloyd and Mr. Biddulph, Grooms of the Bedchamber, and Mr. Hatcher, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, were called into the Bedchamber, and the Duke, then called the Earl, of Perth, Governor to the Prince of Wales, was sent for to the Prince's side who came to the King's Bedchamber, and he and the last before named persons, being purposely assembled to be witnesses to his will, came about the foot of the bed, and I, standing at the bedside, delivered into his Majesty's right hand the said will which had been read to him, and he, having received it, declared it to be his last will and testament, and in presence of all the above persons and of myself ordered the said Earl of Monmouth and Middleton to write his Majesty's name underneath it, and thereupon I took it back from the King and went from the bed to the side-table in the said bedchamber, with the will in my hands, with all the afore named persons, and laid it down on the side-table, which was in sight of his Majesty's bed, for the said Earl to write his Majesty's name underneath it, and, he being ready to do so, Mr. Stafford stopped him and said he did not hear plainly what the King said, upon which they all came back again to the

bed, and I in their presence a second time delivered the parchment into his Majesty's right hand and told him that Mr. Stafford did not hear distinctly what he said the time before, whereupon the King, showing them all the parchment in his hand, declared it to be his last will, and ordered the said Earl to write his name to it in manner aforesaid. Then I received it from his Majesty and went with the Earl of Monmouth and all the said persons to the said table and laid it before them on the table, which was in sight of the bed as aforesaid, and they all, having heard audibly his Majesty giving the said order or power to the said Earl, his Lordship in their and in my presence and in sight of his Majesty's bed on the said table within the said bedchamber wrote his Majesty's name "James R." underneath the said will, and, after so doing, I took the will, and all the said persons and I with the will in my hand went back to the King and I delivered his Majesty the said will into his right hand, and he then in presence of the afore named witnesses and of me published and declared the same to be his last will and testament, and then I received it again from his Majesty and from the bed returned with the said witnesses to the said side table, and there the Duke, then called the Earl, of Perth first, and the rest of the said witnesses in presence of his Majesty lying in his sick bed as aforesaid subscribed their names according to their respective degrees and ranks as witnesses to his Majesty's said last will, and I also subscribed my name as a witness, and the said will being thus published and witnessed I took it in my hand rolled up and carried it to the same side of the bed where it had been read by the Confessor, and kneeled down showing his Majesty the will in my hand, and told him all was done, whereupon he looked earnestly upon me and said to me "You are an honest man, you have always been an honest man, you will be well provided for," and I being on the sudden overcome with grief could not utter one word in answer, and, the tears dropping from my eyes, I withdrew from the bedside to the Queen's little bedchamber door and there waited for some time for the said Lord Caryll who was within, in the little bedchamber, and as he was coming out, I delivered him the said will, which very will written in English, now produced to me at the time of my making this affirmation, is the self same will which was read to his Majesty in my presence by his Confessor, signed by the said Earl of Monmouth and Middleton "James R." by his Majesty's order, and published by his Majesty and witnessed as herein before related, and his Majesty having thus made his last will afterwards on Friday, 16 Sept., 1701, about a quarter of an hour or less after 3 in the afternoon departed this life.

FATHER FRANCIS SAUNDERS.

[1701?]—Narrative of the reading of the will to the King agreeing almost *verbatim* with the foregoing narrative and going down to the point of Power's satisfying the King that Lord Middleton might legally put his name to it. *Annexed,*

Declaration by Robert Power.

That the above narrative of the King's Confessor is in all points true, Power being present in such sort as the Confessor has mentioned. And, inasmuch as his late Majesty died on 16 *Sept.*, 1701, *and that the said will cannot by reason of their present exile be proved in due form in England, and that it is thought fit to have it registered by a public notary in France, Power further attests and affirms (account of the execution and publication of the will in the terms of his former narrative). Draft.*

Messire John Caryll, Seigneur de Dunford.

[1701 ?]—Declaration before the notaries of the Chatelet, at the desire of Mary, Queen Dowager of the late King James II. Some weeks before the last illness of the late King he ordered him in the Queen's presence to prepare a new draft will, according to the details he then gave him. The deponent did so as accurately as possible according to the verbal instructions he had received, only adding a clause about the indemnification of the Queen for the sums she had advanced for the King's service out of her own moneys, for which the late King had not then remembered to give his orders to the deponent, but, as he knew it was conformable to the late King's intentions, he having often and even quite lately heard him say that he wished the Queen to be reimbursed all such sums, he inserted the clause in the draft. The last illness of the King having supervened, the deponent had a fair copy of the said will made on parchment, and, that none of the usual forms of a will might be wanting, he called in Counsellor Robert Power, whom the late King had often employed to draw up instruments. The late King's illness increasing, so that people feared for his life, the deponent informed Father Saunders, the King's Confessor, of the order he had received to prepare a will, which was ready according to the instructions given to the deponent, and as the Confessor, in the state the King was then in, had freer access to his Majesty than any one else, he begged him to speak of it to his Majesty. The Father having done this and having two or three days afterwards told him that his Majesty wished the said will read to him, the deponent put it into the Father's hands, having previously read and communicated it to Lord Middleton. That same day, the deponent having repaired to the late King's bedchamber with Lord Middleton, everybody was ordered to leave the room except the said Confessor and Mr. Power, who remained alone with the late King in order to read the will to him. About half-an-hour later the company having been recalled, the late King taking the said will in his hand, declared to all the company that it was his will and ordered Lord Middleton to sign it for him, and the witnesses who were present to attest it, which was immediately done, and after Lord Middleton had signed "James R." underneath the will, the deponent signed it lower down with the other witnesses. *French.*

Statement by JAMES III. [concerning DR. BETHAM].

[1704, Feb.]—One day speaking of Saints to whom many people had a particular devotion, he said that the religious orders inspired their penitents with a particular devotion for the Saints of their own order, and that they did so, in order to gain these persons to be friends and protectors of their order, and to favour their interests on every occasion. He said that acting thus was to regard their interests which members of religious orders ought not to think of, this being *á propos* of the passage of St. Paul "Quærit quæ sua sunt."

Another day, speaking of Indulgences, he said, they were too common, and that many people abused them, believing that after receiving a plenary Indulgence, they were no longer obliged to any kind of penance, as he believed himself (as he said himself), when being still young he did not know the nature of Indulgences, believing that after receiving a plenary Indulgence, he was as pure as if he had just received Baptism. He was astonished, he said, that Indulgences were given for hundreds of years, which showed these Indulgences extended even to Purgatory, where he believed the Pope had no jurisdiction, he being Vicar of Christ on Earth and not in the other world, and outside this world, or, if the Pope had jurisdiction in Purgatory to absolve the souls there from the punishment due for their sins, he believed he was bound in charity to send all the souls from Purgatory straight to Paradise. But, of all these things, said he, there is none that is matter of faith. *French. Holograph.*[*]

STATEMENT in a different hand concerning DR. BETHAM.

[1704, Feb.]—He has spoken several times of the *Cas de Conscience* which has been so condemned by the Sorbonne and by so many French prelates, and by a more weighty authority, that of the Pope. I have heard him maintain that the *Lettres Provinciales* have never been refuted. Knowing that I sometimes read Latin, Spanish and Italian works he gave me the *Lettres Provinciales* in these three languages, but I have never read more of them than the title. By his conversation on several occasions he has convinced me that he has always favoured the faction that opposes the decisions of Alexander VII. and which supports innovations. I do not know, if he has spoken to the King on these subjects, for his studies have always been made a mystery to me. *French.*[*]

INSCRIPTION.

[1707 ?]—For the tomb of William Leslie, a Scot by birth, a Roman by his long abode there, where he was agent of the Scotch clergy and mission, and prefect of the archives of the Propaganda, who died 23 April, 1707, in his 87th year, setting forth his virtues at great length. *Latin.*

[*] For these two documents see last volume, pp. 188-193.

ABSTRACT of divers MANORS, &c. confirmed to the QUEEN as her JOINTURE.

[1709 ?]—King James by letters patent of 28 Aug., 1685, granted to her and her trustees.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
The manor of Dauntsey, the Hundred of Chippenham, 9,007 acres of Fenlands, in all	1,143	15	9	
The manor of Sheen *alias* Richmond				
Out of the Post Office *per annum*	9,328	13	7	38,472*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
Out of the Hereditary Excise *per annum*	8,000	0	0	
More out of the Excise *per annum*	10,000	0	0	
More out of the Post Office *per annum*	10,000	0	0	

and by letters patent of 3 Dec., 1686, a further annuity of 10,000*l.* out of the Exchequer, all in possession; and by letters patent of 28 Aug., 1685, in reversion after the demise of the Queen Dowager, the manor of East Greenwich with the house, park and appurtenances, the Honours of Eye and Penrith, and the manors of Terrington, Ryalton, Dracklow and Rudheath, Patrington, Grantham, Higham Ferrers, Pevensey, Muchland and Havering, all which are leased at yearly rents in consideration of several great fines, in all 1,428*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

He also by letters patent of 15 Jan., 1685-6, granted her St. James' House for a palace. At the treaty of Ryswick France insisted that a pension of about 50,000*l.* a year should be paid from the Crown of England to the Queen, which pension was promised by the plenipotentiaries and that promise was entered before the mediators, and afterwards confirmed by King William personally. The Parliament gave 700,000*l.* for the Civil List on account of that promise and the reasonableness of its being complied with, without which and 50,000*l.* for the Princess they had given but 600,000*l.*, which was then deemed sufficient for the Crown in time of peace.

I think the French may very justly complain that a promise so solemnly made was not observed, and therefore insist there should be now some further security than was given by that treaty.

They may represent that they desire no benefit but what the law as it stands will give, only with this difference, that, since it cannot be expected the Queen should sue in her own name, the present Government should engage to oblige the Lord Treasurer and Lord Rochester, the two surviving trustees for her, to execute their trust in the same manner as the late Queen Dowager's did, and this they may more justly insist on, because part of the jointure, viz., 9,828*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* out of the Post Office and 8,000*l.* out of the Excise was granted pursuant to Acts of 15 and 22 and 23 Car. II. Now I cannot find that either of these are repealed,

but that they still subsist and are law, and 'tis a maxim in the English law, that no act can concern the King, Queen Consort, Dowager or Mother unless they are expressly named, and I think Queen Mary is nct named in any Act, and consequently her right to her jointure is still in being, and, should her trustees act according to the trust reposed in them, the law doubtless, as it now stands, would give them possession; nay, they have actually been once in possession, having themselves made several leases according to the said Queen's directions, however they thought fit to drop their trust on her going away.

As to the two 10,000*l.* out of the Excise and Post Office, the subsequent appropriating Acts cannot in law hurt the Queen's interest, for, since she is not named therein, they cannot extend to her estate. But, even should it be admitted that the appropriation ought to take place, there would, or I am much misinformed, be above 10,000*l.* remaining in each of these two articles.

If the Queen should by her officers have the management of her revenue as granted by King James, many of the late King William's servants who have obtained grants thereof would suffer, most, if not all of which grants would be void, should the Queen's jointure stand good. To say nothing of St. James' House, the only palace fit for the Crown since Whitehall was burnt, Lord Peterborough has Dauntsey, Lord Torrington the Fenlands, great part of Richmond is granted to several persons, Lord Cornwallis has the Honour of Eye, Lord Treasurer, Ryalton (I think by an old grant of lives), Lord Portland, Penrith, Dracklowe, Terrington, Patrington, Grantham and Pevensey, Mr. Sayer, Vice-Chamberlain to the late Queen Mary, Muchland, Lord Lindsey has, I think Havering, and I doubt not Higham Ferrers is granted, though I cannot say to whom. Now all these manors are of much greater value then the reserved rents, and would bring in great advantage by fines on renewals.

As to the 10,000*l.* granted out of moneys unappropriated, I believe there is seldom much treasure unappropriated in the Exchequer. But still the French may insist that Queen Anne should promise to see it duly discharged, and, considering the transactions of Ryswick, they may desire the Dutch to be guarantees for what shall be agreed.

It is to be observed that Queen Mary is not outlawed, and may, when she pleases, come into England to recover her jointure, which the law will give her, whenever she shall think fit to demand it. The only difficulty is that suing for it in her own name would be acknowledging the present Government, which she can never do as matters now stand, and therefore it will be necessary to have it secured by an article of peace, in such a manner as may obviate this difficulty.

The Queen when in England, besides her lands, received actually in money every year 9,328*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, 8,000*l.*, and three 10,000*l.*, in all 47,328*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, so the French may require the arrears of the said pensions should be paid, which at Lady Day, 1709, amounted to 970,237*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*, a vast sum, and it may be more, for I do not know that Michaelmas Quarter, 1688, was paid.

Reasons for Claiming the Queen's Jointure.

[1711?]—Stating the settlement of her jointure by letters patent confirmed by Act of Parliament, that the Queen might claim her right by law, if she would own the Government, or if Lord Godolphin, her only surviving trustee, would act heartily for her interest, the agreement about the jointure at the Treaty of Ryswick, that she married the late King with the approbation of the then King and people, and that therefore the public faith is engaged to make good what was settled on her, that, if the late King did things displeasing to the nation, she is not responsible, that, if she left the kingdom, it was in obedience to the King, whose wife and subject she was, and, if she lived with him in another country, it was in obedience to the Gospel, which declares no power on earth ought to separate those whom God has joined, and, if she continued abroad after his death, it was because she was forced to accept from a foreign prince the necessaries of life, which England refused her, that lastly, if owning her son as King after his father's death was a crime, what possibility was there of her avoiding it? Kings though driven from their thrones retain their titles, and England herself has given them to those Kings of Spain and Poland.

For these reasons, it is hoped that, though the Queen had not so good a claim at law as above mentioned, yet equity would so far prevail on the English Goverment as not to deny her right, though the other took it away. If the arrears are too great a sum to be trusted in hands that may use it to disturb their quiet, her Majesty offers that whatever is allowed her may be placed in any foreign bank, she to receive only the profit of it, and, if they dare not trust that of France, she will be content it should be put into that of Holland, Venice, or Genoa.

Spending so much money abroad cannot be urged as a reason to deny it, since it was allowed the Queen Dowager and Queen Mother before, nor is it her choice that makes her prefer another kingdom to England. She wishes nothing more than that England should return to its duty and she return to it.

In fine, since at the last peace it was agreed she should have her jointure or an equivalent, though the King was then living, there is the more reason now she should have it, being really a widow. If any objection be made to granting it from the Revolution to the treaty of Ryswick, at least it cannot be denied from the King's death, and granting it is the only mark the Princess of Denmark can give the Queen of her being more disposed to show kindness to her than the Prince of Orange did, which she cannot but flatter herself she will, or the present Parliament than that which sat when the treaty of Ryswick was made, which not only allowed the Prince of Orange 50,000*l.* a year more for that intent, but, that he might securely remit it, exempted him from the Act prohibiting correspondence with St. Germains, which shows that the cavil afterwards used to elude payment, by insisting on their Majesties leaving that place, was not the primary intention. This is a further argument of her incontestable right to have the arrears at least from the time of the treaty.

It must be left to her determination, as soon as the disposition England is in towards her is known, whether, if she cannot have both the jointure and the arrears, she should not rather take the arrears, though only from the treaty, than quit the arrears and abide by the future payment of 50,000*l.* *per annum*, since it would be so liable to be lost again at any real or pretended disgust the people of England might take at the King's or her conduct. If the English be inclined to allow the arrears, but it be thought too great a sum to be paid at once, may it not be proposed that besides the yearly jointure 50,000*l.* or any other sum agreed on be paid yearly till the said arrears be fully satisfied?

If something to move Lord [? Oxford] to kindness could be represented to him, it might do well, but to ask his advice about sending a person to solicit on the Queen's behalf would in my opinion foreclose her from it, for it will be resolved in the English Council, before the Plenipotentiaries meet, whether the jointure be consented to or opposed. If allowed, he will be against any being sent, that he may have the honour of seeming to do it himself; if the contrary, he will oppose it still more, not only to avoid drawing suspicion on himself as a favourer of this Court, but to prevent the opposition such a person might give by soliciting other powers, so it is asking his opinion in a thing he will certainly be against, and, if any one be sent contrary to his advice, it will only make him more the Queen's enemy.

To say all other solicitation will be in vain is incomprehensible, for, if the Protestants of Hungary or Silesia had their agents at this treaty, as probably they may underhand, and they should apply to the English and Dutch plenipotentiaries to obtain privileges for their religion, they would not content themselves by referring them to the Emperor's ministers, but would undoubtedly be their advocates, as the Elector of Brandenburg is at this time at Ratisbon on behalf of those of Silesia.

As to the pension which seemed to be offered by Lord [? Oxford] for the King's support, since it is the opinion of so many discerning persons that it would be to his advantage to receive it, yet it still sticks with me that his enemies would not be so kind to him, while they endeavour to elude paying the Queen what is so indisputably her due, if they did not propose some advantage by it to themselves. They may be deceived, but they are a wise people, and we are likelier to be so than they. They could not have the same pretence to withhold her jointure on any dissatisfaction as they might his pension; besides, she may say she is not the mistress of his actions, especially if she lives not with him, and it would be very inhuman to punish her for another's fault, whereas his allowance is sure to be stopped on the least disgust either real or pretended.

This is not mentioned to dissuade accepting a pension, for perhaps means for securing it may be found, but only not to acquiesce too easily from pressing the jointure, and to be content to accept of a pension for the King as an equivalent. 14 *pages*. *Draft in Dicconson's hand.*

Account of the Queen's Jointure, with the reasons for demanding it and the arrears at the next treaty.

[1711?]—Another rough draft in Dicconson's hand giving the history of the jointure, and the agreement about it at Ryswick, with reasons why the French plenipotentiaries should press for the payment of it and the arrears. As in the last paper but one, it points out the inconvenience to the Princess of Denmark, should the Queen claim St. James' Palace as being part of her jointure. 6 *pages*.

The Plain Case of the present Queen Dowager.

[1711?]—This closely resembles the memoir of 23 Dec., 1714, calendared *post*, *p.* 529, of course omitting the paragraph about the warrant for the nonpayment of the jointure and that about the Duke of Hanover and adding :—Now there is a fair prospect of a peace being concluded, it is hoped that justice will be done her Majesty, both as to what is past and settling it clearly for the future, so that a Princess, who was Queen of England, may not be exposed to such wants and calamities as must be very grievous to herself and bring an extreme reflection on the dignity and faith of the Crown of England, and as an additional consideration :—King James, while Duke of York and a subject, had a great estate of his own, both in lands and money. It has never been pretended he ever did any thing as a subject to forfeit his right to his own property. Since a great part of this would have been disposed of by him to the Queen, she has suffered a great loss as a private person, which ought at least to be a fair consideration at present.

Sir William Ellis.

[1711?]—Statement in the handwriting of, concerning the condition of the *Luoghi di monte* belonging to the Queen at the death of Card. Caprara, who died in July, 1711, and also a statement that the Duchess of Modena, the Queen's grandmother, had had much property in different parts of Italy, including a palace at Fano and one at Rome. *Partly in Italian.*

Queen Mary.

1713, [May?]—Deed poll appointing Francis Gaultier to ask, demand, and receive all sums which since Lady Day, 1713, are become due and shall hereafter become due to her in England and to give acquittances and discharges for the same. *Draft.*

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

[1713], June 23. Chaillot.—"M. de Torcy and Mr. Prior were here iesterday morning, to see me signe the procuration. I was heartily vexed that you were not here, till M. de Torcy told me, that two witnesses were sufficient, and that Prior had rather have it so. I exposed to them both my difficulty as to the date,

and it apeared to me that Mr. Prior did not think it unreasonable, for he offerd me to send an express to London who would be back in five days, and clear the matter, but M. de Torcy overruled me, saying that he was confident it would be of no prejudice to me, that I might signe this, and in sending of it, he will tell the difficulty, and, if it were found good, they would send another, so I hope it is gon by this day's post, by which also I have received the two enclosed. Pray lett me have back that from Berry (St. Amand) against Monday noon, that I may send it to the King. I shall expect the footman here at that time.

Postscript.—I would faine have you enquire, if one Mr. Mansfield is at present at St. Germains, and, if you find he is, I would have you send for Crane, and tell him from me to desire the Comissary in my name to oblige the man to leave the town, and I think he should be threatned by the Comissary, that, if ever he coms again to it, he will deliver him as a deserter to his collonel, who may send him to the galleys. I would also have you send for Fullham (Floyd), and tell him from me, that, if I find he keeps company with this Mansfield or encourage him to stay in town, he will incurre my displeasur. Pray tell the same to the old woman Gally, for I doubt she keeps him in the Castle. I hope to see Mrs. Dicconson the day Lady Petre coms hither; if you could com to, I should be glad of it, for I have som news to tell you that wont displeas you. Pray bring a copy to me of Berry's cipher, for somtimes ther may be words, that I dont remember." *Holograph.*

Queen Mary.

[1713, July 12.] Chaillot.—Appointment of the Abbé Gaultier to receive all sums which shall be due or payable to her on account of her jointure, and to give discharges for the same. *Draft.*

Queen Mary to the Abbé Gaultier.

1713, July 12. Chaillot.—Order for payment to James St. Amand of Covent Garden, London, of 2,000*l.* sterling, and from time to time to pay to him such sums as shall be directed by her treasurer for the time being. *Sign Manual with seal affixed, quartering the Arms of Great Britain and Ireland and Este, with draft thereof on the same paper as the last document.*

Queen Mary.

1714.—Deed poll, after reciting letters patent of James II., dated 28 Aug., 1685, and 3 Dec., 1686, granting to her annuities of 37,328*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* and 10,000*l.* respectively, appointing Francis Gaultier to ask, demand, and receive for her only use and behoof all sums which, since Lady Day, 1713, have become due and shall become due upon the said annuities and to give acquittances and discharges for the same. *Draft. On parchment.*

[W. Dicconson.]

[1714, Feb.]—Reasons which prevent the Queen's signing the letters of attorney sent her from England. If the Queen will own the Princess as Queen of Great Britain, what need of renouncing the arrears, being she may claim her right by the common course of justice, as the late Queen Dowager did, or by going into England put herself in possession of it, there being no law, even since the Revolution, that restrains her from doing it, if she pleases?

But, should she own the Princess as Queen, unless there be some private reason for it, it would give a new life and credit to that popular calumny of the King's being a supposititious Prince, and furnish all the Whig pamphleteers with a new argument for it. In short it would in effect be a disowning of the King to be her son, and, should he allow it, it would in the eye of the world amount to an abdication.

Secondly, she would countenance and in effect allow of the pretended power of the Parliament's or rather the Convention's disposing of the Crown.

But, supposing she could get over these difficulties, what equivalent is offered for the Queen's renouncing so great a sum as the arrears amount to? which, by signing the instrument she would be for ever debarred from, and would have nothing in lieu but a promise by a third or fourth hand that 47,000 and odd pounds shall be paid her, without being any ways secured, but new difficulties may be started again, as so many have been already.

Not to insist on others, there are two which seem of such consequence as to deserve great consideration. 1. If the Princess should die, what assurance would the Queen have that the Duchess of Hanover would continue the payment? 2. What security will be given to the Queen that, when Parliament meets, it will approve of the agreement the Treasurer now makes?

So, after having owned the Princess as Queen, and renounced the arrears, her Majesty will not be so secure of one year's payment as a common freeholder is of his estate; on the contrary, there is great probability that before six months be over a stoppage would be put to it.

Wherefore my opinion with submission is, that the unreasonableness of this should be represented to the King of France, to induce him to think it but just rather to continue the pension hitherto paid than to force the Queen to so unreasonable a thing for a bare support, and hinder the French from saying that the Queen out of a groundless scruple refuses to ease him of a charge he has borne so long, and secondly, that a memorial be given to Mr. Prior, which, to avoid angering either the Princess or the Treasurer, should not be a flat denial, but should represent the unreasonableness of her parting with so just a right without being secured of anything in lieu of it, not being so much as put in possession of her real jointure by any judicial act, nor knowing whether the Parliament will approve of it, and by consequence not being sure even of the future payment, and therefore, since such hard terms are insisted on, it seems more proper

to desire it may be deferred till the Parliament's intentions can be known, which will give an occasion of having it moved there, and, if agreed to, there will be a Parliamentary security for future payments, a fund appropriated for that end, and trustees nominated for receiving it.

It is to be observed that the 47,328*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* is just what is payable out of the Post Office, Hereditary Excise, or Exchequer, so that the rents reserved out of the manors granted in part of her jointure, much less the advantage which would accrue from fines, are no ways taken notice of, which would amount to at least 10,000*l. per annum* more. *Fair copy and two drafts and a French translation and a draft of the same, with endorsement on the translation that it was a copy of the reasons given to M. de Torcy, all in Dicconson's hand.*

James III.

[1714, March?]—A new codicil to be made to the D. of Lorraine, and a paper writ at the same time by the Queen, to declare that it is for the King's use and to be destroyed by him, if he thinks proper.—The D. of Lor[raine] thinks the Em[peror] will give no positive answer, not to disoblige the Eng[lish] on the one hand, nor the K[ing] on the other.—Mr. Midd[leton] to go, a letter of credit of 3,000*l.*—Rocoure (James?) promises to manage the D. of B[erwick].—None of those who came lately from Scotland desired the K[ing] to come with a page; they all required the D. of B[erwick], some money and what arms they could.—Abraham's (Menzies') letters to be sent to St. Ger[mains].—No character to be given to any to the Pope, nor no salary to an agent.—The letter of attorney to be expedited if necessary, for, if my Lord Godol[phin] act, perhaps that may do without a letter.—Quintin (Queen Mary) to speak in general terms to Koppock (King of France), M[adame de] M[aintenon] or Taylor (de Torcy), if she sees him, and if not soon, to write to Taylor; Mr. In[ese] would have Taylor sent for, and promised no questions to be answered.—To keep Mr. Macdo[nald] a day or two after I come, if he is back before the 6th of next month. *In Dicconson's hand. Endorsed,* "Memorandum from the King."

Henry Eyre to [James St. Amand].

[1713-14, March?]—I could not find Lord Godolphin to-day either at his house or at Westminster, but I hope to see him to-morrow morning. *French.*

Henry Eyre to [James St. Amand].

[1713-14, March?]—This morning I found Lord Godolphin at home, and spoke to him about the trust that was vested in his father and others, and now it was in his Lordship as heir to him, who was the survivor, and desired to know if he would act or assign over his trust. He answered, he should be glad to be quit of all

trusts, and thought to do it by the directions of a Court of Equity would be very proper, but desired to have two days, and then he would determine and would either call or send to me.

HENRY EYRE to [JAMES ST. AMAND].

[1714], April.—I spoke to my Lord's Secretary this morning, as soon as he came to town, and showed him the papers, and he will acquaint his Lord with it and know what day he will appoint, and I hope to-morrow to have the time fixed.

GENEALOGICAL TREE.

[1714, Aug. 29.]—Another copy of that mentioned in *Vol. I. p.* 333.

MEMOIR given to M. DE TORCY to be sent to M. D'IBERVILLE.

1714, Dec. 23.—The Queen's jointure was settled by letters patent in the most firm and solemn manner imaginable according to the due forms of English law, consisting of lands and annuities out of the Post Office and Hereditary Excise to the value of 50,000*l. per annum*, besides the reversion of twelve manors after the late Queen Dowager's death, part of whose jointure they were, to the value of 7 or 8,000*l.* sterling more. (Statement of the arrangement about the jointure at the Peace of Ryswick.) Yet no money was ever paid to the Queen, and a new war soon ensuing put a bar to all solicitations for having the articles performed, but could not extinguish her just right.

But, when by the late treaty a way was opened again for her claiming her right, she failed not to press a due performance of what was so incontestably just, and what had been so solemnly promised, and accordingly the said promise was not only renewed to his Most Christian Majesty's Resident in England, but an order was actually signed by Queen Anne for payment of the said jointure from 25 March, 1713, the original of which we have in our hands, and, though the then Lord Treasurer delayed the performance till he was out of employment, yet he gave it in at the head of the debts due from the Crown. Therefore it is hoped that a just regard will be had by the present Government to so uncontested a title and so many reiterated engagements, by settling it on some fixed fund, to prevent all future difficulties and mistakes, that a Queen of England may not be exposed to such necessities as must needs bring an extreme reflection on the dignity and faith of the Crown of England.

It would be very unbecoming the probity which the English nation glories in, and the liberty and property they so strenuously support, to deny justice to a Princess who has so good a title to it, with design to force the King, her son, to conform himself to their views, which she is no wise answerable for, nor for his actions, and nothing can be more contradictory to the laws of God and of Nations and the property due to the least subject of England than to make one suffer for the actions of another which it is not in her power to hinder.

The Queen's hardships and losses have been very extraordinary, her jewels and other valuables have been sold, and yet her debts are great. Therefore it is hoped she will obtain justice from persons of honour, especially since nothing is asked but what is indisputably her right by the public faith, by the Law of Nations and the law of England, and, if these are not a sufficient security, it will create a difficulty for ever hereafter in settling the jointure of any future Queen, and give an undeniable handle for demanding a foreign security, which, not being expected in other countries, will not much redound to the honour of the English nation.

In case the Duke of Hanover refuses to charge himself with the jointure either on pretence of not having any fund for it, or that the allowance for the Civil List is but sufficient for the discharge of that expense, or on any other account, then M. d'Iberville is desired to insist at least on having liberty allowed to the Queen's agents of making their application to the House of Commons, who having alienated the funds assigned for payment of the jointure, it properly belongs to them to replace that deficiency as they shall think fit, and that the Duke of Hanover will at least give no opposition there, in case he does not think fit to second so just a demand, wherein the honour of the nation is so particularly concerned. *Draft in Dicconson's hand, with a French translation.*

Queen Mary to Mr. Colclough.

[1714.]—Instructions. 1. You are immediately on your arrival in town to consult with Lord Yarmouth and Mr. St. Amand what measures must be taken to get the payment of our jointure proposed in Parliament and pursued there.

2. Care to be taken not to engage us in any act which may be deemed an owning of the Government.

3. To consider whether it may not be proper to join some others with Lord Yarmouth, Mr. St. Amand and yourself as Commissioners, who may be thought proper not only by their credit to make friends, but by their skill in such proceedings to assist you, and to name the persons who may be thought proper.

4. Care to be taken about securing as well the arrears due as the growing rents, and good enquiry to be made concerning any sums belonging to us that may, either before or since the Revolution, lie unaccounted for in the hands of tenants or others, and, as soon as can be, to get in the same, and most especially to use all possible ways of putting the payments in future on such Parliamentary or other fixed and sure footing that they may be made of course, and our agents not left to a continual quarterly solicitation for the same.

5. Whatever expense the Commissioners shall be at, which is left to their discretion, Mr. St. Amand is desired to advance, which shall be made good to him. *Sign Manual. Two copies, in one of which only Colclough and St. Amand were named, Lord Yarmouth's name being afterwards inserted.*

A. Colclough to Monsr. le Chevalier Cantillon, at Paris.

[1714-5], Dec. 23[-Jan. 3]. London.—The Queen's agents must make their first formal application immediately to the K[ing], and from the usual course in such cases they foresee they may be required to show their authority, and that it may be of ill consequence not to have a due warrant to produce. On the other side is such a procuration as Monsr. Gaultier had with some few necessary variations; one is a power in their own names to make application. You will easily guess why this is, if you reflect on the struck-out articles in Farnham's (Colclough's) instructions. Making the power to run so as to go to them and the survivor of them is only to prevent any exception in case any of them should die, but this and all the power they have is determinable whenever her Majesty pleases. In Gaultier's procuration he was only to demand the arrears become due since Lady Day, 1713; it seems to us here that the power may be as well left at large. However, if you think otherwise, you need only set the clause at the bottom in place of "*now due and payable.*" As soon as Mr. Winter (Lord Yarmouth) and Farnham had with the opinion of Sir Constantine [Phipps] resolved on sending such a procuration to be perfected on your side, Farnham went to inform Mr. Jones (St. Amand) of it, who could not conceive that any such authority was necessary, though he could offer nothing in answer to the inconvenience and delay that might arise from the want of it, if demanded. However, he was pretty well content there should be some such instrument, but was utterly against a power to give acquittances and discharges for sums received. I laboured to convince him that a power to ask, receive, and demand was never granted without a power to give acquittances and discharges, but he persisted with some warmth in his opinion. However, being resolved, if possible, to make him easy, and guessing that the receiving and keeping of money was what stuck most with him, I told him that, though in the late Queen Dowager's case all her trustees or the major part were to do everything, and give discharges, yet that one only, Mr. Thynne, was appointed to receive and keep and dispose of her money as she should order, in nature of her Treasurer, and that I presumed the same method would be used here, assuring him that I believed Mr. Winter had not a thought, and that I myself had not a thought, of meddling with money, that it was a part I never desired nor would be concerned in, and, if my opinion should be required, I should say that a good exchange merchant of this side was the properest person to receive the money, you to make some bargain with him for returning it thither. However, I have nothing to do with this part, nor ever desire to have. I will serve the Queen with all the zeal and fidelity I am capable of, and I mention these things with the greatest reluctance, but, if this gentleman will be uneasy, I must say somewhat to you of it, but I will still go on with him in the most agreeable manner to him I can. He is far from the same manner towards us, for on this very occasion, after all I said to content him, he told me that, as soon as Mr. Winter and Farnham

were masters of this business he would absolutely quit it; I am sure he does not much contribute towards their being so, yet I am satisfied he wants not good wishes for the success, and I still hope he will run more easily into it.

I have seen a memorial sent by Mr. Jermin (de Torcy) to Mr. Gregory's (the King of France's) agent about Mr. West's (Queen Mary's) business. Mr. Jermin has marked some of the latter part of it as not fit to be given in in Mr. Gregory's name. I think the paper well done. There may perhaps be two things, that about the jewels and the son's refractoriness, not altogether fit for Mr. Gregory to insist upon, but the last article to be struck out, about the ill consequence of such a precedent, is of great weight, and I have given it such a turn that Mr. Gregory's agent thinks it may be put in as it now is. We must by this make trial of the temper of those we have to deal with, and from the event of this memorial form our first application.

The enclosed is from Mrs. Winter (Lady Yarmouth) to Mr. West. Mr. Winter is apprehensive that adding more to those now employed may give suspicion that this commission is to carry on some other design. He was alarmed by Mr. Jones' saying that some persons of quality have put in for it. Mr. Winter's case may indeed differ from others. He moves sometimes in a high station, and appears with very great zeal in it, but for my own part, I should wish one more in, provided he understood business and had a proper genius to it, one who could talk sensibly to persons in post and business, and who could readily answer objections. I once named one on Mr. West's command to me. Mr. Denzill (Stafford) approved of him. I think him well qualified, and he is a Protestant. He is mighty in with all the Carylls, and was so with Lord Caryll, but Mr. Winter deserves much regard; he takes the thing to heart and is ready to espouse it anywhere.

I have much to tell you about your friend Mr. Morice (James). All seems to work right. Mr. Wells (Ormonde) is in the other extreme and for pushing all things. I shall soon tell you the particulars.

I address by this post a sheet of stamped paper to Monsr. Davenant (Dicconson), to get such a procuration as you shall pitch upon written on it. You know the ways of Courts. I believe money is more or less a good engine to work by in most Courts, but, if half of what is said be true, there never was a Court so greedy of money and so frank in taking it as this. I hope her Majesty's title needs no such props as this, but we are every day told that a Court is like a dry pump, you must pour water in to get a quantity out. I never was concerned in any such thing, nor will I act such a part, except in concert with one or more. I ever thought there was a double abuse on such occasions, that the agents of both sides have a fellow feeling, and, as I desire not to get a shilling in her Majesty's service except what she may think fit to allow me, I will not run into ways that may subject me to censure, but it may be necessary to know your opinion and if any way is to be taken, that we, who are employed, may concert it together and no one act covertly. *Prefixed,*

Draft appointment in blank of agents to demand and receive for the Queen all sums due on account of the annuities granted by the therein recited letters patent of James II., and also the rents and profits of the manors and hereditaments therein mentioned. 4 pages.

A. C[OLCLOUGH] to M. DAVENANT (DICCONSON) at Paris.

[1714-15], Jan. 13[-24].—London. I find by yours of the 11th you received Farnham's (Colclough's) letters of the 2, 7, 9, ult., and that with a draft of the letter of attorney, and that with the stamped paper and one of a former date, so you have had all his but one of 27 Dec. and one of 3 Jan., which could not well have been with you before your last. In future I shall number my letters. Pray in your next observe if they have arrived, for, though the little cant sometimes used in letters be no more than what common business often requires, it may give umbrage of higher matters, where we are ever full of jealousies and fears. You say in your last that Mr. Gregory's (the King of France's) new agent will soon be here, and that Mr. Benjamin will fully instruct him. I suppose by Benjamin you mean Mr. Lorme (Dicconson). I wish this new agent were here, for knowing he will be better heard we dare not attempt anything before either he or the other agent have made their last effort. It may be necessary for Mr. West (Queen Mary) to press Mr. Jermin (de Torcy) to give his last and positive instructions to one of them, for, if we let slip this time of leisure, we shall be most certainly postponed, and the ministers will not be at leisure to give us either access or answer. Parliaments beget hurry and take up entirely the thoughts of those at helm.

I have spoken to Mr. Jones (St. Amand) who consents to be named, but not in the same instruments. At his desire I drew the enclosed draft of a second procuration or letter of attorney to him. He is satisfied with it, and, if Mr. West signs it, and it be dated some days after the other, it will do well enough. I do not send the stamped paper, for Mr. West's common letter by the post will be sufficient to control us. Somewhat more of form may be required in the other letter, because we may be required to produce it before public authority. I should think any private seal would do to the other as well as to Mr. Jones' letter, but Mr. Winter (Lord Yarmouth) says he has consulted some Treasury Counsel or officers, and they advise it to be sealed with the signet you say you have, and Sir Constantine [Phipps] seems of the same opinion. However, Mr. Jones' procuration being only a private signification to us of Mr. West's intentions, a private seal will certainly be more proper, and I think it may be as proper in the other, but Mr. Winter considers there is an air more of credit in the signet than another seal. I think having fully satisfied Mr. Jones that the receiving part was never intended for other hands than his, has helped much to compose him, and all other parties are as well satisfied. I may venture to say he is the person who apprehended that Farnham spoke discouragingly of Mr. Morrice's (James') affairs, for he told me that Farnham of all those of his

party was most reasonable in judging of Morrice's affairs, and Farnham was somewhat on the reserve on that head with him, and Farnham would gladly know, and it may be necessary he should, your thoughts of Mr. Jones as to what relates to Mr. Morrice. It is certain he has all possible good wishes for Mr. West and I believe the same for Mr. Morrice in the main, but he is mixed in somewhat with the opposite creditors, therefore perhaps it may not be advisable to be too open with him, but your opinion will clear all doubt. I must give Mr. West one caution, for Mr. Winter seems much taken up with the thoughts of the land security. It is true it differs from the other, there being no Act to bar that, but to meddle with it before the other is fixed would be the way to ruin all, for all who have subsequent charges on those lands would unite in opposing us, whereas, when we have fixed the other security, we have a ready way of coming at the land, and the persons concerned cannot then hurt us. My fear is he is meditating some bargain or lease, and I think in prudence the answer ought to be, that, till the other security is settled, Mr. West will enter into no thoughts about the land.

Mr. Wells (Duke of Ormonde) is as sure a friend as you can wish him. If Mr. Gregory considers all things, he will animate his friends on the next meeting of the creditors. A few spells to keep up those that are in want, and who would be thereby enabled to solicit others, would be of use to him. We talk much here of a war, but in conjunction with whom or against whom I know not. *Prefixed,*

The said draft procuration to St. Amand to be joint agent with the persons appointed by a previous instrument for the purposes therein mentioned.

J. Emtrose (J. St. Amand) to Monsr. Davenant (Dicconson), at Paris.

1714-5, Jan. 27[-Feb. 7].—Being accidentally called out of town, I could not sooner impart my observations on the copy Mr. Farnham (Colclough) lately showed me of his new intended powers, which from a commission to solicit is now turned to a procuration to receive, &c., which I see is drawn by Mr. Picard's (Duc d'Aumont's) model to be as that was signed, sealed, and witnessed, which you know is not the proper form. The other was so signed indeed, but there was a seeming necessity for that, but this being a voluntary act will certainly lessen, not augment the authority given thereby. Next the words "during pleasure" should be inserted, without which there may be a dispute whether the powers given are revocable or not, which I persuade myself is not intended. Next "manors, lands, &c." nor "arrears of rents in tenants' hands" ought by no means to be inserted unless you thereby intend to give an alarm to those in Hutton's family (the House of Lords), whose arrears of rents are all legally due. They holding by knightly grants, will be ready to save themselves and obstruct Price's (the Parliament's) goodwill, though I am apt to believe little is to be hoped from him.

Besides, by such a medley of demands you'll certainly put a stop to the payments other tenants are ready to make of their arrears, of which you shall soon hear more.

I know not whether these hasty remarks will be thought authentic by you in opposition to Mr. Farnham's inclinations, however it is my duty to lay them before you. I have always observed, especially in the last letter but one, the care often expressed for my friend Arnett's (St. Amand's, *i.e.* himself) private concerns, which has been a sufficient reason to prevent his saying how much he has suffered therein, but he laments not for that, if your interest by Mr. F[arnham's] help be promoted, but his only weight, viz., the dividing and parcelling out, that inestimable mark of distinction so often promised and so long designed singly for him, which two years since was denied so many more considerable candidates than Mr. F[arnham] and then given entire to Arnett, as it was then a most distinguishing instance that raised envy, so is the change now esteemed generally among your friends as a proof of some new discoveries of his little merits, which lays him under a character of contempt, but even that he values not whilst he knows his own innocency and continues as firm as ever in the good opinions of those he has ever faithfully served.

In the meantime I shall in no part slacken my endeavours in assisting Mr. Farnham.

I am heartily glad you so far engage Mr. Carey (the Church party) and his agent here in your affairs. I have long since told you that his solicitation only can be of use to you, and I believe Mr. Farnham begins to be of the same opinion.

The cipher used is apparently a mixture of St. Amand's own cipher and Colclough's.

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

[1715, May 24], Friday night. Chaillot.—"If you could bring me to-morow the 1,000 *livres* that will be due to this monastery in two or three days, you would do me a great pleasur, and, if you can also bring me a month's money for my pockett, I shall be glad of it. I dare not aske you for 400 *livres* mor, but, if it were possible to gett it, I have a particular use for it at this time, or at least I beleeve I may send for it som days hence at Sir Richard Cantillon's. All this I forgott to-day when you were with me." *Holograph.*

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

1715, May 26. Chaillot.—"I desire you will send me to-morow morning by Jones an order for Sir Rich. Cantillon to pay 1,000 *livres* to the bearer, and this Superiour will send it to a man at Paris to receive it to-morow. I thank God I have no other ailement then the gout. I had a great deal of peine last night, but, after I was a bed, I grew better and I slept well. I am pretthy well to-day, but not able to sett my foot to the ground." *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to [W. DICCONSON].

[1715], May 27. Chaillot.—"I have received your letter with the bill, and here I send you back som of yours with the route the King sends me, whicch I think should make no alteration in mine, when it pleases God I shall go, but as yett I am in doubt of the time, for, tho' the peine in my foot is very muech abated, yett it is very red, and very muech swelled, so that I dont think I can putt it to the ground, nor will I trye if I can, till to-morow; but I think it necessary Dr. Garvan and Beaulieu should see it to-morow or Wednsday. Therfor pray gett them a Bureau chair to com hether one of these two days that I may resolve with theyr advice what to do.

Postscript.—Pray give the enclosed packett for Card. Gualterio to Dempster, and bid him send it to Versailles on purpos, that it may go by this night's post." *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

1715, May 31. Chaillot.—"The accounts you send me from Cap. George and Berry (St. Amand) are terrible. I know no man in the world besides yourself that can help us in these matters, and after God I putt all my trust in you, but I think Berry's debt should not be payd with Mr. Stoner's (King of Spain's) money, becaus that dos not tend to the restoration. I send you a letter from Mr. Southcoat, and Berry's letter to me. Pray send them both back by Jones, that I may send them to-morow to the King, after you have shewd them to Mr. Inese. I did intend to propose to you to com hether one day next week. You may take the same day you go to Lady Carington, provided it be not Munday in the afternoon nor Tuesday morning. Munday morning is not good neither, it beeing a post day. I sent you word by Dr. Garvan, that I could not think of beginning my journey till the Munday in Whittson weeke, if this fitt gos off so, of whicch I doubt, for my foot was muech swelled last night, and to-day I am not quitt without peine, for whicch I intend to lye in bed this whol day, it being the only remedy for it.

Postscript.—You may certainly take the chair horses. Pray remember me kyndly to Mr. Sheldon, who shall be well com here when ever he pleases." *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

[1715], June 2. Chaillot.—"I have just received yours with the enclosed from Berry (St. Amand), whicch I shall send to-morow to the King, and I think wee may stay till it comes back to send it to the Duke of Berwick, for I own to you I think it a farr fetched vague project. You satisfyed me entirely as to the scruple I had of paying to Berry Mr. Stoner's (King of Spain's) money. I had another scruple in what you sayd in Farnham's (Colclough's) letter, that the French will keep the Dutch from sending troops into England, for the D[uke] of Ber[wick]

told me positively two days ago, that M. de Torcy had flatly refused it, whicch is indeed very sad, and hard to acquaint our friends with it, but at the same time, I think, if wee give them hopes of it, wee deceive them, whicch certainly ought not to be don neither, but all the rest of your letter was so well that I sent it away by iesterday's post. What els I have to say will keep cold till I see you. My foot is almost quitt well.

Postscript.—You may shew this enclosed from the King to Mr. Inese, and send it me back to-morow morning. My head turns round with all I hear of the routs from hence to Bar, but I beleeve ours is the best." *Holograph.*

The Duke of Ormonde to all True Lovers of the Church of England and their Country.

[1715, Nov.?]—The violent persecution which has raged ever since the death of the late Queen against all known to be zealous for the preservation of the Church of England and of English liberty and particularly against myself and others of the faithful servants of our late Sovereign forced me to fly from my native country. I now return by the command of King James III., to put myself, by virtue of his commission of Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of all his forces by sea and land, at the head of those who being warmed with a true English spirit shall be ready to venture their lives in so glorious a cause as that of delivering their country from a foreign yoke imposed on them by the violence of a faction.

I persuade myself that all who have any regard to our excellent constitution will immediately appear and promote the success of an enterprise on which everything which ought to be dear to them as Christians or Englishmen absolutely depends.

Under what delusion soever people might remain whilst they had in prospect a succession, whose plausible pretence was the security of religion and the preservation of liberty, they have by the whole tenor of the present administration been sufficiently undeceived.

All not wilfully blind must see the real danger into which the Church of England is fallen, and far the greatest part of the nation actually feel their liberties in the most tender articles invaded.

The authority of a pretended Parliament made by false returns and bribery and the turning out of members lawfully chosen has been applied to the subversion of the constitution. The orthodox clergy have been discountenanced, and Socinians and Freethinkers are encouraged under the pretence of moderation. Directions have been given to the ministers of the Established Church what doctrines they should preach, and what parts of Christianity it was seasonable to communicate to the people, whilst the enemies of our religion are left at liberty to attack the most essential articles of it.

The two famous Universities have been contemptuously treated, and a project is now on foot to set up a new University with a design to destroy the old ones, and, to show their hatred

to a liberal education and the seminaries of the Church, a graduate of the University of Dublin has been pilloried and whipt like a common malefactor.

I therefore earnestly conjure all my countrymen immediately to rise to receive their king, who will soon appear amongst them, not only to assert his own hereditary right, but to rescue his people from oppression, and to do all that in him lies to restore the ancient monarchy and constitution of England.

His declaration will give all his subjects the fullest assurances of his good intentions towards them, and of his firm resolution to protect them in the enjoyment of all their civil and religious rights. Those of us who have had the honour to approach his royal person and the opportunity of being acquainted with the goodness of his temper and the justice of his nature are able with the greatest comfort to exhort the rest of our countrymen to espouse the cause of a prince who is qualified in every respect to make them a happy people.

I shall do my utmost till his arrival to second the endeavours of our neighbours in the other part of the island, who have already taken arms to restore their rightful king.

Let us resolve not to be outdone in love to our country or loyalty to our Prince, and then we may hope that the success with which it has pleased God to crown their endeavours is the earnest of those blessings which will attend on ours.

It is his Majesty's express command, and it shall be my particular care to protect all his subjects who shall not continue obstinate in their rebellion. I shall do my utmost to reduce those by force to their allegiance, who shall any way act in opposition to it, and it will be in the power of others, who can't repair to the Royal Standard, to show their loyalty by securing the persons of the disaffected, and by seizing their horses and arms.

I desire all my countrymen to lay these matters seriously to heart and to consider that they are now invited to take hold of the last opportunity they can expect to preserve the Church of England, their liberties, their properties and the constitution of their country from utter ruin.

The Account enclosed in the Duke of Ormonde's letter to Lord Mar.

[1715, Dec. 27.]—(This is the original of the document printed in the last volume, *p.* 534, from a copy.)

Warrant.

1716, Feb. 16[-27]. Inverness.—We, John, Earl of Sutherland, Lord Lieutenant of the shires of Elgin, Nairn, Ross, Cromartie, Sutherland and Caithness, and of the Stewartry of Orkney, and Lieutenant General of all His Majesty's forces, taking into consideration the state of the town of Inverness, how that a great many of its inhabitants are justly reputed disaffected to his Majesty's person and government, and that those persons are in

possession of arms by which they may be obnoxious to their well affected neighbours or otherwise capable of disturbing the public interest, and, there being a regiment of militia for the town settled by the deputy lieutenants of the shire of such of its inhabitants as are reputed well affected to the government, notwithstanding these deputy lieutenants have all this time neglected to disarm the suspected, empower and ordain you, Simon, Lord Lovat, forthwith to disarm all the inhabitants of the burgh of Inverness, except such as are listed in the regiment of militia. *Seal.*

The Earl of Sutherland.

1716, Feb. 16[-27]. Inverness.—Nomination and appointment of Simon, Lord Lovat, to be one of the deputy lieutenants for the shires of Elgin, Nairn, Ross and Cromartie. *Seal.*

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
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